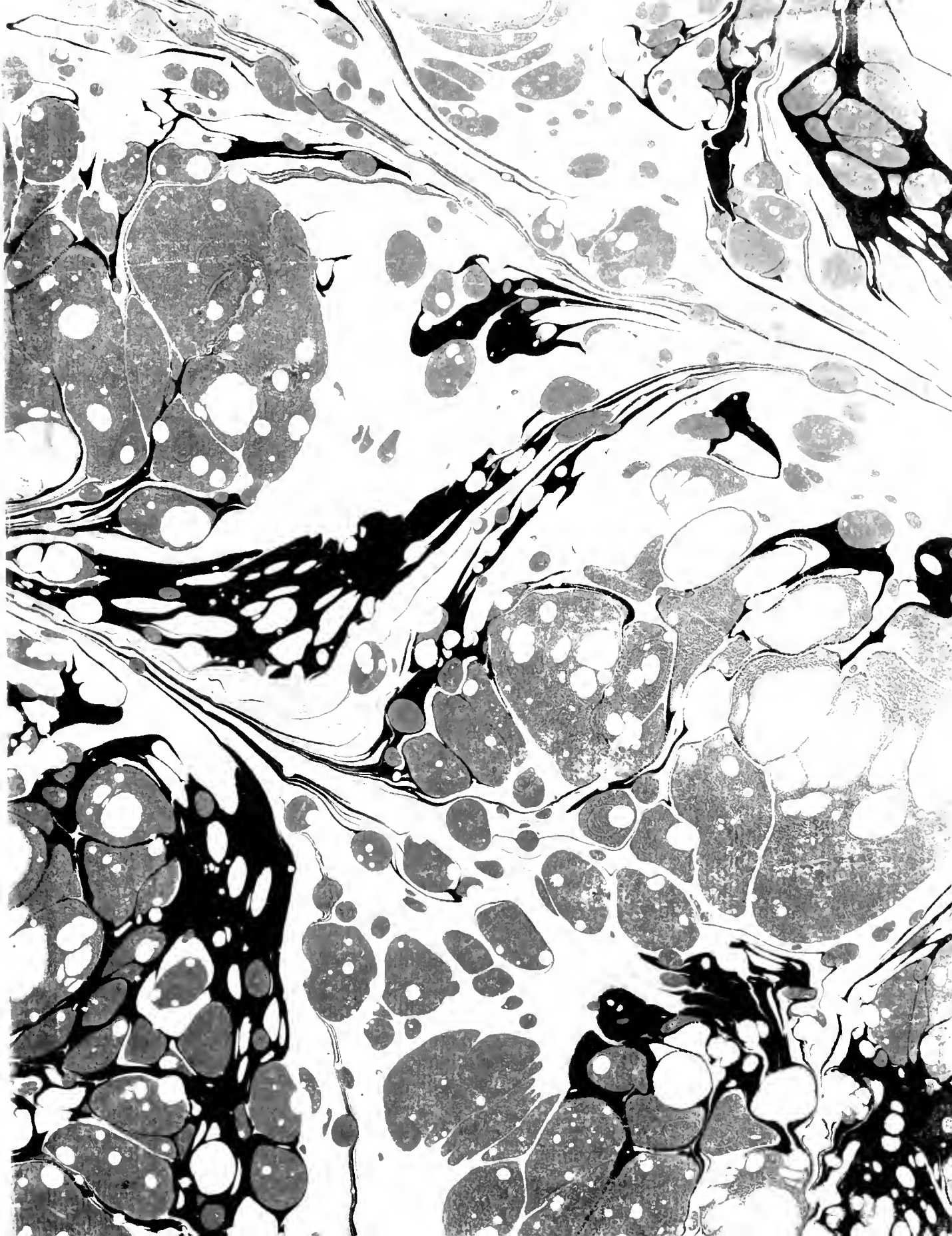


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VOL. IV.

L O N D O N :

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1784.



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T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

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To the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

**I** HEREWITH send you a Drawing, taken by a young Lady of this city, of a very old picture I met with last summer, for your entertaining Repertory.

It is painted on oak on a gold ground, the colours fine, and in good preservation; the Legend, which is on a black ground and gold letters, explains the figure; and from the manner of writing, and appearance of the wood, has been done a great many years.

Innocent the Eighth was created Pope in 1484, and died in 1492. Probably some of your correspondents may be able to give an account of so valuable a present to the Pope.

I am, S I R,

Your humble Servant,

*Canterbury,*

*July 15, 1780.*

W<sup>m</sup>. LOLTIE.

VOL. IV. No. I.

A

To

TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

THE following curious Extract was taken from the original MS. in the Cotton Library, and contains the Nomination, Establishment, and Salaries, allowed to the Privy Council of Henry VI. by inserting it in your valuable Work you may again induce me to send you some more interesting Papers.

*Middle Temple,*

I am, S I R, yours, &c.

*July 1, 1780.*

R. G.

*Ex. Bibl. Cotton, Titus, E. V.*

*Anno Sexto Decimo Hen. VI.*

THE Wednesday, xiii day of Novembre, the yere of the reigne of King Henri Vith, the xvith at the Ospital of St. Johan of Jerusalem, fast by London, the Kyng in his grete counseil beyng there present, consydering the grete labors, occupations and deligences, the whiche fall unto hym from tyme to tyme, aboute the governaunce of his reame of England and of France, and other of his lordships, for the conservacion of his right in the same, and that the revenues of hem be better gadred to his proufit, and encreased as fer forth as man justlely may, and the better to kepe and susteine his honorable estate, and also for the conservacion of the lawes, custumes and statutes of his reame of England, to the entent that even right and justice be ddon to every persone, as well povere as to riche of his owen good will, desiryng to be supported in all suche matiers, by the labors of wyse and discrete persones, forasmuche as he shal not mowe attende to hem in his owne persone as oft as he wold. For the grete love and trust that he hath among other to his uncle, Humfrey Duc of Gloucestre, his grete uncle H Cardinal of England, the full worshipfull and worshipfull fadres in God, and righte worthie and noble Lordes, and other of his feid reame of England, suche as followeth; that is to say, Henry Archiebyshop of Canterbury, John Archiebyshop of York, William Byshop of Lincoln, Thomas Byshop of St. David's, Johan Erle of Huntingdon, Humfrey Erle of Stafford, Richard Erle

Erle of Sarum, Henri Erle of Northumberland, William Erle of Suffolk, Waultier Lorde Hungerford, Johan Lord Typtot, Johan Byshop of Bath, Chauncellor of England, Rauf Lord Cromwell, Tresorer of England, William Lyndewode, Keper of the Prive Seal, William Philip, Knt. Chamberlein, Johan Sturton, Knt. and Robert Rollestone Clerc, Keeper of the Grete Warderobe, hath chofen and deputed thefe perfones and every of hem, to be of his Priue Counseill, willyng and commandyng hem, that in the matiers to be moved in his faid counseill, thei put tentiflye their hole labors and deligences for his worship and profit, and namely for the confervation of the lawes, custumes, and statutes abovefeide; yevng hem pour to here trete, commun, appoynt, conclude and determine, fuche matiers as shal for to be moved among them, always forseen, that chartiers of pardon of cryme, collations of benefices that shal voide in dede, and offices and other thynges that stand in grace, be referved unto the Kyng for to do and difpofe for hem as hym good seemeth. And also yf it happen any matiere or materes of grete weight and charge to be moved among hem, the Kyng woll that thei common the matiers, but not conclude fully therynne withouten his advis. And in cas that in matiers to be comoned or treted among hem, the whiche may be determined and concluded by the feid counseill, ther fall among hem variance in opinions, peraventure half ayenft half, or two parties ayenft the thirdd, the Kyng woll in all fuche cas be informed, as well of the matiers so moved, as of the diversitee of the opinions of the feid counseil, therynne to conclude and difpofe aftir his goode plesir. Forthermore, the Kyng confyderyng the grete laboures coustes and deligences, whiche hath fallen to his feid counseillers, in recompence of her faid laboures, coustes and deligences, doon and to be doon, hath graunted to the perfones hereafter writen, yerely for terme of her lyves, the somes that folowen; that is to say, to my Lord the Duc of Gloucestre his uncle aforefeide, M M marc, the whiche he hath graunted to hym here afore for attendaunce to his conseile as long as it shuld like hym. Also in the same wyse to Humfrey Erle of Stafford C C marc. Also in the same voyse to the Erle of Northumberland C li. Also to the Erles of Huntyngdon, Salisbury, and of Suffolk, everyche of hem C li. rebatyng in the same somme as muche as they take nowe of the Kyng, by vertue of anny office that thei have of his yift, and yf the feid offices and the proufitz of hem struche not to the feide somme of C li. that thenne of that that shal so faile, the feid Erles shal be paid

of

of that that lackyth in the complishment to everych of hem of the feid somme of C li. And also the Kyng for the causes aforesaide, hath graunted to the Lorde Hungerford, Cromwell, and Typtot, aforesaid, everiche of hem C marc'; and to the feide Sir John Stourton, Knt. XL li. And in thees grauntes aforeseide, the Kyng woll that theire letters patentes theruppon to be made; be made for the goode service that thei have doo and shall doo unto the Kyng, and namely for intendance unto his counseile; eche of hem deliveryng ageneward unto the Kyng here countre letters so to be withholden. Provided also, that noon of hem take anny fee of any other persone then the Kyng, except fro the matiers aforeseid, that my Lord of Gloucestre shal not lay inn his countre letter; and in cas that anny of the feid Lordes or Counseillers fail to fuche unweldnes or impotence, that he shal not mowe entende unto the Kynges feid counseille, yet nevertheles the Kyng wol that he shall have and rejoice the feide fee for terme of hys lyfe: over this the Kyng woll that his cousin Thomas Erle of Devonshire, for the good service that he hath doon and shall do unto hym, have yerely as long as he shal live the fee of C li.

Item, it is to be remembred of what places or revenues the feide paiemente shal be made, by whose handes, and at what termes.

---

*Touching the Election of Knights to Parliament.*

*Ex Bibl. Cotton. Titus, E. V. 33 Hen. VI.*

TRUSTY and well-beloved. Forasmuche as We for divers causes us mowyng, have ordeyned oure parlement to beginne at our palays of Westminster the ix day of this present moneth: We not long agoo directed unto you oure writts in fourme accustomed, for the chesying of Knyghts within oure shire of Kent, wherof ye be Shirrief, to come to oure feid parlement. And, as we be enfourmed, there is besy labour made in sondry wises by certaine perfonas for the chesying of the said Knyghts, and by liklyhood inconvenience myght ensue of fuche partie as shal be at the feid election, of the whiche labour we mervaylle greetly, insomuche as it is nothinge to the honeur of the labourers, but ayenst their worshipec, it is also ayenst the lawes of oure lande and ordinaunces made in that behalf. Forasmuche We wol and charge you, that ye openly declare on oure behalf

at



at the tyme of the said election, that our Will is, the said shire have their free election accordyng to oure seid lawes and ordinaunces. And that yf any man of what estate, degree or condition he be of, presume to attempte the contrarie, he shal renne in our grevous displeasour. And over this We charge you that our pees be kept at the said election, as ye wol answere unto us at your perill; and yf any persone entende to the contrarie of our saide Will and Comaundement, that ye late Us and our Counsaill in all haste have knowelache of hym. Yeven &c at Westminst' the v<sup>th</sup> day of Jule the yere, &c. xxxiii.

To our trusty and welbeloved John Cheyne, Knight, Shirrief of our Countie of Kent.

---

*Ex Bibl. Cotton. Titus, E. V. 32 Hen. VI.*

*Form of a Recommendation of Bishops to the Pope.*

THE xxx<sup>th</sup> day of Marche, in the yere, &c. xxxii<sup>d</sup> at Westminster, in the counsaill chambre, tyme of parlement, it was advised and ordained at the desire and request of the Lordes of the lande, that the Right Reverend Fadre in God the Byshop of Ely, for his great merits, vertues, and greet bloode that he is of, shold be recomised to oure holy Fadre the Pope, for to be promoted to the archiebishopriche and chirche of Canterbury, now beyng voide by the deth of the Most Reverend Fadre in God John Kempe, late Cardinal, and Archbiebishop of the said see, it was also the furst day of this moneth Aprill in the place abovesaid, graunted and ordeined, that maistre William Gray shold in semblable wise be recomised to the bishopriche and chirche of Ely, and to be promoted therto at suche tyme as it shal voide by the translacon of the Right Reverend Fadre abovesaid. It was also advised and assented, considered the bloode, vertue and cunnyng, that maistre George Nevill, sonne to the Erle of Salesbury, Chaunceller of Englund is of, that he shold be recomised to the said holy fadre, for to be promoted to the next bishopriche that shall voide within this reame; the promotions abovesaid of Canterbury, becomped and doon. And the hereupon lettres undre the Kyngs prive seel to be ordeined and sped.

Anno mensibus, diebus & loco suprascript'. advisatum fuit ut  
custos privati sigilli, l'ras fieri fac' sub eodem sigillo, sc'dum  
effectum suprascriptum D<sup>nis</sup> se subscribendum ut patet.

W. Ebor	R. York	Thomas Abbas, Glouc'.
T. London	H. Bukingham	Ricardus Abbas de Bello
W. Winton	R. Warrewyk	Johes Abbas de Selby
R. Dunelmens	J. Worcestre	Prior of Saint Johns
J. Wygorn	Devon	
W. Norwicen	R. Salisbury	
J. Lincoln	Beaumont	
J. Hereforden	Bourghier	
	W. Fauconberge	
	Scales	
	J. Duddeley	
	W. Fenys	
	Ebergavenny.	

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*Description of the ANCIENT CROSS in BAKEWELL Church-yard.*

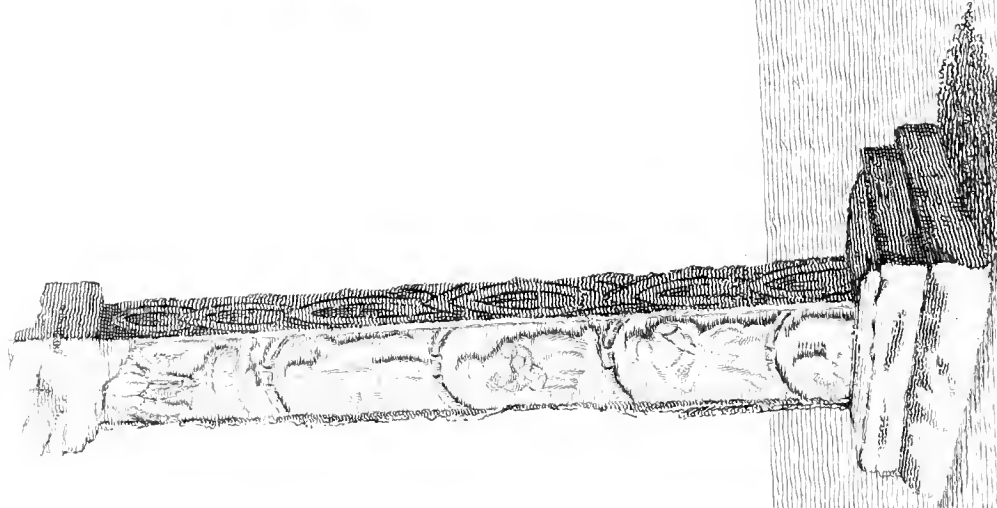
No. 1. and 2.

AN antient Cross in Bakewell church-yard, Derbyshire; height 8 feet besides the pedestal; width 2 feet; on the east side are figures rudely cut in four compartments, the bottom one seems to be an old man with a cornucopia; the next probably was intended for the Virgin Mary, with our Saviour in her lap; the other above it is not to be made out. In the upper compartment is part of a crucifix; on the west side is a kind of flower work winding from a centre, and breaking off with something like a cornucopia: in the upper compartment is an animal like a wolf, and seems to have his feet on a human figure: on the top of the cross are the remains of a man on horseback, with something under the horse's feet, but whether or not it was intended for St. George and the Dragon no one can pretend to say, as the figure has been so much defaced by time.

This

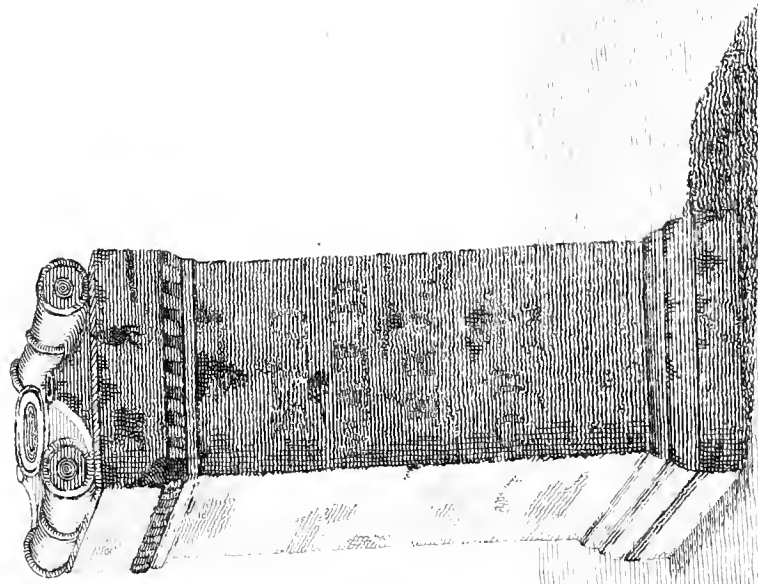


N. 1



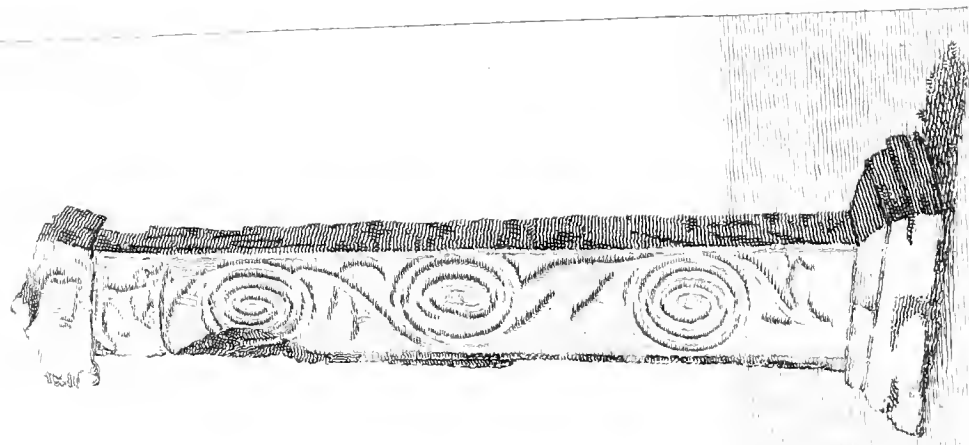
E. Side

N. 3



W. Side

N. 2









THIS PRESENT FIGVRE IS THE  
SIMILITVDE OF OVR LORD IHV  
OVRE SAVIOR IMPRINTED IN AMI  
RVLD BY THE PREDESESSORS OF THE  
GREAE TVRKE AND SENT TO THE  
POPE INNOSENT THE VIII  
AT THE COST OF THE GRETE  
TVRKE FOR A TOKEN FOR  
THIS CAWSE TO REDEME HIS  
BROTHER THAT WAS TAKYN PRESO<sup>NOR</sup>

This has been thought to have been a runic pillar, brought from some other place.

No. 3.

THE annexed Print is a Roman Altar found many years ago in some grounds near Hadden, and now kept in a passage leading to the church; the inscription is very much defaced, which is as follows: *Deo Marti Bonciacæ Ostitius Cæcilian præfekt Tro. V. S.* Height of the base 8 inches; from the base to the capital 2 feet 5 inches; the capital 10 inches  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; width of the shaft 1 foot 4 inches; depth 10 inches.

These Drawings were taken in May, 1780, and communicated by Major Hayman Rooke.

\*\*\*\*\*

For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

*The following Petition for abolishing the Custom of collecting Head Pences in the County of Northumberland, was presented A. D. 1444, 23 Hen. VI.*

PLEASE it to the full wise and discrete Communes of yis present Parlement to confidre, yat where the Kynges poure communes, and his true liegemen of the countee of Northumberland longe tyme hath been oppressed and overcharged, by shereffs of the saide counter for the tyme beyng, arreyng and makyng levee of their goodes and cattilles, to the somme of LX li. and more, called Hedepenys, twyes in vii yere; that is to say, every thirde yere, and every forthe yere, to their owen propre availle, withoute any accompt, profite or avayll unto oure Soveraigne Lorde the Kyng, and withoute any lawfull cause or grounde, but of their grete extortion; ye which causeth divers men for to laboure and spend grete godes, to be sheryff when the seid yeres comes, to the more and gretter oppression of the seide poure communes.

WHEREFORE please it to your right wise discretions to confidre, yat oure saide Soverayne Lord hath none avayll of the same Hede Penes;  
and

and how that the seide shire of Northumberland is marchyng to the Scottes, the Kynges enemyes, and with thaim the seid liegemen ben dailly troubled and defeased, wherthurgh they are continually enpovered, and yereupon to pray oure saide Sovereigne Lorde the Kyng, yat he, by yassent of his Lordes spirituall and temporell in this present parlement assembled, and by the auctorite of the same parlement, to ordeine and graunte, that the said colect of the saide Hede Penes may be utterly put away for evermore, notwithstanding any use or custume into the contrarye, under peine of C li. to be paide, that one half yereof to the Kyng, and that other half yereof to the partie that sueth the forfeiture agenst the sherryff; this ordenaunce to beginne at the fest of the nativite of Seint John Baptiste, that shall be in the yere of oure Lord MCCCCXLVI.

Responsio. Le Roy le voet.



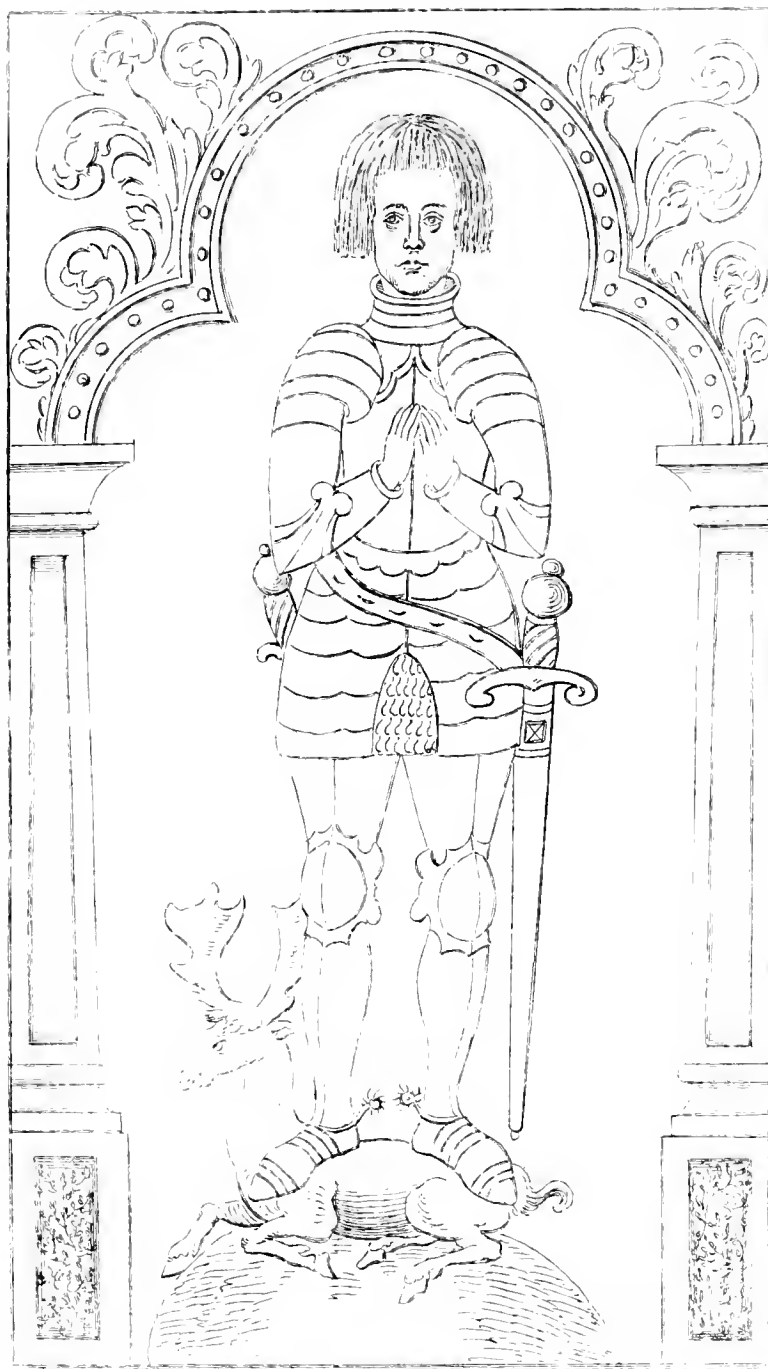
For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

**T**HIS Plate represents the Effigy of Richard Dering, Esq. who was interred in the church of Pluckley, in the county of Kent. It was drawn and engraved from the same Volume of Miscellaneous MSS. page 329, in the British Museum, from which those already published were extracted. The inscription is as follows:

A. D. 1546.

Ricus. Dering armig. Locum-tenens castri Douer Sepultus in Ecclia.  
de Pluckley, 36 H. 8.







*The* PROVERBS *in the* GARET, *at the* NEW LODGE *in the* PARKS  
of LEKINGFELDE.

WHEN the philosophers Patagoras and Tuball,  
From the poure sympill hammer and stethe substanciall,  
The celestially foundes of musyk first made and dyd expres,  
They fet them not from curiosite nor grete riches.

Oute of the trewe playne songe the judgyde the melody,  
Curuis conveyinge hydithe muche armonye,  
Therefore of the playne nottis to sett a sure grounde,  
Makithe a modulacion of moste pfyte founde,  
In curiosite oftyme trowthe slippithe by,  
And in the playne trew nottis all the swetenes dothe lye.

A songe mysslowndithe yf the prickynge be not right,  
So marryd is the melody for lac of fore syght,  
The sounde of a trew songe makithe trew concorde,  
But subtyll prickynge mystymthe and causith grete discorde.

A naturall breste is goode with fowndes of moderacion,  
A glorifiede breste is to curius withe notis of alteracion,  
But he that syngithe a trewe songe mesurithe in the meane,  
And he that rechithe to hye a trebill his tewnys is not clene.

Perfite vowellynge of a songe to the eere is delectable,  
He that quadribilithe to hy his voice is variable,  
But he is no goode judge whiche disallowith the songe,  
When the ere of parcialite judgithe it to wronge.

He that settithe a songe and makith it new,  
If his warbellis be more curius than trew,  
Or his songe be songe greate faute shall be founde,  
In the dyvers proporcionnes of the mystonyde sounde.

A breste to audible mowntithe to affexion,  
He that mesurithe in the meane causithe more devocion,  
And he that caryethe more crochettes than his connyng can prove,  
Makithe more discorde of doblenes than melody of love.

He that hathe a brym breste and litill inspexion withe all,  
Ought to be advysede twyse of his notis muscicall,  
For he whiche hathe a voice exaltynge to hy,  
For lac of goode knowlege marrithe muche melody.

He that lyst to sett a goode trew songe,  
May not make his brevys to short nor his largs to longe,  
He that triethe his tewnes tretabilly upon a trew grownde,  
If connyng be smale the trouthe may make a plesande founde.

The HARPE is an instrumente of swete melodye,  
Rude intelligens of the founde conceyveth no armonye,  
But whofo in that instrumente hathe no speculacion,  
What restithe withyn the sownde bord hath but smale relacion.

He that fyngérithe well the keyes of the CLARICORDIS makithe a  
goode songe,  
For in the meane is the melodye withe a rest longe,  
If the tewmys be not plesant to hym that hathe no skyll,  
Yet no lac to the Claricorde for he doith his goode will.

He that is a pfyte musicion,  
Pceyvithe the LUTE tewnes and the goode pporcion,  
In myddest of the body the stryngis sowndith best,  
For stoppide in the freytes they abyde the pynnes wrest.

Many a swete refrect the musycion dothe synge,  
Whiche is letill conceyvide of light herynge,  
For whos sownde is applyede allway to discorde,  
Can never deserve the tewnes of a trew monacorde.

How may a myfmovede tyme judge a trew instrument,  
For in tunabill tewmys he hathe non experyment,  
And he that hath an ere oblyving and febill stomake of affexion,  
The tewmys of Tuball sholde not prayse to judge wherof he lacke  
discretion.

A flac stryng in a VIRGYNALL foundithe not aright,  
It dothe abyde no wrestinge it is so louse and light,

The

The founde borde crafede forth the instrumente,  
Throw mysgovernance to make notis whiche was not his intente.

He that covytithe in CLARISYMBALLIS to make goode concordance,  
Ought to synger the keyes withe discrete temperaunce,  
To myche wyndinge of the pipis is not the best,  
Whiche may cause them to sypher wher armoney shulde rest.

Immoderate wyndes in a CLARION causithe it for to rage,  
Soft wynde and moderate makithe the founde to asswage,  
Therefore he whiche in that instrument wolde have swete modulation,  
Bussthis wyndes must leve and use moderacion.

A SHAWME makithe a swete founde for he tynythe basse,  
It mountithe not to hy but kepithe rule and space,  
Yet yf it be blowne withe to a vehemet wynde,  
It makithe it to mysgoverne oute of his kynde.

The swete ORGANE PIPIS comfortith a stedfast mynde,  
Wronge handlynge of the stoppis may cause yem sipher fro ye kynde,  
But he that playethe of pipes wher so grete nowmber is,  
Must handill the keyes all lyke y<sup>e</sup> by mysgovernance yey founde  
amyffe.

The RECORDER of his kynde the meane dothe desyre,  
Manyfolde syngerynge and stoppes bryngith hy from his tunes clere,  
Who so lyft to handill an instrumente so goode,  
Must se in his many syngerynge yt he kepe tyme, stop and moode.

A perfyte modulatour makithe his songe trew,  
He mesurithe in the meane withe proporcion dew,  
But whose penne is to swift in prickinge of a songe,  
He markithe so his mynnymys fro the square that it shall sownde wronge.

All theys musycalls well handilled and orderide in ther kynde,  
Gevithe foundes of swetnes to every goode mynde,  
Yet *rationalis lingua expellit* instrumentis all,  
Wel tymede and tewned for it is a master of all,

Musyke

Musyke hathe her coloures of dyversites,  
 Blake voyde, blake full, alteracions of curioſite,  
 But the white is more comely, and to clennes dothe accorde,  
 For purenes in the margent makithe a trew monacorde.

Blake coler moſte comely in armys the ſylver ſhene,  
 Of virginall purence whiche is faireſt ſeane,  
 In muſyke makithe melody foundynge from all blame,  
 Of the whiche ſhynythe the clere voce of a pure name,  
 The margent ſylver and the notis ſabill,  
 Shulde move us to remembrance of the joyes intermynabill.

The notis pretendynge ſabillis of ſownde moſte melodyus,  
 Muſt make a meane in oure muſyke that we be not oblyvius,  
 But to remember thende of oure fynal cantare,  
 When for right we ſhall have right and payne for *ſiniſtre indicare*.

If thou a muſicion a judge ſhal be,  
 Pric not thy notis in the lyne of perversite,  
 For that ſhall cauſe thy notis to have a wronge founde,  
 And as thou makeſt thy founde ſo to the it will rebounde.

As in the alteraciones thou mayſt pric curiouſly,  
 So may trouthe try the in thy noubre made perverſly,  
 For yf the founde lene not to a goode proporcion,  
 Thou maiſt be judged by a crochet of wronge notynge in thy  
 preſumcion.

If thou pric a ſonge make no obliteratione,  
 But ſe thy margent be clene withoute contaminacion,  
 For yf thy notis be pricked with to muche alteration,  
 It ſhall cauſe thy dytty lac of melody his goode opacion.

And yf thy melode be marrede and the ſwete ſownde,  
 By thy pervers pryckinge which concordcs dothe confounde,  
 For perversite of thy prickinge and myſfoundynge of thy ſonge,  
 And for thy fophiſtical ſolphynge *ite maladiſte* take it forthe.

Musyke

Musyke is a science and one of the sevyn,  
 Withe swete fowndes to prays the plasmator of hevyn,  
 They that of protervite will not tewne well,  
*Ve, ve, ve,* theyre songe shal be in hell.

He that lyftithe his notis to tune welle and tyme,  
 Muste measure in Melpomone one of the musys ix,  
 If he meddyll with Magera infernall is the founde,  
*Ibi erit fletus* Malange to confounde.

The modulacion of musyke is swete and celestially,  
 In the Speris of the planetis makynge fownde armonical,  
 If we moder oure musyke as the trewe tune is,  
 In hevyn we shall synge *Osanna in excelsis*.

\*\*\*\*\*

*The PROVERBIS in the ROOFTE of the HYEST CHAWMBRE in the*  
 GARDINGE at LEKINGFELDE,

**E**SPERAUNCE en dyeu,  
 Truste in hym he is moſte trewe.

En dieu eſperaunce,  
 In hym put thyne affiaunce.

Eſperaunce in the worlde nay,  
 The worlde variethe every day.

Eſperaunce in riches nay not ſo,  
 Riches ſlidithe and ſome will go.

Eſperaunce in exaltacion of honoure,  
 Nay it widderithe away lyke a floure.

Eſperaunce en dieu in hym is all  
 Whiche is above fortunes fall.

Esperaunce in fortune when she smylithe,  
Nay beware for she begilithe.

Esperaunce in bloode and highe lynage,  
At moſte nede bot eſy avauntage.

Esperaunce in prosperite,  
Nay beware of adverſite.

Esperaunce in truſt and grete auctorite,  
So thou may and yit diſſavede be.

Esperaunce in countenaunce of fortunes grace,  
Nay at her pleaſure thou muſt gyve place.

Esperaunce in glory and magnificens hye,  
Nay beware thou may fall ſodeynly.

Esperaunce in ſtrength and greate myght,  
Nay ſeknes febelith every wight.

Esperaunce en dieu in hym is all,  
For he is above fortunes fall.

Esperaunce in golde and other treaſure,  
Nay therof commythe diſpleaſure.

Esperaunce in frendſhipe nay and why,  
For at the laſt thy frende muſt dye.

Esperaunce in bewte and luſty curage,  
Nay beuty is blemyſhide by the ſtormys of age.

Esperaunce in helthe and longe lyf,  
Beware of dethis ſodeyne knyfe.

Esperaunce



Esperaunce in witt and pollice,  
Yet I say beware of poverté.

Esperaunce in crafte and futtlete,  
Yet trouthe shall begyle the.

Esperaunce in trouthe and verite,  
Yea trouthe shall delyver the.

Esperaunce en dieu in hym is all,  
For he is above fortunes fall.

Esperaunce in multitude of men,  
Nay sum one is worthe ten.

Esperaunce in hasty advengynge of thy will,  
Nay wysdome biddithe the abyde and be still.

Esperaunce in ordynaunce and other artillery,  
Nay where hym listith god gyvithe the victory.

Esperaunce in manhode and coragius hart,  
Nay dethe will math the where so ever thou art.

Esperaunce in argumentis of greate reason,  
Nay suche craft is to seke at sum season.

Esperaunce in cunnyng that moste prevalithe,  
Nay cunnyng withoute maner no thyng avaytlythe.

Esperaunce in joye and gladnes,  
Nay beware sodeynly comes sadnes.

Esperaunce en dieu in hym is all,  
Be thou contente and thou art above fortunes fall.

TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

AS you have published the Drawings of the Boot, Glove, and Spoon of Henry the Sixth, I have sent you two Views of Bolton Hall, the place of that unfortunate king's retreat, and where he left his Boots, &c. Drawing, No. 1. represents the front View of that very antient building, which, it is said, was a Chantry to Sawley Abbey. It still retains its original form, within side and without; nor has there been any building added to it. Drawing, No. 2. is the inside of the Hall; length thirty-three feet and a half by nineteen; height to the centre of the roof, twenty-five feet and half; the side wall to the first beam, thirteen feet and a half. Every part of this room (which is called the Hall) carries marks of its antiquity. The country people say it has been built nine hundred years; however that may be, bishop Pococke, in a tour he made in Yorkshire a few years before he died, visited Bolton Hall; and after having examined every part of the building, pronounced it to be the oldest house he had ever seen in England. This was the estate of the Pudfey's, and remained in that family till the year 1729, when it came by inheritance to Christopher Dawson, Esq. who now resides there. It stands within half a mile of the village of Bolton, which is called Bolton in Bolland, in the West Riding of the county of York, near Craven, and bordering on Lancashire.

These Drawings were made in September, 1777.

I am, S I R,

Your's, very sincerely,

H. ROOKE:

*Mansfield Woodhouse,  
Feb. 6, 1780.*

*The following curious Extracts are taken from the NORTHUMBERLAND  
HOUSEHOLD-BOOK. Page 73, &c.*

## XI.

**T**HIS is the ordre of all suche Braikfastis as shal be allowid daily in my Lordis hous every Lent begynnyng at Shroftide and endyng at Estur and what they shall have at theire Braikfasts as to say Son-day Tewisday Thurfday and Setterday except my Lordis Childeryn which shall have Braikfasts every day in the weik in Lent : As the names of the persons and what they be and what they shall have the said days allowid theym hereafter follouyth in this book.

Braikfaste for my Lorde and my Lady.

First a loif of brede in trenchors ij manchetts a quart of bere, a quart of wyne ij pecys of saltfish vj baconn'd herryng iiij white herryng or a dysche of sproits—j.

Braikfaste for my Lorde Percy and Maister Thomas Percy.

Item half a loif of household brede a manchet a pottell of bere a dysch of butter a pece of saltfish a dysch of sproits or ij whyte herryng—j.

Braikfast for the Nurcy for my Lady Margaret and Maister Ingeram Percy.

Item a manchet a quarte of bere a dysch of butter a pece of saltfish a dysch of sproits or ij white herryng—j.

Braikfast for my Ladis Gentyllwomen.

Item a loof of brede a pottell of bere a pece of saltfische or ij white herryng—j.

Braikfasts for my Lords Breder and Hede Officers of Household.

Item ij loofs of brede a manchet a gallon of bere ij peces of saltfish and iiij white herryng—ij

Braikfast for Gentilmen Ushers and Marshalls of the Halle.

Item a loof of brede a pottell of bere and a pece of saltfish—j.

E

Braikfasts

Braikfasts for Gentlemen of Household viz. Kervers Cupbearers Sewars  
and Gentilmen Waiter s for the Boord-end.

Item a loof of brede a pottell of bere and a pece of faltfisch—j.

Braikfast for ij meas of Gentlemen o'th' Chapel and a meas of  
Childeryn.

Item ij loofs of brede a gallon dimid of bere and ij peces of faltfisch  
or ells iiij white herryng to a meas—ij.

Braikfasts for my Lordis Clerks viz. Clerk o'th' Ketchyn Clerks of  
houfhold Clerks of the Foren Expenses and Clerks o'th Signett.

Item a loof of brede a pottell of bere and two peces of faltfisch—j.

Braikfasts for Yomen Officers of Household Yomen o'th' Chambre  
and Yomen Waiters.

Item ij loofs of brede a gallon of bere and two peces of faltfisch—ij.

Drynkyngs for the Porter Lodge.

Item a quarter of a loof of brede and a quart of bere—j.

Drynkyngs for the Stable.

Item a quarter of a loof of brede and a quarte of bere—j.

## XII.

THIS is the ordre of all fuche Braikfasts that shal be lowable daly in  
my Lordis hoos through the year from Michaelmas unto Michaelmas and  
what they shall have to their breakfasts as well on fiesche days as fysch  
days in Lent and out of Lent as the namys of the persons and what they  
be and what they shall have allowid theym to their braikfastis hereafter  
follouyth in this book begynnyng on Sondag the secund day of Fe-  
bruary which was Candlemas day last past in the secund yere of the reign  
of our Sovereign Lorde Kyng Henry the viijth That be daily in the  
hous.

BREAKFASTS

*BREAKFASTIS of Fleſch Days dayly thorowte the Yere.*

Braikfastis for my Lorde and my Lady.

Furſt a loof of brede in trenchors ij manchets j quart of bere a quart of wyne half a chyne of muton or ells a cheyne of beif boiled—j.

Braikfastis for my Lorde Percy and Mr. Thomas Percy.

Item half a loif of houſhold breide a manchet j potell of bere a chekyng or ells iij muton bonys boyled—j.

Braikfastis for the Nurcy for my Lady Margaret and Mr. Yngram Percy.

Item a manchet j quarte of bere and iij muton bonys boiled—j.

Braikfastis for my Ladys Gentlywoman.

Item a loif of houſhold breid a pottell of biere and iij muton bonys boyled or ells a pece of beif boild—j.

Braikfaſts for my Lords Breder his Hede Officers of Houſhold and Counſaill.

Item ij loifs of houſhold breid a manchet a gallon of beire ij muton bonys and ij peces of beif boilde—j.

Braikfaſts for Gentylnen Uſhers and Maſchalls of the Halle.

Item a loif of houſhold breid a pottell of bere and a pece of beif boild—j.

Braikfaſts for Gentilmen of Houſhold as to ſay Kerwars Sewars Cupberers Gentilmen Waiters for the Boord-end.

Item a loif of houſhold brede a pottell of bere and a pece of beif boild—j.

Braikfaſts for ij meas of Gentylnen o'th' Chapel and a meas of Childer.

Item iij loif of houſhold breid a gallon dimid of bere and iij peces of beif boyled—j.

Braikfaſts

Braikfasts for my Lords Clerks as to say Clerk of the Kechynge  
Clerks of Houshold and Foren Expenses and Clerks of the Signett.

Item a loif of houshold brede a pottell of bere and a pece of beif  
boylid—j.

Braikfasts for Yomen of the Chambre Yomen Officers of houshold  
and Yomen Waiters.

Item ij loif of houshold breid a gallon of bere and ij pecys of beif  
boylid—j.

Drynkyngs for the Porter Lodge.

Item a quarter of loif of houshold breid and a quarte of bere—j.

Drynkyng for the Stable.

Item a quarter of a loif of houshold breid and a quarte of bere—j.

### XIII.

THIS is the ordure of all such Braikfastis of fysche as shal be allowid  
within my Lordis hous on Setterdays thorowte the yere OUTE OF LENT  
and what they shal have at theire breakfastis and the names of the per-  
sons and what they be and what they shal have allowid theym here after  
followith in this book begynnyng on Sondag the secund day of Febru-  
ary which was Candlemas day last past in the secund yere of the reign of  
our Sovereigne Lorde King Henry the viijth.

Braikfaste for my Lorde and my Lady.

Furst a loif of breid in trenchors ij manchets a quarte of bere a quarte  
of wyne, a disch of butter, a pece of saltfische or a dysch of butter'd  
eggs—j.

Braikfasts for my Lorde Percy and Maister Thomas Percy.

Item a loif of houshold brede a manchett a pottell of bere a dysch of  
butter a pece of saltfische or a dysch of butter'd eggs—j.

Braikfaste

Braikfaste for the Nurcy for my Lady Margaret and Maister Ingeram Percy.

Item a manchett a quarte of bere a dysch of butter a pece of saltfisch or a dysch of butter'd eggs—j.

Braikfaste for my Ladys Gentyllwomen.

Item a loif of household brede a pottell of bere a pece of saltfisch or a dysch of butter'd eggs—j.

Braikfastis for my Lords Breder and Hede Officers of household.

Item ij loifs of household brede a manchett ij pecis of saltfisch a dysch of butter or a dysch of butter'd eggs—j.

Braikfast for Gentylmen Ushers and Marschalls of the Halle.

Item a loif of household brede a pottell of bere and a pece of saltfische—j.

Braikfast for Gentylmen viz. Carvers Sewars and Cupberers and Gentilmen Waiters for the boord-end.

Item a loif of household breid a pottell of bere and a pece of saltfisch—j

Braikfasts for ij meas of Gentilmen o'th' Chapel and a meas of Childer.

Item iij loifs of household breid a gallon dimid of bere and a pece of saltfische—j.

Braikfaste for my Lordis Clerks as to say Clerk of the Kechyng Clerks of Household Clerks of the Foren Expences and Clerk o'th' Signett.

Item a loif of brede a pottell of bere and a pece of saltfische—j.

Braikfaste for Yomen, Officers of Household Yomen o' th' Chambre and Yomen Waiters.

Item a loif of breid a pottell of bere and a pece of saltfisch—j.

Drynkyngs for the Porter Lodge.

Item a quarter of a loif of household breid and a quarte of bere—j.

Drynkyngs for the Stable.

Item a quarter of a loif of houshold bread and a quarte of bere—j

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### XIII.

THIS is the ordre of the service of meat and drynk to be servyd upon the \*SCAMLYNE DAYS in LENT yerely as to fay Mondays and Setterdays thrughe out Lent and what they shall have att the said Scaymlyngs as the namys of the persons and what persons they be and what they shall have allowid theym at the Scamlynge hereafter follouth WHICH ORDRE was upon Ashwednesday in the second yere of the reign of our Sovereigne Lorde Kynge Henry the viij<sup>th</sup> and so to be kept accordynge to the said ordre and direction yerely in my Lords hous as hereafter follouyth.

My Lorde and my Lady and the Namys of the Persons apoyntyd to waite upon theme and to have their Revercion.

Service for my Lorde and my Lady at suppers upon Scamlynge days in Lent viz. Mondays and Setterdais with the Namys of the Persons that shall gif attendaunce upon theym and have their Revercion furst the Pantler the Yoman or Grome of the Cellar the Kerver the Sewar ij Cupberers a Yoman of the Chambre a Grome of the Chambre a Gentyllman-Usher or a Yoman-Usher which persons shall have nothing allowid bot the said revercion except breid and drink—ijj mease

Service for my Lord and my Lady and theme that shal be at their Revercion.

Furst v manchetts a pottell of bere a pottell of wyne xl sprots ij peces of saltfisch a quarter of salt salmon ij sclis of turbot a dyfch of flunders turbot bakyn or a disch of fryed smelts and iij loofs of breid and iij pottells of bere for theym that ar at the revercion viz. a loif of brede and a pottell of bere for every of the said iij meases—vj dyfchis.

\* SCRAMBLING was antiently written SCAMBLING; so that SCAMBLING DAYS in LENT were days when no regular meals were provided, but every one scrambled and shifted for himself, as he could, *id est*, took what he could get.

My



My Lorde Percy and his Brether and the Persons that ar apoynted to wait upon theym and to have their Revercion.

Service for my Lord Percy and his breder at suppers upon scamlyng days in Lent as to say Mondays and Setterdays with the Names of the Persons that shall gif attendaunce upon theym and have their revercion. Furst he that hath the reuyll of theym iij yonge gentilmen viz. a Kerver a Sewar and a Cupberer a Yoman and a Grome to waite upon theym which persons shal have nothyng allowid bot their revercion except breid and drynk—j meas.

Service for my Lorde Percy and his Breder and theym that shal be at their Revercion.

Item a manchet a quarte of bere iij white herrynges broiled a dysch of fresch lyng a flyce of turbot and a dysch of buttre and ij loofs of brede and ij quartes of bere for theym that ar at their revercion—iij dyschis.

My Ladys Doghters and Gentylwomen and the Persons that ar apoynted to waite upon theme and to have their Revercion.

Service for the Nurcy as to say my Ladys doghters and my Ladys iij gentylwomen at suppers upon Scamlyng days in Lent viz. Mondays and Satterdais with the Namys of the Persons that shall gif attendaunce upon theym and have their revercion. Furst my Ladys Chamberer ij Rokkers in the nurcy and the childe of the Nurcy which persons shall have nothyng allowed bot their revercion excepte brede and drynk—j meas.

Service for my Ladys doghters and gentilwomen and theme that shal be at their Revercion.

Item a manchet a loof of breid a pottell of bere iij white herrynges broiled a pece of saltt fysch fryed a dysch of fresch lynge or a flyce of turbott and a loof of brede and a pottell of bere for theym that ar at the revercion—iij dyschis.

My Lordis Hede Officers and Counsaill in Houshold and there Servants apoynted to waite upon theme and to have their Revercion.

Service for my Lordis hede Officers and Counsaill in houshold at suppers

pers upon Scamlynge days in Lent viz Mondays and Setterdays. First my Lords Chambrelayn and his servaunt the Treasurer and his servaunt the Countroller and his servaunt the Surviour and his servaunt and ij of my Lords Counsaill in Houehold which servaunts shall have nothyng allowid bott their maisters revercion except breid and drink—j measse.

Service for my Lords Hede Officers and Counsaill in Houehold and their Servaunts that shal be at their Revercion—

Item ij loofs of brede & pottell of bere iiij white herrynge broiled a disch of stockfish and a dysche of codd or a dysch of lynge and a loof of breid and a pottell of bere for their servaunts that ar at their revercion—iiij dischis.

Gentilmen and Yomen Ushers of the Chamber.

Service for a measse of Gentilmen Ushers and Yoman Ushers o'th' Chambre at suppers upon Scamlynge days in Lent viz. Mondais and Setterdays. First ij Gentilmen Ushers and ij Yomen Ushers—j measse.

Service for Gentilmen and Yomen Ushers of the Chamber.

Item a loif of brede a pottell of bere iiij whyte herrynge and a dysch of stockfish—ij dyschis

Gentilmen of Houehold as to say Kervers Sewars and Cupberers for my Lord and Gentilmen-waiters for the boord-end.

Service for ij mease of Gentilmen of Houehold at supper on Scamlynge days in Lent when my Lord supps not viz. Mondays and Setterdays and when my Lorde suppes bot for one mease as to say Kervers Sewars and Cupberers for my Lorde and Gentilmen Waiters for the boord end—ij meas.

Service for Gentylnen of Houehold viz. Kervers Sewars and Cupberers and Gentyllmen Waiters for the boord-end.

Item to ather meas a loof of brede a pottell of bere iiij white herrynge and a dysch of stok-fysche—jiii dyschis.

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T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

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*A VIEW of the CATHEDRAL and TOWN of BANGOR  
in the County of CARNARVON.*

**T**HIS Cathedral is dedicated to St. Daniel, and is of great antiquity.

Although a very particular description is given by many writers of this Church, and the ancient town from which it takes its name, therefore it may be thought unnecessary to describe it here; but on reading the account of this place, as given by Browne Willis in his History of this Cathedral, we were immediately struck with the remarkable analogy of ideas that evidently appear to have occupied the minds of the Historian and Painter, although the Description and Drawing were made at some distance of time from each other; we have therefore inserted the following extract, as it very aptly illustrates the Print:

“ The Church of Bangor is situated in a valley, with pretty high hills about it to the south-east and north-west; the sea is open to about a league distance; and Beaumaris, which is the principal town of Anglesey, affords a pleasant prospect from the Church to the north-east, upon the river Menai, which is about two miles and a half distant from Ban-

gor, or somewhat more. It stands in a church-yard, which is indifferently large, enclosed with a wall, and almost surrounded with a pleasant plantation of ash and sycamore trees about it.

“ The dimensions of the Church within side are as hereafter described : The steeple, which stands at the end of the body of the Church, is 19 feet east and west to the wainscot partition, which divides it from the Church ; that partition is partly lattice, and is under an arch from side to side as far as the moldings, and reaches almost to the top, 15 feet 10 inches broad ; the breadth of the west door is 7 feet 3 inches.

“ From the inside of the wall of the Church at the west end to the great arch of the cross aisle is 110 feet ; the wall of the great arch is 4 feet thick ; the thickness of the wall of the arch of the steeple, by which we go into the body of the Church, is 3 feet. There is a void space between the belfrey and the flagged part of the Church, where some ordinary folks are commonly buried : this is only an earthen floor of about 21 feet in length, and comprizes the whole breadth of the nave.

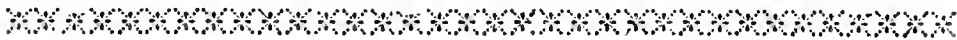
“ On the north-side of the steeple is the Consistory Court, which has a handsome seat for the Judge, wainscoted behind and canopied over head, with a form before him, which is always covered with a decent cushion when he sits there : it is ascended by three steps on both sides, and hath proper seats for the Register, Proctors, &c. as is usual in other places of the like nature.

“ The dimensions of the Church on the outside are as follow : From the west end of the aisle 23 feet ; thence to the next buttress 21 feet ; to the distance between these buttresses is a door 10 feet high, which takes up the greatest part of that space : from the second buttress to the cross aisle is 82 feet 6 inches ; the two buttresses on each side are not included in this mensuration, though the others are. The windows in the side aisles are in height 11 feet to the top, and their breadth is 5 feet 9 inches. The cross aisle is 32 feet 6 inches broad : from the cross aisle to the east end of the choir is 55 feet : the height of the nave from the top of the moulding to the leads of the side aisle is 10 feet 6 inches : from the top of the side or lower aisles to the ground is 22 feet 9 inches : from the top of the battlements at the corner of the cross aisle to the ground is 33 feet 6 inches ; the height of the choir is the same. The steeple or tower, from the top of the battlements to the ground, including the pinnacles,

is

is about double the height of the Church, that being 61 feet, and the pinnacles 7 feet 6 inches.

“ There is kept, every Friday, a small market at Bangor, and three fairs in the year, viz. June 14, St. Trillo’s day; October 17, St. Luke’s Eve, and Lady-day, viz. March 25. The Bishop has a right, by his patent, as ’tis said, to keep another market on Wednesday, which was the ancient market-day, and changed to Friday. The two first fairs are of very long standing, but the last is known not to be of above 40 years. There are also, by the Bishop’s charter, four fairs held at Borth, in this parish, about a mile distant from the town, viz. on August 15, September 15, October 13, and November 3. The town of Bangor, as it lies on the great road from London to Holyhead, is well accommodated with inns; and since the way over Penmenmaur is so much mended, one might expect it should grow populous, and be daily improving in trade and building; and as there reside in it several Clergymen, so if the Bishop also inhabited here, as formerly, it might make no mean figure.”



TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

IF you have a vacant Corner in your entertaining Work, you will oblige a constant Reader by inserting the following little fugitive piece; it is copied from the original MS. and is a curious Specimen of one Method made Use of by former Kynges to raise Money.

Yours, &c.

T. R.

*Abstinencia ad tempus Ordinationis per Consilium de soluc et Annuitatis.*

THE xxiiii day of May, the yere of oure Sovereine Lorde the Kyng H. the VI<sup>th</sup>. xi<sup>e</sup>. it was assented and accorded by my Lordes of the Counseil thenne beyng present at Westminstre, that forasmuche as the  
feld

seid Lordes be bounden by the l'tres of obligacōn unto the Right Worshipful Fadre in God the Cardinal, commonly called of Englonde, in the some of x m Marcz, by hym at th'instance of my Lordes of Bedford and of Glouc' the Kynges uncles, lent to the Kyng for the defense of his reame of Fraunce. The Tresorer of Englande and Chamberlyn beyng for the tyme, shal be charged by warrant under the Kynges prive seal, that of the furst moneye to come of eny grant to be made unto the Kyng in his parlement, or otherwyse, and of his revenues whatever thei be at this day unassigned, he make no manere paiement nor assignement except oonly for the Kynges house, his Counseillers now beyng for their attendance and his courtes, and such other as he may of his owen auctorite without warrant agree; but that the saide moneye and revenues, unto the seide some of x m marc, be kept in the Kyngs tresorie, for the seurtee of the Lordes that be soe bounden, not to be taken frome thens for eny mandement or necessitee, unto the feste of the Nativite of Saint John the Baptiste, whiche shal be in the yere of oure Lorde mccccxxxiiii. At whiche tyme it shal be truely paied by the tresorer for the Kyng, unto the saide Cardinal, than deliveryng unto the said Lordes their obligations ayein. And for the more sewrete of the saide Lordes that be so bounden, thei shal have delivered unto hem jewells and wedds of the Kyngs, unto the value of the saide somme suche as thei wol chese, with sufficeant l'tres of sale of the same made unto hem, be it by auctoritee of parlement or otherwyse in the suerest manere thei can devyse.

H. Gloucestre,  
H. Cantuarien,  
T. Duncmen,  
J. Bathonien, Canc'

Le Counte de Warr'.  
Dñus le Scrope, Tres'.  
W. Phelipp.  
W. Lyndewode.

*Dissertation*

*Dissertation on the armorial Ensigns of the County of Middlesex, and of the Abbey and City of Westminster, by Sir John Hawkins.*

IT has lately been agitated, as a question involving in it some circumstances respecting the history and antiquities of this kingdom, whether there are any armorial ensigns, or heraldical device, appropriated to the county of Middlesex: A question of somewhat the more importance, as the determination thereof will either justify or condemn the assumption of three *fabres* or *falchions*, for so I must at present term them, as the impress, or cognizance of that county, and the consequent displaying them on the colours of the western regiment of the military corps, maintained by the same.

And here it is first to be observed, that, in the great west window of Westminster Abbey, there are five compartments, the first whereof, viz. that on the south side contains the device above-mentioned, under a regal crown, or rather a circle with points. This, though by some mistaken for the arms of King Alfred, it may be presumed refers to Sebert, king of the East Saxons, for this reason, that he was the founder of the church and convent; and that in the time of the heptarchy the same was the armorial ensign of the kingdom of the East Saxons, as may be seen, together with the arms of the other kingdoms, in Speed's Chronicle, and also in Heylin's Help to English History, edit. 1773, page 7, with the addition of the terms of blazonry.

It may perhaps be thought, that the three *fabres* were the family arms of Sebert; and the family of Seber, who now bear them, attempt to justify their claim by this supposition: but the fact is otherwise, it being pretty evident, that till of very late times the arms borne by our princes were not their own, if they had any, but those of the kingdom for the time being: even the cross and martlets, which are reputed to be Edward the Confessor's arms, were not peculiar to him or his family. Egbert, the first monarch of England, took the cross as the arms of the kingdom; Alfred added thereto four martlets, and Edward the Confessor made them five, by the addition of one at the base point; and as to the arms in question, it seems that they were borne by Erkenwyne, the first of the East Saxon kings, and his successors.

The arms of France and England in a quarterly bearing, the device of Edward III. who imitated therein the quartering of the arms of Castile and Leon, was also the bearing of his successors, as kings of England, and were *Semée Fleur de Lys*; that is to say, the field sown or powdered with fleurs de lys\*, until Charles VI. of France reduced them to three, when our Henry V. did the like: Camden's Remains, 293. and so they continued.

It is now time to enquire after the true appellation of those warlike weapons that compose the East Saxon device; and upon consulting the authors undermentioned, I find that that curved weapon, which I have called a *fabre* or *falchion*, was anciently termed a *Sach*, and there can be little doubt, but that from the constant use of it in battle the Saxons at large derived their name.

The following are the sentiments of sundry learned etymologists on the subject:

Camden, among other opinions touching the denomination, mentions that of its derivation from the word *Saxa*, which he says gave occasion to the following rhyme of Engelhusius.

*Quippe brevis gladius, apud illos Saxa vocatur,  
Unde sibi Saxo nomen traxisse putatur.*

The Saxon people did, as most believe,  
Their name from Saxa, a short sword, receive.

Introduction to Camden's Britannia, by Bp. Gibson.  
Edition 1753. col. 156.

Bishop Gibson, the editor of Camden, seems to prefer this etymology to the others adduced by his author; and especially to reject that opinion of Michael Neander, that the Saxons came from the *Sacæ* or *Saffones* of Asia, in opposition whereto he cites a passage from Bishop Stillingfleet's *Origines Brit.* p. 305, 306, in these words:

“ How-

\* So Cotgrave in *voce semée*; and see them thus represented in the arms of England in Westminster-hall, at the foot of the arched beams that form the roof; also on the tomb of Edward III. in Westminster Abbey; or to go no farther, the heads and monuments by Vertue, in Rapin's History, from Edward III. to Henry V. inclusive.



“ However, this original of the Saxons from the Sacæ of Asia may be  
 “ thought too far fetched, unless there were some fair historical account  
 “ how the Saxons came to be propagated by those Sacæ; and no such  
 “ account being given, it may seem to be little more than a possibility.  
 “ Nor may that other original from the short swords, called Sachs, seem  
 “ altogether vain, when it is considered that the Quirites had their name  
 “ from Quiris, a short spear; and the Scythians from Scytten, to shoot with  
 “ a bow. Tacitus also, speaking of some of the northern Germans, saith,  
 “ that the common badges they wear are round shields and short swords;  
 “ and the arms of Saxony to this day, as Pontanus observes, are two  
 “ short swords acrofs.”

Junius, in his *Etymologicon Anglicanum*, Voce Sachs, is more express to the purpose, making it to signify Cultrum, a knife; Pugio, a dagger, or poniard; and Gladius, a sword: More particularly he asserts, that the S A K S was a kind of sword, the blade and hilt whereof were nearly of equal length, that it had only one sharp edge, and was not unlike a knife for cutting meat; and adds, that in his time the Danes used the word Saks for a pair of shears. He denies, that the nation of the Saxons derived its name from the Latin, Saxum, as being a hardy, stony race, as he says has been asserted by some upon the authority of Isidore, Lib. IX. Orig. c. 2. On the contrary, he maintains, that it came from those knives which the Germans call Sachs. It farther appears from this author, in *loc. cit.* that the word Sachs has sometimes been rendered by the Latin appellation Sica, a short sword or poniard, and he conjectures that the French Scie, a saw, may be derived therefrom.

Sir Henry Spelman, in his Glossary, Voce Saxones, cites two lines from Roswitha de Gest. Odonum, which seem to favor the derivation of Saxones from Saxum. Nevertheless, he concurs with Junius; and to add weight to his conjecture, in the next article, viz. Saxo, renders the term by Brevis Gladius, and gives from Gothofredus Viterbiensis the following verses:

*Pax ubi congeritur sub fraude Macedo veretur,  
 Ne malè frustretur si totus inermis habetur,  
 Unde brevis gladius clam tulit arte secus;  
 Ipse brevis gladius apud illos Saxo vocatur,  
 Unde sibi Saxo nomen peperisse notatur,  
 His quoque cultellis vita redempta fuit.*

Verstegan,

Verstegan, though a writer of somewhat less authority than any of these above cited, is nevertheless worth consulting on the subject; and the rather, as he elucidates it by the relation of fundry curious particulars, which he sums up in a positive assertion, that the Saxons had their name from this crooked, or scythe-like kind of sword, adding, that he was confirmed in this his opinion by a conversation he once had with Justus Lipsius on the subject, who concurred with him therein. *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, p. 23.

In modern heraldical language, it seems, that the weapon above described is termed a Seax. Vide Blount's *Glossographia*, in *Vocibus Saxons et Seax*. Phillips's *Dict. in Articulo*. Verstegan, p. 21. et seq. 142. Farther, Heylin thus blazons the arms of the East Saxons, *Gules, three seaxes Argent, pommels, Or*; adding, that this was a weapon of the Saxons which they wore under their coats, when they slew the Britons on Salisbury Plain. *Help to English History*, page 11.\*

It

\* The particular circumstances of this slaughter are related both by William of Malmesbury and Geoffry of Monmouth; from the former of these, as being of the two a writer of the best authority, it may be supposed that Hollinshed took that account of it which is given in his history, Vol. I. p. 117, and is here inserted:

“ When Hengist had knowledge of the huge host of the Brytains that was coming against him, he required to come to a communication with Vortigerne, which request was granted, so that it was concluded, that on May-day a certain number of Britains, and as many of the Saxons, should meete together upon the Plaine of Salisbury.”

“ Hengist having devised a newe kind of treason, when the daye of theyr appoynted meeting was come, caused every one of his allowed number secretly to put into his hose a long knyfe (where it was ordeined that no man should bryng any weapon with him at all) and that at the verie instant when this watchworde shoulde be uttered by him, Nempt [i.e. take] your sexes, then shoulde every of them plucke out his knife, and slea the Brytaine that chaunced to be next to him, except the same shoulde bee Vortigerne, whom he willed to be apprehended, but not slaine.”

“ At the day assigned, the king, with his appointed number of Brytaynes, nothing mistrusting lesse than any such manner of unfaithfull dealing, came to the place in order before prescribed, without armour or weapon, where hee found readie Hengist with his Saxons, the which receyued the king with amiable countenance, in moste loving sort: but after they were entred a little into communication, Hengist mean-  
“ ing

It seems that this kind of weapon was in use also with the Spartans, for Plutarch relates, that one of that nation being jested with for wearing a sword so short, readily answered, that it was sufficiently long to reach the heart of an enemy.

It must be confessed that the foregoing testimonies of the Etymologists, do in strictness prove no more than that the device of the three Seaxes was a proper and apposite designation of the Saxon people in general, as pointing to a particular circumstance in their martial œconomy; and, seeing that each of the other six kingdoms that made up the heptarchy, had as good a claim to this bearing as the latter, it may be a matter of wonder that the propriety of it did not recommend it to those who had the first election.

To this it may be answered, that the question now under discussion is not, to whom the device now spoken of most properly belonged, but who were the people that first adopted it. This is an enquiry touching a fact, which besides that it is above ascertained, may thus be accounted for. The kingdom of Kent was the first founded, and the principal of the Heptarchy, and for the cognizance thereof, Hengist, who led the Saxons into Britain, displayed on his banner a white horse, in Saxon, Hengst, in allusion to his name, and which is even now the bearing of the house of Saxony. Ella, the first king of the South Saxons, had taken six martlets, Cuthred of the West Saxons, a griffin. The East Saxon kingdom was next in the order of erection; and for that Erkenwyne made choice of the device of three Seaxes\*, than which as being a generical, etymological symbol, including in the very name thereof that of the nation which assumed it, a more apposite one could hardly have been suggested.

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I

It

“ing to accomplish hys deuyfed purpose, gave the watchworde, immediately where-  
 “upon the Saxons drewe out theyr knyves, and sodainly fell on the Brytaynes, and  
 “slue them as sheepe being fallen within the daunger of woolves.”

\* See the arms of the several kingdoms of the heptarchy in the annexed plate No. I. et seq. to No. IX. Upon which it is to be observed, that No. VI. and VII. are the arms of Bernicia and Deira, two several provinces of Northumbria, until Oswin, king of the former, having subdued Deira, and become sole monarch of Northumbria, took for the arms thereof, *Azure, a cross between four lions rampant, Or*, as represented by No. VIII. Of the province of Deira, from whence Durham, quasi Deirham, mention is made by Bede, in his Ecclesiastical History, in which, taking occasion to speak of the conversion of the Saxons to christianity, he relates, that certain captive children being exposed to sale in the market-place of Rome, Gregory, afterwards Pope, the first of  
 that

It is presumed, that the authorities here cited are abundantly sufficient to prove, that the three Seaxes blazoned in the colours above described, were the proper armorial device of the kingdom of the East Saxons; and when it is considered, that the same consisted of the counties of Essex and Middlesex, and part of Hertfordshire, and that Westminster, situated in Middlesex, was the seat of its kings, one of whom was the founder of the abbey there; and farther, that this county, from the dissolution of the heptarchy down to this time, has been the principal residence of the English monarchs, and the fountain both of justice and legislature; when these circumstances, I say, are considered, the propriety of assuming, as the martial designation of the county of Middlesex, the device of that territory of which it made so great and respectable a part, will hardly admit of a question.

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*Of the Arms of the Abbey and City of Westminster.*

THE arms of Edward the Confessor are in general appropriated to the abbey of Westminster, and are thus blazoned, *Azure, a Cross flurty*, or as some term it, *patonce, between five Martlets Or.* Carved over the north entrance into the abbey they have the appearance of No. X. in the annexed Plate. Upon which it may be observed, that they are precisely the same with those of Sebert, king of the East Saxons, in Norden's Speculum Britannicæ, page 32. Nevertheless the arms of the abbey, as they appear on the tomb of Abbot Flaccet, or Faccet, in the chapel of St. Erasmus, and also among the arms of the mitred abbies in Bishop Tanner's Notitia Monastica are, *Azure, a crozier or pastoral staff and a mitre in chief*, and so are they represented in the plate of Westminster Abbey in Newcourt's Repertorium, and in a rude manner in Leland's Collectanea, vol. I. page 100. Vide No. XI.

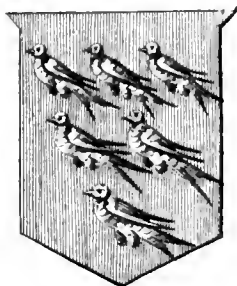
The college arms on the wall over the great table in the college hall, and those in a shield near it, containing the college arms *party per pale*, with the arms of the dean, bishop Wilcocks, and also in another like the latter in the great west window of the church, are the *crosses and martlets*, and  
above

that name, questioned them touching their country, and being answered that they were Angli, he resembled them to angels; and enquiring from what province they came, and receiving for answer Deira, he replied in a quibble, less witty than benevolent, that they should be freed de Dei ira, from the wrath of God, soon after which Augustine came hither, charged with a mission to teach and propagate the christian faith.

*I. Kent*



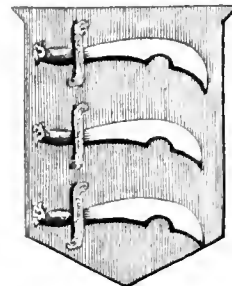
*II. South Saxons*



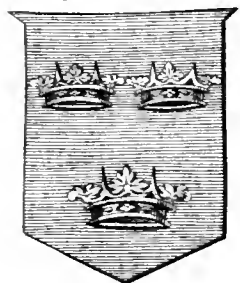
*III. West Saxons*



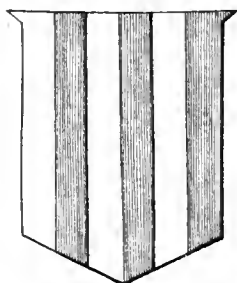
*IV. East Saxons*



*V. East Angles*



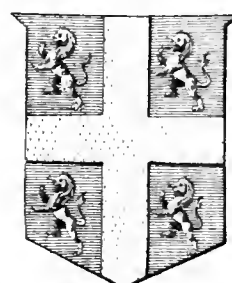
*VI. Bernicia*



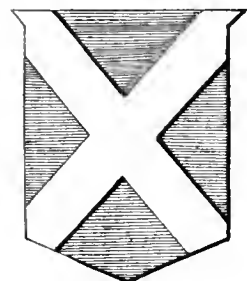
*VII. Deira*



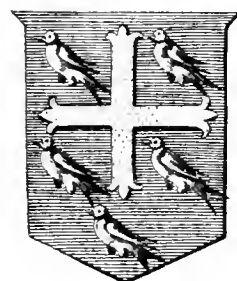
*VIII. Northumbria*



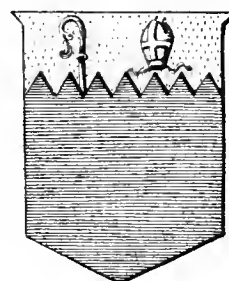
*IX. Mercia*



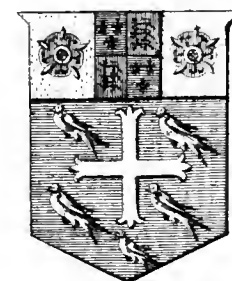
*X. Edu.: Confessor*



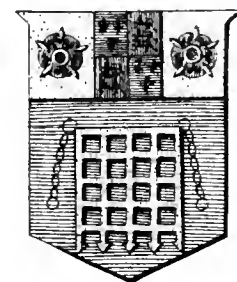
*XI. Westm. Abbey*



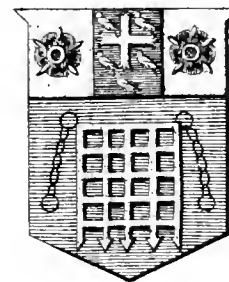
*XII. Westm. College*



*XIII. Westm. City*



*XIV. Westm. City*





above them, or in chief, those of France and England *quarterly between two roses, gules*, agreeing with the description thereof by Sir George Buck, who, in his *Treatise of the Foundations of all the Colleges, &c.* in and about London, printed at the end of Stow's Chronicle, chap. 5. says, That the ancient arms of the abbey of Westminster were, *partie per fesse ondente Or and Azure, a crozier erect and a miter in chief*; but that the new arms of the college are partly the arms of Edward the Confessor, and partly those of England *in a chief Or, between two red roses*. Vide No. XII.

The roses, as they are red, clearly allude to that badge or cognizance of the house of Lancaster, which with another, viz. the *Portcullis*, is to be seen on the gates, and almost in every corner both within and without, of the chapel of Henry VII. Fuller asserts, that the addition of the chief above given, was an augmentation of the ancient conventual seal, plainly relating to the enlargement of the church by the erection of Henry the Seventh's chapel, Church Hist. Book VI. Page 322, and accordingly they are represented on the rods of the vergers, the covers of the common prayer and musical service-books; and such at this time are the arms of the college as they appear at the feet of Saint Peter on the reverse of the common seal of the Dean and Chapter affixed to their leases and other corporate instruments.

The arms of the city of Westminster differ from those of the college, and are variously represented. In the great west window of the Abbey, in the extreme compartment toward the north, and also in a window on the south side of the Broadway chapel, Westminster, they appear as in No. XIII.

But in the compartment over the seat of the chairman in the Guildhall, Westminster, the arms of Edward the Confessor take the place in the chief of the arms of England, the roses occupying the extremities, as is seen in No. XIV.

The *Portcullis* seems to have been a favourite device of Henry VII. as importing his descent from the house of Lancaster\*; the original assumption whereof is thus to be accounted for: John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, had a concubine named Catherine Swinford; and being entitled by descent to the castle of Beaufort in the province of Anjou, and residing there at certain times, Catherine, within the walls of it, was delivered of a son named John, who together with others of his children by her was legitimated by a statute of 20th Richard II. 1396, and sur-

named

\* He seems also to have been equally desirous of declaring by symbols his relation to the house of York; for besides the white rose conjoined with the red in the gates of his

named de Beaufort; soon after which the said John was created earl of Somerset. In reference to the place and circumstances of their birth, these children assumed for their badge or cognizance a *Portcullis*, a frequent symbol with the heralds, of a castle or fortress, and the same is at this day the crest of the duke of Beaufort †, who claims a descent from the above John de Beaufort. See Sir Richard Baker's Chron. 136, and Collins's Peerage, in Somerset duke of Beaufort.

Henry VII. as appears by his pedigree in Rapin, was descended from the above son of John of Gaunt; wherefore and because that son had chosen the *Portcullis* for his device, and his immediate descendants had adopted it, it seems that the augmentation of the arms would have been more explicit and correspondent with his own intention, had the chief contained a Portcullis between the Roses as it does in the shield over the monument of bishop Wilcocks, in which the arms of the Bishop as Dean are impaled with his own paternal arms ‡, but whether with any sufficient warrant we are to seek.

As touching the arms in the great west window it is to be noted, that there are five compartments, containing as follows, viz. I. Arms of king Sebert, the founder of the abbey. II. Arms of England and France, temp. Elizabeth, the foundress of the college. III. Arms of Great-Britain and France, temp. George II. in whose reign the towers were built. IV. The college arms impaled with those of bishop Wilcocks, who, being dean of Westminster, was very active in procuring grants of public money for the repair of the fabric, and the erection of the towers, as may be collected from the inscription and the bass relief on his monument. V. The arms of the city of Westminster.

15th May, 1780.

J. H.

his chapel, and elsewhere in and about that sumptuous edifice, there occurs the device of a Falcon in a Fetter-lock, which was the badge or cognizance of Edmund of Langley, duke of York. Camd. Rem. 452.

† Henry de Beaufort, duke of Somerset, the grandson of the above John de Beaufort, and whose father, Anno 1443, was created duke of Somerset, dying without lawful issue, temp. Edward IV. left issue by Joan Hill a son named Charles, who assumed the name of Somerset, and was created earl of Worcester, from whom descended Henry Somerset, marquis of Worcester, afterwards duke of Beaufort. Heyl. Help to English History, Page 165. Collins's Peerage, Duke of Beaufort.

‡ The arms on bishop Wilcocks's monument are blazoned quarterly, the shield containing in the first quarter the episcopal arms of Rochester, in the second his paternal coat, in the third the three crowns as Dean of the Order of the Bath, and in the fourth the arms of Edward the Confessor, with a Portcullis between two Roses in Chief.



## FOR THE ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

*The Reason why the LORD-LIEUTENANTS of IRELAND leave their Coats of Arms at Inns on their Passage to that Kingdom.*

ON the great Road from London to West-Chester, we find at the principal Inns the Coats of Arms of several *Lord-Lieutenants of Ireland* framed and hung up in the best Rooms. At the bottom of these armorial Pictures (as I may call them) is a full display of all the titles of the party, together with the date of the year when each Viceroy-ship commenced. I have often enquired the reason of this custom, but never could procure a satisfactory answer. I do not reprobate the idea of this relique of ancient dignity, as these heraldic monuments were doubtless intended to operate as public evidences of the passage of each Lord-Deputy to his delegated government. They now seem only to be preserved for the gratification of the vanity of the capital Inn-keepers, by shewing to humbler travellers that such and such *Lord-Lieutenants* did them the honour to stop at their houses; and yet I will not say, but that for half-a-crown handsomely offered to his Excellency's gentleman, they might likewise become part of the furniture of every alehouse in Dunstable.

After fruitless enquiry, accident furnished me with the ground of this custom, which now only serves to excite a little transitory curiosity. Having occasion to look into Sir Dudley Digge's *Complete Ambassador*, [published 1654] I was obliged to the Editor for a solution, who, in the Preface, (signed A. H.) speaking of the reserve of the English ambassadors, in not making public their negotiations, has this observation:—  
“ We have hardly any notion of them but by their *Arms*, which are hung  
“ up in *Inns* where they passed.”

This paragraph at once accounts for the point before us, and is sufficient, at the same time, to shew, that the custom was anciently (and even in the last century) common to every Ambassador, though it now only survives with those who go in the greater and more elevated line of royal representation to IRELAND.

*Middle Scotland-yard,  
June 19, 1780.*

\*\*\*\*\*

*The following Petition for regulating the Payment of the Wages for the Knights of the Shires for their Service in Parliament, was copied from the Rolls of Parliament, Vol. V. Pag. 110, 111, and was presented A. D. 1444. 23 Hen. VI.*

PRAYN the Comons in this Parlement, that where afore this tyme, dyvers Shirrefs, in divers Shires of Ingelond, have be color of Writtes directed unto thayme, for to arreze the wages of the Knyghtes of the Shires for the tyme being, of the Parlements of oure Sovereigne Lord the Kyng that now is, and of his noble Progenitours, have areised moche more money than hath ben due unto the feide Knyghtes, and more than they have delyvered unto theym, kepyng and takyng gret part of the feid money to their owen use and profit, and thaire officers and servauntes, to full gret hurt of the comyn people of the feid Shires. That it like the Kyng our Sovereigne Lord, to ordeyn by auctorite of this present Parlement, that the Shirref of every Shire for the tyme beyng, in the next Counte holden in thaire Shires after the delivere of the feide Writtes made unto thaim, make opyn proclamation, that the Coroners, and every chief Conestable of the peas of the said Shires, and the Baillifs of every Hundred or Wapentake of the same Shire, and all other that will be atte the assessyng of the wages of the Knyghtes of the Shire, be at the next Shire there to be holden, for to assesse the feid wages of the feid Knyghtes, and that the Shirref, or under Shirref, Coroners and Baillies for the tyme beyng, be there atte the same tyme in her owen person, uppon the peyne of forfeiture to the Kyng of everyche of theime that maketh defaute xl. s. at which tyme the feid Shirref, or under Shirref, in presence of theime, that shall atte that tyme come, and of the sutyours of the feid Countees than beyng there, in the pleyne Counte, well and duely assesse every Hundred thereto assessable be hym self, to a certeyn somme for to paie for the wages of the feid Knyghtes of the Shires, so that the entier somme of all the Hundreddes excede not the somme that shall be due unto the feid Knyghtes; and after that in the same Shire, assesse well and duely every Tounship withinne the feid Hundreds thereto assessable, to a certeyn somme for the paiement of the said wages, so that the entier somme of all the tounes withinne any of the faide Hundredes, excede not the som assessed upon the Hundred that thei ben of; and that the feid Sherifs, under Shirrefs, nor non other Officer, for the cause abovefeid, arreze no more money

ney of non Townshipp than thei were assessed to, and in manner and fourme as thei ben assessed; and if any do or will assesse any hundred or Townshipp otherwise than is abovesaid, that he forfait for every defaute to the Kyng xxl. and to every man that will sue in this case xli. and that the said Shirrefs well and duely arreife the money so assessed uppon the seid Tounshippes, al so sone as they, godely may after the seid assessyng, and itte delivere unto the seid Knyghtes, according unto the Writtes thereof to be made uppon the seid peynes; and he that will sue in this case, a scire fac'ayenst him that offendith ayenst this Ordenaunce; and yef the Defendant duely warned therinne make defaute, or ellus appere and be therinne convicte, that then the Pleintifs recovere ayenst theym, that so ben convicte xl. to their owen use, over the seid xxl. with thaire damages for the costes of thaire suytes to the treble, and that the Justice of the Kynges Benche and Comon Place, Justice of Assise and Gaiole Delivere, and Justice of the Pees in thaire counties have power to enquire, here and determyne, of all the saide defautes, als wele be enquerre atte the Kyngs suite as be action atte the suite of the partie; and that all such Knyghtes expences be not leved of any other Tounshippes, Lordeshippes or Places, but of such as thei have ben duly leved heretofore; and that in every such Writte to be made hereafter, for to arreze the wages of the seid Knyghtys, this act be comprehendid therinne.

Responso.

Le Roi le voet.

ANTIEN T

ANTIEN FONT IN *WINCHESTER* CATHEDRAL.

**T**HIS antient Font stands on the north side of the nave of the Church, is of great antiquity, and of the Saxon times; possibly it might have been removed from the old Monastery. On the sides of the square are bass-relieves. The south side is represented in the annexed Print. In future Numbers will be given the others, with an explanation of the whole.



To the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

SEEING in the First Volume of your entertaining Collection several extraordinary Epitaphs, have sent you the following, which, for its Quaintness and Absurdity, equals several you have already given.

B. A.

**I**N Winchester Cathedral, near the south side of Bishop Wainfleet's Monument, is the following inscription:

Here lieth William Symonds Gentleman  
Of Winchester twice Mayor and Alderman  
Alice his Wife lies buried by his side;  
The one in June in July th' other died;  
On the 18<sup>th</sup> Day 1601 Shee  
On the 27<sup>th</sup> Day 1606 Hee  
His Merit doth inherit I life and Fame  
For whilst this City stands, Symonds his Name  
In poor Mens Hearts shall never be forgotten  
For Poores Prayers rise, when Flesh lies rotten.

For

Font in Manchester Cathedral





For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

BY what Manner the Death of George Duke of Clarence, Brother to Edward IV. was effected, has hitherto remained a controverted Point among our Historians, as also was his Attainder; the following curious Papers will determine this Matter beyond the Shadow of a Doubt; they are copied from the Rolls of Parliament, Vol. VI. Pag. 193, 194, 195, printed under the Auspices of the House of Peers.

*The* ATTAINDER of GEORGE, DUKE OF CLARENCE,  
A. D. 1477, 17 Edw. IV.

*Ex Originali in Turri London.*



THE Kyng our Sovereigne Lorde hath called to his Remembraunce the manyfold grete Conspiracies, malicious and heynous Trefons, that hertofore hath be compassed by dyverse psones his unnaturall Subgetts, Rebelles and Traytours, whereby Commocions and Insurrections have been made within this his Royaulme, for entent and purpose to have destroyed his moost Roiall persone, and with that to have subverted the state, wele publique and politic of all his saide Royaulme; ne had so bien, that by the help of Almyghty God, with the grete laboures and deligences, and uttermost explette of his persone by Chevalrye and Werr, he had mightly and graciously repreffed the same. Wherthroghe grete nownbre of the said his Rebelles and Traytours he hath at dyverse tymes punysshed, as well by swerd as other punysshments, in exemple to others to have been ware of suche attempting hereafter. And yet as a begnigne and a gracious Prince moeved unto pitie, after his grete Victories sent hym by

VOL. IV. No. II. L God,

God, not oonly he hath spared the multitudes in their felde and assemblies overcome by thaim and certyn other, the grete movers, flurers and executours of suche haynous Trefons, at the reverence of God, he hath taken to his mercy and clerly prrdoned, as may not be unknowen to all the Worlde. This notwithstanding, it is comen nowe of late to his knowlage, howe that agaynst his mooste Royall persone, and avanst the persones of the blessed Princeſſe our alther Sovereigne and Liege Lady the Queene of my Lorde the Prince, their Son and Heire, and of all the other of thaire moost noble iſſue, and also against the grete parte of the Noble of this Lande, the goode rule, politike and wele publique of the same, hath been conspired, compassed and purposed, a moch higher, moch more malicious, more unnaturall and lothely Treason, than atte eny tyme hertofoen hath been compassed, purposed and conspired, from the Kyngs first Reigne hiderto; whiche Treason is, and must be called so moche and more henyous, unnaturall and lothely, for that not oonly it hath proceeded of the moost extreme purposed malice, incomparably exceeding eny other that hath been afoen, but also for that it hath been contrived, imagined and conspired by the persone that of all erthely creatures, beside the dutie of ligeaunce, by nature, by benefette, by gratitude, and by yestes and grauntes of goodes and possessions, hath been moost bounden and behalden to have dradde, loved, honoured, and ever thanked the Kyng more largely, than ever was eny other bounden or behalden, whom to name it gretely aggruggeth the hert of our saide Sovereigne Lorde, sauf oonly that he is of necessitie compelled, for the fuertie, wele and tranquillitie of hym and all this Royaulme, which were full neer the poynt of perdition, ne were the help and grace of Almyghty God. He sheweth you therefore, that all this hath been intended by his brother George, the Duke of Clarence. Wherin it is to be remembered, that the Kynges Highnesſe of tendre youthe, unto now of late hath ever loved and cheryshed hym, as tenderly and as kindly as eny creature myght his naturell Brother, as well it may be declared, by that he beyng right younge, not borne to have eny lifelode but oonly of the Kynges grace; he gave hym soo large porcion of possessions, that no memorie is of, or seldom hath been seen, that eny Kyng of Englande heretofoen within his Royaulme gave soo largely to eny his Brothers. And not oonly that, butt above that, he furnyshed hym plenteously of all manere stuff,

that



that to a right great Prynce myght well suffice ; soo that aftee the Kynges his lifelode and richeffe notably exceeded eny other within his Lande att thatt tyme, and yet the Kyng not herewith content, butt beyng ryght desirous to make hym of myght and puissance excedyng others, caused the greate parte of all the Nobles of this Lande to be assured unto hym next his Highnesse, trustyng that not oonly by the bond of nature, butt also by bondes of soo grete benefitt, he shulde be more than others loving,, helpyng, assistyng and obeissaunt, to all the Kynges good pleasures and commaundments, and to all that myght be to the politik wele of his Lande. All this notwithstanding it is to remember, the large grace and forgevnesse that he gave hym uppon, and for that at dyverse tyme sith he gretely offended the Kyng, as in jupartying the Kynges Royall estare, persone and life in straite warde, puttyng thereby from all his libertie, afte procuryng grete Commocions, and sith the voydaunce oute of his royaulme, assistyng, yevyng to his enemies mortall, the usurpers, labouryng also by Parlement, to exclude hym and all his from the Regalie, and enabling hymself to the same, and by dyverse weyes otherwyse attemptyng, whiche all the Kyng by nature and love moved, utterly forgave, entendyng to have putte all in perpetuell oblivion. The said Duke naturelesse, for all this noo love encreasyng, but growyng daily in more and more malice, hath not left to confedre and conspire newe Treasons, more haynous and lothely than ever asorn, how that the said Duke falsely and traiterously entended and purposed fermely, th'extreme distruction and disherityng of the Kyng and his Issue; and to subverte all the polityk rule of this Royaulme, by myght to be gotten as well outewarde as inward, whiche false purpose the rather to brynge aboute, he cast and compassed the moyans to enduce the Kynges naturell Subjetts to withdrawe their herts, loves and affections from the Kyng their naturell Sovereigne Lorde, by many subtyll contrived weyes, as in causyng dyverse his Servautes, suche as he coude imagyne most apte to sowe sedicion and aggrugge amonge the People, to goo into dyverse parties of this Royaulme, and to labour to enforme the People largely in every place where they shulde come, that Thomas Burdett his Servaunte, which was lawefully and truly atteynted of Treason, was wrongefully putte to Deth, to some his Servautes of suche like disposicion, he yave large Money, Veneson, therewith to assemble the Kynges Subjects to Feste theym and  
there

chere theym, and by theire policies and refonyng, enduce hem to beleve that the faid Burdett was wrongfully executed, and so to putte it in noyse and herts of the People; he faide and laboured also to be noysed by fuche his Servauntez, apte for that werk, that the Kyng our Sovereigne Lorde wrought by Nygromancye, and used crafte to poyson his Subgettes, fuche as hym plesed, to th'entent to desclaundre the Kyng in the moost haynous wyse he couth, in the sight and concept of his Subgetts, and therfore to encorage theym to hate, despice and aggugge their herts ayanst hym, thynkyng that he ne lived ne dealid with his Subgettes as a Xpien Prynce. And overe this, the faide Duke beyng in full purpose to exalt hymself and his Heires to the Regallye and Corone of Englande, and clerely in opinion to putte aside from the same for ever the faid Corone from the Kyng and his Heirez, uppon oon the falsest and moost unnaturall coloured pretence that man myght imagyne, falsely and untruely noysed, published and faide, that the Kyng oure Sovereigne Lorde was a Bastard, and not begottone to reigne uppon us; and to contynue and procede further in this his moost malicious and traytorous purpose, after this lothely, false and sedicious language shewed and declared amonge the People, he enduced dyverse of the Kynges naturell Subgetts, to be sworne uppon the blessed Sacrament to be true to hym and his heires, noon exception reserved of their liegeaunce; and after the same Othe soo made he shewed and declared among and to certayn persones that fuche Othe had made, that the Kyng had taken his lifelode from hym and his men, and disheryed theym, and wolde utterly endevoire hym to gete hem their enheritaunce as he wolde doo for his owen. He shewed also, that the Kyng entended to consume hym in like wyse as a Candell consumeth in brennyng, wherof he wolde in brief tyme quyte hym. And overe this, the faid Duke continuyng in his false purpose, opteyned and gate an exemplification undre the Grete Seall of Henry the Sexte, late in dede and not in right Kyng of this Lande, wherin were conteyned alle fuche appoyntements as late was made betwene the faide Duke and Margaret, callyng herself Quene of this Lande, and other; amonges which it was conteyned, that if the faid Herry, and Edward his first begoton Son, died without Issue Male of their Body, that the seid Duke and his Heires, shulde be Kyng of this Lande; whiche exemplification the faid Duke hath kepyd with hymself secrete, not doynge the Kyng to have eny knowlegge therof, thereby to have abused the

Kynges

Kynges true Subgetts, for the rather execucion of his said false purpose. And also the same Duke purposyng to accomplishe his said false and untrue entent, and to inquiete and trouble the Kyng oure said Sovereinge Lorde, his Liege People, and this his Royaulme, nowe of late willed and desired the Abbot Tweybury, Master John Tapton, Clerk, and Roger Harewell, Esquier, to cause a straunge Childe to have be brought unto his Castell of Warwyk, and there to have be putte and kepte in likelineffe of his Sonne and Heire, and that they shulde have conveyed and sent his said Sonne and Heire into Ireland, or into Flaundres, oute of this Lande, wherby he myght have gotten hym assistance and favoure agaynst oure said Sovereigne Lorde; and for the execucion of the same, sent oon John Taylour his Servaunte, to have had delyveraunce of his said Sonne and Heire, for to have conveyed hym; the whiche Mayster John Tapton and Roger Harewell, denyed the delyveraunce of the said Childe, and soo by Goddes grace his said false and untrue entent was lette and undoon. Over all this, the saide Duke compassyng subtelly and trayterously to brynge this his trayterous purpose to the more redy execucion by all meanes possible, and for to putte these his said Treasours fynally to pleyne execucion, falsely and trayterously he commaunded dyverse of his Servauntes, to goo unto fundry parties of this Royaulme, to commove and stirre the Kynges naturall Subgetts, and in grete nowmbre to be redy in harnays within an Houre warnyng to attend uppon hym, and to take his parte to levy Werre agaynst the Kynges moost Royall persone, and hym and his Heirez utterly to destroye, and therby the Corone and Royall Dignite of his Royaulme to obteigne, have possede and enjoye, to hym and to his heires for evere, contraie to all nature, ryght and duetie of his Ligeaunce. The Kyng remembryng over, that to side the nearnesse of Blode, howe be nature he myght be kind to his Brother, the tender love also whiche of youthe he bare unto hym, couthe have founden in his hert, uppon due submission, to have yet foryeven hym estsones; ne were, furst, that his said Brother by his former dedes, and nowe by this conspiracye, sheweth hymself to be incorrigible, and in noo wyse reducible to that by bonde of nature, and of the grete benefices afor reherced, he were moost soveraynly beholden of all Creaturez: secondly, ne were the grete jupartie of effusion of Xpien blode, whiche most likkely shulde therof ensue; and thridenly and principally, the bond of his conscience, wherby and by solempne Othe, he is

bounden anenst God, uppon the peryll of everlastyng dampnacion, to provyde and defende, furst, the suertie of hymself and his mooste Royall issue; secondly, the tranquillite of Goddes Church within this his Royaulme, and after that the wele publique, peas and tranquillite, of all his Lordez, Noblemen, Comens, and others of every degree and condition, whiche all shulde necessaryly stande in extreme jupartie, yf Justice and due punysshment of soo lothely offence shulde be pardoned; in pernicious example of all mysdoers, theves, traytours, rebelles, and all other suche as lightly wolde therby bee encoraged and enbolded to spare noo manner of wikkednesse. Wherefore thof all the Kynges Highnesse be right sory to determyne hymself to the contrarie, yet considering that Justice is a vertue excellently pleasynge Almighty God, wherby Reaulmes stand, Kynges and Pryncez reign and governe, all good rule, polyce and publique wele is maynteigned; and that this vertue standeth not oonly in retribucion and rewarde for goode dedes, butt also in correccion and punysshment of evil doers, after the qualitees of theire mysdoynge. For whiche premisiez and causez the Kyng, by the avyse and assent of the Lordes Speretuell and Temporell, and Comions, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the auctorite of the same ordeyneth, enacteth and establisheth, that the said George Duke of Clarence be convicted and atteynted of Heigh Treason, commytted and doon agaynst the Kynges moost Royall persone; and that the same Duke, by the said auctorite, forfeit from him and his heires for ever, the Honoure, Estate, Dignitie and name of Duke. And also that the same Duke, by the said auctorite, forfeit from hym and his heyres for ever, all Castelles, Honoures, Maners, Landes, Tenements, Rents, Avoufons, Hereditaments, and Possessions, that the same Duke nowe hath by any of the Kynges Līez Patents to his owen use, or that any other persone nowe hath to the use of the same Duke, by eny of the Kynges Līez Patentz, or that passed to hym fro the Kyng by the same. And that all Līez Patentz made by the Kyng to the said Duke, bee from henceforthe utterly voyde and of noon effecte. And that it be also ordeigned by the same auctorite, that noo Castelles, Honoures, Maners, Landez, Tenētz, Rents, Avoufons, Hereditamentz or Possessions, that the said Duke nowe hath joyntly with other, or sole to hymself, to the use of eny other person, be forfeit, nor conteyned by or in this present acte, but that by the said auctoritee, every other persone to whose use the said Duke

is

is sole seised in eny Castelles, Honorez, Manerz, Landez, Tenantz, Rents, Hereditaments and Possessions, otherwyse than by the Kynges Liege people, have power and auctorite by this present Acte lawefully to encrease them, and them to have and holde after the entent and trust that the said Duke hath theryn. And also where the same Duke is joyntly seised with any other pson in any Castells, Maners, Landez, Tenantz, Rents, Hereditaments or Possessions, to the use of eny other persone, otherwyse than by Kyngs Lfes Patentz; that by the said auctorite, the said joynt seffez stonde and be seoffez to the same use and entent as they nowe arre and be; and that suche right, interest and title, as the same Duke nowe hath with them in the same premysses, by the said auctorite, be in his co-seffez to the same entent, as the same Duke nowe ys; savyng to every of the Kynges Liege people, other than the said Duke, and his Heyrez, and all other persone and persones that clayme or have eny tytell or interest in eny of the premysses by the same Duke, suche right, tytle and interest, as they owe or shulde have in eny of the premysses, as if this acte had never been made.

A cest Bille les Coez font assentuz.

Responsio.

I.e Roy le voet.




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*Constitutio Henrici Ducis Buck', Seneschall' Angliæ pro Executione Sentent.  
Ducis contra Clarencie. 17 E. IV.*

REX Carissimo Consanguineo suo Henr' Duci' Buk, Saltm. Sciatis, quod cum Georgius nuper Dux Clarencie, p nomen Georgii Ducis Clarencie, de alta prodicioe, p ipm erga psonam nram Regiam fact' & perpetrata, auctoritate p'sentis Parlamenti nri convictus sit & attinctus; ac Nos considerantes, qd Justicia est virtus excellens Altissimo multipliciter complacens p quam Regna prosperantur, Reges & principes regnant & gubernant, omne bonum regimen, pollicia, & bonum publicum manuteneantur & supportantur; quam virtutem, ad Dei complacenciam, pre aliqua carnali affectione sequi & ea uti intendimus

mus, ut debemus: multoq; magis pro eo qđ vinculo consciencie ñre, & p solempne juramentum erga Deum, sub pena ppetue damnacōis; primo, pro securitate psonę ñre Regie & exitus ñri; secundarie, pro tranquillitate & defensione Ecclesie Xpi infra Regrum ñrm Angl'; & tertio, p bono publico, pace & tranquillitate Regni ñri predci, & Dominor' & Nobilium, & totius Cōitatis ejusdem, cujuscumq; gradus & condicōis existant; necnon in evitacōem effusionis sanguinis Xpiiani prospicere constringimur; licet propinquitas sanguinis & internus & teneris amor, quem ad prefatum Georgium in tenera etate sua habuimus & gerebamus, Nos ad contrarium naturaliter movent & exhortant', hinc est quod pro eo qđ Officium Senescalli Angl', cujus pñencia p consideracōe executōis Judicii fiend' in hac parte requiritur, ut accepimus, jam vacat: Ac nos de fidelitate, provida circumspēcōe & industria vñis plenius confidentes; ordinamus & constituimus vos Senescallum Angl', ad Officium illud ex causa predca, cum omnib' eidem Officio debite pertinen', hac vice gerend', occupand' & exercend'. Dantes & concedentes vobis tenore pñencium, plenam & sufficientem potestatem & auctoritatem ac mandatum spale, ad ea omnia & singula que ad Officium Senescalli Angl' in hac parte pertinent, & requiruntur, hac vice, ex causa predca, faciend', exercend' & exequend'. Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod circa Officium predcū diligenter intendatis, & illud faciatis & exequamini in forma predca. Damus autem universis & singulis quorum interest in hac parte, tenore pñencium firmiter in mandatis, quod vobis in executōe Officii predci intendentes sint, consulentes, faventes, auxiliantes & obedientes in omnib' diligenter. In cujus, &c. Dat' in Parlamento ñro apud Westm', vii<sup>o</sup> Die Februarii.

Per ipsum Regem & de Dat' predca, &c.

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T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

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For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

AN ANCIENT PORTRAIT.\*

**T**HE annexed Plate is an antient Portrait engraved from a Drawing in the possession of the Reverend the Dean of Carlisle, copied from an illuminated Manuscript in the British Museum. The Anecdotes of this Portrait will be given in a future Number.

\* Supposed to be Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester.

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*Extracts from the NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSEHOLD-BOOK, pag. 190.*

THE ARTICLES FOR PRINCIPALLE FEISTES.

At Principal Feists.

**F**IRSTE It is thoughte that CRANYYS muste be hadde at Criftn-mas ande outhur Principalle Feists for my Lords owne Meas So they be bought at xvjd. the pece.

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N

At

At Principal Feists.

Item It is thoughte in-like-wies that HEARONSEWIS be boughte for my Lordes owne Meas So they be at xij*d.* the pece.

At Principal Feists.

Item REDESCHANKS to be boughte at Principalle Feists for my Lords owne Meas after j*d.* ob. the pece.

At Principal Feists.

Item BITTERS for my Lordes owne Meas at Principal Feists Ande to be at xij*d.* a pece so they be goode.

At Principal Feists.

Item FESSAUNTIS for my Lordes owne Meas to be hadde at Principalle Feistis Ande to be at xij*d.* a pece.

At Principal Feists.

Item REIS to be hadde for my Lordes owne Meas at Principal Feists Ande at ij*d.* a pece.

At Principal Feists.

Item SHOLARDIS to be hadde for my Lords owne Meas at Principal Feists Ande to be at vj*d.* a pece.

At Principal Feists.

Item KIRLEWIS to be hadde for my Lords owne Meas at Principal Feistes Ande to be at xij*d.* a pece.

At Principal Feists.

Item PACOKKS to be hadde for my Lordes owne Meas at Principal Feistes and at xij*d.* a pece And no PAYHENNES to be bowght.

At Principal Feists.

Item SEEPIES for my Lorde at Principal Feists Ande noone outhertyme.

At Principal Feists.

Item WEGIONNES for my Lorde at Principal Feistes ande noone outhertyme Ande j*d.* ob. the pece Excepte my Lordes comandement be outhertwis.



At Principal Feists.

Item KNOTTIS for my Lorde at Principalle Feists Ande noone outhertyme Ande at jd. a pece Except my Lords comaundement be otherwis.

At Principal Feists.

Item DOTTREEELIS to be bought for my Lorde when they ar in Seasonne Ande to be at a penny a pece.

At Principal Feists.

Item BUSTARDES for my Lordes owne Meas at Principall Feists Ande noon outhertyme Except my Lords comaundement be otherwis.

At Principal Feists.

Item TEARNES for my Lordes owne Meas oonellie at Principalle Feists ande noon outhertyme aftr iiij a penny Excepte my Lordes comaundement be outhertwis.

*Extraits from the NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSEHOLD-BOOK continued,*  
pag. 331.

ALMANER OF REWARDES CUSTOMABLE usede YERLY by my Lorde to be YEVEN ande PAIDE by his Lordschipe From Michaelmas To Michaelmas Yerely AS it doith appeire in the BOOKE of his Lordshipe FOREN EXPENCES of every Yere what CUSTOMABLE PAYMENTS they be that my Lorde usith Yerely Ande for what Causes they be YEVEN Ande wherfor every SOME is paide Ande for what Consideracion As well for Waiges ande FEES paide owt Yerely of his Lordeschippe Coffures 'as' REWARDIS CUSTOMABLE used Yerly by my Lorde at New Yers Day Ande othertymes of the Yere HIS Lordschipe ande my Ladies Offerings at Principall Feists Yerly accustomed Ande REWARDS usede Customable to be Yeven Yerely to STRANGERS As PLAYERS MYNSTRALLS ande others AS the Some of every Rewarde particulerly With the Consideracion why ande wherefore it is Yeven With the names of the PARSONES to whom the saide Rewards be Yeven More Playnly Hereafter Folowith ande Apperith in this Booke WHICH be Ordynary and Accustomable Payments by my Lorde usede Yerly if the tymes so requier.

ALL

ALL MANER OF OFFERINGS for my Lorde ande my Lady  
 ande my Lordis Childeren CUSTOMABLE used Yerly at  
 PRINCIPALL FEASTS ande other OFFERINGE-DAYES  
 in the Yere As the Consideracion WHYE more playnly  
 Hereafter followith.

FURST My Lordis Offerringe accustomed upon Alhallow-Day Yerely  
 When his Lordshippe is at home At the Highe Mas If he kepe Cha-  
 pell——xij *d*.

ITEM My Ladis Offerringe accustomed upon Alhallowe-Day Yerely  
 If sche offer at the Highe Masse If my Lorde kepe Chapell TO be paid  
 owt of my Lords Coffures If sche be at my Lordis Fyndinge ande not  
 at hir owen——viij *d*.

ITEM My Lordes Offeringe accustomed upon Cristynmas-Day Yerely  
 When his Lordshipe is at home At the Highe Mas If he kepe Chapell  
 ——xij *d*.

ITEM My Ladies Offeringe upon Cristynmas-Day Yerly at the Highe  
 Mas If my Lorde kepe Chapell To be paide owt of my Lordis Coffures  
 If sche be at my Lordis fyndynge ande not at hir even——viij *d*.

ITEM My Lordis Offeringe upon Saynt Stephyns Daye When his Lord-  
 schipp his at home a Groit to bow at a Lawe Mas in his Clofett——  
 iiij *d*.

ITEM My Lordis Offeringe accustomed upon New-Yers-Day Yerely  
 When his Lordeschip is at home At the High Mas If he kepe Chapell  
 ——xij *d*.

ITEM My Ladies Offeringe accustomed upon New-Yers-Day Yerely at  
 the High Mas If my Lorde kepe Chapell To be paid owt of my Lordis  
 Coffures If sche be at my Lords fyndinge and not at hir owen——viij *d*.

ITEM My Lords Offeringe accustomed upon the xij<sup>th</sup> Day Yerely  
 When his Lordschipe is at home At the High Mas if he kepe Chapell  
 ——xij *d*.

ITEM My Ladies Offeringe accustomed upon the xij<sup>th</sup> Day Yerely at  
 the High Mafs If my Lorde kepe Chapell To be paide owt of my  
 Lords Coffures If sche be at my Lordis fyndinge and not at hir owen  
 ——viij *d*.

ITEM

- ITEM My Lordis Offerynge accustomed upon Candilmas-Day Y<sup>erly</sup>  
To be sett in his Lordschippis Candill to offer at the High Mas when  
his Lordschipp is at home v Groits for the v Joyes of our Lady—
- ITEM My Laidis Offerynge uppon Candilmae-Daie Yerely To be sett  
in hir Candill to offer at the High Mas iij Groitts To be paid owt of my  
Lordis Coffures If sche be at my Lordis fyndyng and not at hir owen  
—xij *d.*
- ITEM My Lorde useth and accustomyth Yerely upon Candilmas-Day to  
caus to be Delyveride for the Offeringe of my Lords Son and Heire  
the Lorde Percy To be sett in his Candill ij<sup>d</sup> Ande for every of my  
Yonge Masters my Lords Yonge Sonnes to be sett in the Candills  
affore the Offeringe j *d.* for aither of them—iiij *d.*
- ITEM My Lordis Offeringe accustomed Yerly upon Saint Blayes Day to  
be sett in his Lordschippe Candill to offer at Hye Mas if his Lord-  
schyp kepe Chapell—iiij *d.*
- ITEM My Laidis Offeringe accustomed Yerely upon Saint Blayes Day  
to be sett in hir Candill to offer at the Hye Mas To be paid owt of  
my Lordis Coffures if sche be at my Lordis fyndyng and not at hir  
owen—iiij *d.*
- ITEM My Lorde useth and accustomyth Yery upon Saynt Blays Days  
to cause to be delyveride for the Offerynge of my Lordis Sone and  
Heire the Lorde Percy to sett in his Candill j *d.* Ande for every of  
my Yonge Masters my Lords Yonger Sonnes to sett in their Candills  
after j *d.* for every of them for ther Offerings this said day—iiij *d.*
- ITEM My Lordis Offeringe accustomed uppon Goode-Friday Yerely  
if his Lordschipp be at Home and kepe Chapell when his Lordschipe  
crepith the Cros—iiij *d.* \*
- ITEM My Laidis Offerynge accustomed Yerely upon Good Friday  
When she crepith the Crosse To be paide owt of my Lordis Coffures  
if sche is at my Lordis fyndyng and not at hir own—iiij *d.*
- ITEM My Lorde useth and accustomoth yerely when his Lordschip is at  
home to caus to be delyveride for the Offerrings of my Lordis Sone  
and Heire the Lord Percy upon the said Good Friday When he crepith  
the Crosse ij *d.* Ande for every of my Yonge Masters my Lordis Yonger  
Sonnes after j *d.* to every of them for ther Offerings when they Crepe  
the Cros the said Good-Friday—iiij *d.*

\* Vid. Pag. 186. Vol. III.

ITEM My Lordis Offeringe accustomede Yerely uppon Ester-Evyn when his Lordshipp takyth his Rights—iiij *d.*

ITEM My Ladis Offeringe accustomede Yerely upon Estur-Evyn when hir Ladischipe taketh hir Rights if sche be at my Lords fyndynge and not at hir owen—iiij *d.*

ITEM My Lorde usith and accustomyth yerly to caus to be delyverid to his Lordschippis Childeren that be of Aige to take there Rights For them to offer upon Esters Even After ij *d.* to every of them——

ITEM My Lorde usith and accustometh yerely to caus to be delyvred to every of his Lordschippis Wardis or Hanfman or Anny other Yonge Gentilmen that be at his Lordschipes fyndynge Ande be of Aige to take ther Rights After ij *d.* a pece to every such Parson——

ITEM My Lords Offerynge accustomede yerely upon Ester-Day in the mornynge when his Lordshipe Crepith the Cros after the Refurreccion If his Lordschippe be at home and kepe Chapell—iiij *d.*

ITEM My Ladis Offering accustomede yerly upon Ester-Daye in the mornynge when hir Ladyschip Crepith the Cros after the Refurreccion To be paid owt of my Lordis Coffures if she be at my Lordis findinge and not at hir owen—iiij *d.*

ITEM My Lord useth and accustomethe upon Ester-Day in the mornynge to caus to be delyverid to my Lords Eldest Son the Lord Percy and to every of my Yonge Masters my Lords younger Sones after j *d.* to every of them to offer when they Creep the Cros the said day after the Refurreccion.—ij *d.*

ITEM My Lords Offeringe accustomede upon Ester-Day Yerely when his Lordschip is at home at the High Mas if my Lorde kepe Chapell—xij *d.*

ITEM My Ladis Offerenge accustomede upon Ester-Day yerely at the High Mas If my Lorde kepe Chapell To be paid owt of my Lords Coffures if she be at my Lords fyndinge and not at hir owen—viij *d.*

ITEM My Lorde usith and accustomyth upon Ester-Day Yerely when his Lordschip is at home If my Lorde kepe Chapell To caus to be delyvered to my Lords Eldest Sone the Lord Percy Ande to every of my Yonge Masters my Lords Yonger Sonnes After j *d.* every of them for them to offer the said Ester-Day in the Chapell at the Hye Mas—iiij *d.*

ITEM

- ITEM My Lordis Offiryng accustomede upon Saynt George-Day Yerly at the Hye Mas When his Lordschyppe is at home And kepith Saynt George Feast—x *d.*
- ITEM My Lordis Offeringe accustomyde at the Mes of Requiem uppon the morowe after Saynt George-Day When his Lordschip is at home and kepith Saynt George Feast Which is accustomede yerely to be don for the Saullis of all the Knightes of th' Order of the Garter Departede to the Mercy of God—iiij *d.*
- ITEM My Lorde useth and accustomyth When he is at home Ande kipith Dergen over Night And Mes of requiem uppon the morowe my Lord his Father xij Month Mynde To offer at the Mas of Requiem—iiij *d.*
- ITEM My Lorde usith and accustomyth yerely when his Lordschip is at home To caus to be delyvered to my Lordis Eldest Sone and Heyre the Lorde Percy Ande to every of my Yonge Masters my Lords Yonger Sons after j *d.* to every of them for them to offer this said daye at the said Mes of Requiem Done for my Lords Father xij Month Mynde—ij *d.*
- ITEM My Lordis Offerynge accustomed uppon the Assencion-Day yerly when his Lordschip is at home at the High Mas if he kepe Chapell—xij *d.*
- ITEM My Ladies Offeringe accustomede upon the Assencion-Day yerly at the Hy Mas in the Chapell To be paid owt of my Lordis Coffures if she be at my Lordis fyndyng and not at hir owne—viij *d.*
- ITEM My Lords Offeringe accustomede upon Whitsonday yerely at the Hye Mas in the Chapell when his Lordschip is at home—xij *d.*
- ITEM My Ladis Offeringe accustomede upon Whitsonday yerely at the High Mas in the Chapell To be paid owt of my Lords Coffures if sche be at my Lords fyndyng and not at hir own—viij *d.*
- ITEM My Lord usith and accustomyth yerly when his Lordschipp is at home if he kepe Chapell to caus to be delyvered unto my Lords eldest Sone and heir the Lorde Percy Ande to every of my Yonge Masters my Lords Yonger Sonnes after j *d.* every of them For them to offer at the Hye Mas yerly the said Witsonday—ij *d.*

ITEM

ITEM My Lordis Offerynge accustomede upon Trinite Sondag yerly when his Lordschyp is at home at the Highe Mas if he kepe Chapell—xij *d.*

ITEM My Ladis Offerynge accustomede yerely uppon Trinite Sondag at the High Mas if my Lorde kepe Chapell To be paid owt of my Lords Coffures if she be at my Lords fyndyng and not at hir owen—viij *d.*

ITEM My Lorde usith yerely to sende asfor Mychealmas for his Lordschipe Offerynge to the Holy Blode of Haillis—iiij *d.*

ITEM My Lorde usith yerly to send asfor Michealmas for his Lordschips Offerynge to our Lady of Walsyngeham—iiij *d.*

ITEM My Lord usith yerely to sende asfor Michealmas for his Lordschipe Offerynge to Saynt Margarets in Lyncolneshire—iiij *d.*

ITEM My Lord usith and accoustomyth to sende yerely for the Upholdyng of the Light of Waxe which his Lordschip fyndis byrnyng yerely befor the Holy Bloude of Haillis Containing xvj lb. Wax in it after vij *d.* ob. for the fyndyng of every lb. if redy wrought By a Covenaut maide by gret with the Mounk for the hole Yere for fyndyng of the said Light byrnyng—xs.

ITEM My Lorde usith ande accoustomyth to sende yerely for the Upholdyng of the Light of Wax which his Lordschip fyndith birnyng yerly befor our Lady of Walsyngham contenyng xj lb. of Wax in it after vij *d.* ob. for the fyndyng of every lb. redy wrought By a Covenaut maid with the Channon by great for the hole Yere for the fyndyng of the said Light byrnyng—vjs. viij *d.*

ITEM My Lord usith ande accoustomyth to sende yerely for the Upholdyng of the Light of Wax whiche his Lordshipe fyndith byrnyng yerely before Saynt Margret in Lyncolneshire conteyning xvj l. Waxe in it After vij *d.* ob. for the fyndyng of every lb. rydy wrought by a Covenant maid by gret with the Prest \* ther for the hole Yere for fyndyng of the said Light byrnyng—xs.

ITEM My Lord usith and accoustomyth to paye yerly for the fyndyng of a Light of Wax to birne befor our Lady in the Whit-Frers of Doncaster of my Lordis foundation at every Mas-tyme daily thorowout the Yere sett before our said Lady there To be paid to the Prior of the said Hous for the hole Yere for fyndyng of the said Light To be paid ounes a Yere—xiijs. iiij *d.*

\* Perhaps it should be "Provost."

TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

**I**N this View are represented the east and north sides of a Building close to where lately stood the south gate of Bury St. Edmunds. It was an hospital dedicated to St. Petronilla, or St. Parnel, whose head was preserved among the relics of the neighbouring abbey. I know not the date of its original foundation, nor of the present edifice; but the tracery of the window here exhibited bespeaks it anterior to the reign of Hen. VI. it is the east window of the Chapel, which was 44 by 18 feet within the walls. The projecting window on the right belonged to the refectory, the massy timber ceiling of which is still as sound as when first put up. This hospital, charmingly situated, was for the reception of leprous maidens, the original destination of St. James's palace at London. Here was also, in the suburbs to the north-west, another hospital for the maintenance of leprous and infirm priests. Houses for invalids of this kind were formerly established in every considerable town in the kingdom: but the disease so formidable and loathsome of old is now scarcely known among us but by name: it was a cutaneous eruption, and probably much the same with the scurvy at present; and it may perhaps be a matter of curiosity to enquire, what causes might formerly contribute to render this malady so frequent and malignant, and why, in modern times, it has almost vanished from among us.

Carew, who published his survey of Cornwall in 1602, assigns it to  
 “ the eating of much fish, especially newly taken, and therein princi-  
 “ pally of the livers; this, (says he) is reckoned a great breed of those  
 “ contagious humours, which turn into leprosy: but whencesoever the  
 “ cause proceedeth, daily events minister often pitiful spectacles to the  
 “ Cornish mens eyes of people visited with this affliction; some being  
 “ authors of their own calamity by the fore-mentioned diet, and others  
 “ succeeding therein to an *hereditarius morbus*.” There was at that time  
 at Bodmin a well-endowed hospital for these unhappy persons. I shall  
 refer it to those who profess physic to determine, whether salted fish is  
 not as likely to produce this disorder, as fresh: however that be, the  
 great quantities of fish, both fresh and salted, that were eaten on the

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meagre days before the Reformation, was, I apprehend, one of its causes. Another, and a very powerful one, was the abundance of salted flesh which was formerly consumed; for in the unimproved state of agriculture, there was not fodder sufficient to make or keep cattle tolerably fat in the winter; they were therefore killed in autumn, while they were yet in good condition from the summer's grafs, and salted for winter and spring use; even mutton and venison were thus preserved; so that very little fresh meat was eaten for at least half the year. In the more distant parts of the kingdom this is, in some measure, still the case; and this, say the editors of the History of Westmorland and Cumberland, may perhaps be one reason of the itch or scurvy sometimes prevailing among the poorer sort in those counties: and what gave this unwholesome food a greater power of mischief, was the indolent and inactive life led, in general, by the religious, and those who were supported in idleness by their alms, forming together no inconsiderable part of the nation. A neglect of cleanliness, and houses generally built in damp situations, with the air stagnating about them from surrounding trees, the rooms with small windows, smoaky, and strewed with rushes corrupting for want of renewal, were also circumstances that contributed, no doubt, to aggravate the disorder. Perhaps too, the medical art did but little towards the relief of the sufferers; the culinary, which might have been of the greatest service, was one great source of their misfortune.

On the other hand, a change of diet produced by a change of religion; an improved tillage; a more vigorous exertion of industry, that tends so much to preserve the general health of the body, and is so beneficial to scorbutic complaints in particular; a more cleanly and comfortable cloathing; better constructed and more airy habitations; and a greater skill in medicine, have been instrumental in alleviating and almost eradicating this malady, in later times. With these circumstances has conspired the introduction, or more liberal use, of several articles in our economics. The wholesome as well as delicious productions of our kitchen gardens were almost unknown to our forefathers. In 1512, the Earl of Northumberland, among more than 150 servants, had but one gardener, who, besides "setting of erbis," was employed in "clyping of knottis and sweeping the garden clean hourelly." Cabbages were strangers here some time after the Reformation; for Evelyn, who wrote



wrote in the reign of Charles II. says, it was scarce 100 years since we first had them out of Holland. The use of sugar, which is also a good antiscorbutic, has encreased prodigiously within the last 100 years: it enters almost every cottage along with tea, and probably does as much good as that herb does mischief. To the above causes others, I think, might be added by those who are versed in the science of medicine, and whose territories I have rashly invaded.

The Drawing, from which this engraving is taken, was made by my late friend Mr. Tyson, in April last, and was the last effort of his excellent pencil.

Hardwick House,  
2d Nov. 1780.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

I. C.

XX

*Pro Waltero Clerik, uno Burgen.' pro presenti Parlamento 39 of Hen. VI.  
A. D. 1460.*

*Item, quedam alia Petitio exhibita fuit eidem Domino Regi, in Parlamento predicto, per prefatos Communes, sub eo qui sequitur tenore.*

**T**O the Kyng oure Sovereinyne Lord; Prayen the Commons, for alsmoch that grete delaye hath been in this Parlement, be that Waulter Clerk, Burgeyes of Chypenham in the Shire of Wiltes', which com by your high commaundement to this youre present Parlement, and attending to the same in the House for the Commens accustomed, the freedome of whiche Commens soo called, hath ever afore this tyme been and oweth to bee, the same Commens to have fre comyng, goyng, and their abiding; ayens which fredome the seide Waulter was, after his said comyng, and duryng this your present Parlement, arested at your sute, for a fyne to be made to youre Highnes, and inprisoned in the Counter of London, and from thens remoeved into your Eschequer, and then committed into your prisone of Flete, aswell for xli. in which he was condempned to youre Highnes, and also for xx Mark in which he was condempned to Robert Basset, in an action of trespas, and also for xli. in which he was condempned to John Payne, in an action of mayntenance,

tenaunce, and for fynes due to youre Highnes in the same condemnation; and fithen that committyng, the seid Waulter was outlawed at the sute of the said John Payne, and for that and other premisses, in the same pryson of Flete is reteigned, ayens the Libertees and fredomes used, had and enjoyed afore this tyme by youre seid Commons.

Pleafe it youre Highnes, in eschewyng the seid delaye caused by the premisses, by th'avis and assent of the Lordes Spirituell and Temporell in this present Parlement assembled, and by auctorite of the same, to ordeyne and stablysh, that your Chauncelier of Englund have power to direct youre Writte or Writtes, to the Warden of the seid prison of Flete, commaundyng hym by the same, to have the seid Waulter afore hym withoute delaye, and then hym to dismyffe at large, and to discharge the seid Warden of hym, of and for every of the premisses, so that the seid Waulter may tende daily of this youre Parlement, as his dute is to doo, and that by the seid auctoritee, nouthur your seid Chaunceller, Warden of Flete, nor any other persone nor persones, in eny wise be hurt, endamaged nor greved, because of the seid dismissing at large of the seid Waulter. Saving alway as well to You, Soverayne Lord, youre execution of youre seid xli. and of youre seid fyne, and all other interese in that partie, as to the seid Robert Basset and John Payne, and eche of theym their execution in the premisses, after the dissolvynge of this your present Parlement, the seid arest of the seid Waulter, and seid committing and prisionyng of hym to Warde notwithstanding. also plenerly and effectually, as if the same Waulter at eny tyme for any of the premisses never had been arrested, nor committed to Warde. Savyng also to youre seid Commens called nowe to this youre Parlement, and their successours, their hole Libertees, Fraunchises and Privileges, in alse ample fourme and manere, as your seid Commens at eny tyme afore this day have had, used and enjoyed, and oweth to have, use and enjoye, this present Acte and Petition in eny wise notwithstanding.

Qua quidem Petitione, in Parlamento predicto lecta, audita & plenius intellecta, de avisamento & assensu Dominorum Spiritualium & Temporalium in dicto Parlamento existen'; & ad requisitionem Communitatis predictae, respondebatur eidem in forma sequenti.

Responsio.

Le Roy le voet.

TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

IF you think the following Extracts from the Records of the Corporation of Sandwich, will help to illustrate the Manners and Customs of our Ancestors, (which seems to be the principal Tendency of your Work) you are at Liberty to make what Use you please of them; and if I find they are acceptable to you, I will endeavour to furnish you from Time to Time with other Particulars of this Sort from the same Source.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

*Sandwich, Oct. 1780.*

WM. BOYS.

1441. " **C**ONCESSUM est histrionibus omni quarterio de qualibet domo, scilicet, de inframentibus, unum denarium, per communem fervientem levandum."
1461. " A woman banished from the town, " quia non est bone conversationis neque bone gubernacionis."
1468. " Communis Bedemannus admissus est ad orandum pro fidelibus defunctis, in noctibus."
1470. " Memorandum, quod in vigilia pentecostes, anno regis Edwardi quarti decimo, in domo mansionis I. B. ville Sandwici, precipiebat dominus rex Johanni Cole maiori et juratis ville predicte, quod omnes mulieres ville illius, viros seu sponfos ex altera parte maris cum duce Clarencie et comite Warr. habentes, exirent villam per certum diem eis limitatum."
1471. " Eodem die maior recepit literas domini regis in hec verba: To our trusty and wellbeloved the Mair of oure town of Sandewyche, by the Kyng. Trusty and welbeloved we grete you well, and where ye have in your warde our rebelle and traitour Black Barre, we straitely charge and comaunde you that, incontynent upon the sight hereof, ye sitte and inquire of hym and his traytrous demenyng, and thereuppon without delay procede to his lawful punycion and execucion, in example of alle others, as ye wol do us plesir; geven under oure

signet at Fulham, the viij day of Juyn.—Quo die idem Barre decollatus fuit extra Caunterbury gate, subtrum furcas ibidem.” \*

1495. “ Preceptum est lenonibus, quod custodiant ancillas suas ad mensam et ad lectum per septimanam ad xvj denarios; et quod ipse ancille faciant lociones suas separatim ad earum placitum; et quod dicti lenones non verberabunt nec castigabunt ancillas suas, sed semper debent conqueri maiori et juratis de eis, de tempore in tempus; et simili modo, ancille debent conqueri maiori pro grauaminibus eis inferendis; nec rixabunt &c. et similiter, quod lenones predicti ministrabunt eis unam quartam bere pro obolo, et unum potellum pro denario, et sic ascendendo secundum ratam quarte, et non cariori precio. Que omnia et singula debent obseruari sub pena forisfacture utilitati commune xl denariorum. Nomina lenonum Johannes Waldrand, leno; Johanna consors eius, lena. Ancille residentes in prostibulo, Margareta Johnson. Mariona Eliott, Dionisia Cordell. Margareta Fuller.”
1521. “ A person banished for misbehaviour is permitted to stay in the town six weeks after his wife shall be delivered out of our “ lady bondys.”
1526. “ A person sentenced to be put in the pillory, and to have his ear nailed thereto till he loose himself, and then to be banished for ever, for “ prevy picory.”

\* This Black Barre probably had been active against King Edward in his contest with Henry, and had escaped from the battle of Tewksbury, which was fought the month before the date of this letter.

By the King.

TRUSTY and welbeloved we grete you wele, and forasmoche as it comen to our knowlege that a certaine (Number) of Bretayne shippes now being in Flaunders, bene prepaired and arredied to departe from—  
thens

thens in all haste into thair Cuntrey, We therfore considering that the breche of the lieg and amitie late being betw(een us and the) Duc of Bretayne hath growen and proceded of him self oonly, by occasion of his iniuste demean(ing himself) towards us, as it is notorily knowen, desire and hertily prey you that in all hast to you possible, (you fitt) and manne oute alman shippes and other habile vessailes within our havon ther, for to endeavor to recountré and take the same bretayne shippes in thair said going homewards. Shewing your (greatest) diligence herin as we verrailly trust you. And as ye therfore may have us the better souvain you in eny youre resonable causes hereafter. And that ye geve ful credence unto oure trusty seruaunt Thomas berer herof in that he shal sey unto you on our behalve more at large touching this matur Yeven under oure Signet at our Cite of london the xiiij<sup>th</sup> Day of December. \*

Endorsed.

To our trusty and welbeloved the Maier and his Brethern of oure Towne of Sandewiche. †

1573. " The Manner of her highnes coming to this Towne of Sandwich.

" Memorand. that the last daye of August beinge monday, her ma<sup>tie</sup> came to this sayd towne, abowt vij of the clock in the eveninge; at w<sup>ch</sup> tyme John Gylbart maior, accompanied w<sup>th</sup> jx Jurats, the Townclarke and some of the cōen Counsell, receaved her highnes at Sandowne, at the uttermost ende thereof; the said maior beinge apparreled in a scarlet gowne: at w<sup>ch</sup> place her Maiestie stayed. And there the said Maior yelded up to her ma<sup>tie</sup> his mace. And not far from them stood thre hundreth persons, or ther abowts, apparralled in whyte doblets, w<sup>th</sup> blacke & whyt rybon in the sleeves, black gascoyne hose and whyte garters; euy of them having a murryon and a calyver or di musket, having thre dromes, & thre Ensignes, and thre Capitans, viz. Mr. Alexander Cobbe, Mr. Rdward Peake, and Mr. Edward Wood, Jurats; euy of theis

\* The year is omitted, but the letter was certainly written in 1483, and may relate to some of the ships belonging to the fleet, that had been fitted out by the Duke of Bretagne to bring over the Earl of Richmond and dispersed by a storm. The signature of Richard is accurately copied, and corresponds with that exhibited in your first Plate of Royal Signatures.

† The above is pointed as in the original; one end of the paper being torn off, occasions the blanks, which I have in some places ventured to supply betwixen parentheses.

theis dischardged their shott, her Ma<sup>tie</sup> being at Downes gate. And duringe her Ma<sup>ties</sup> standinge and receavinge of the mace, the great Ordynnce was dischardged, w<sup>ch</sup> was to the nomber of one hundredth or cxx; and that in such good order, as the Quene and noble men gave great comendacon thereof, and sayd, that Sandwich should have the honor, as well for the good order thereof, as also of their small shott.”

“ Then her ma<sup>tie</sup> went towards the towne, and at Sandowne-gate were a Lyon and a Dragon, all gilt, set up uppon ij posts at the bridge ende, and her armes was hanged up uppon the gate. All the Towe was graveled and strewed with rushes, herbs, flags and such lyke, eury howse paynted whyte and black. Her Ma<sup>tie</sup> rode into the towne and in dyvers places, as far as her lodginge, were dyvers cords made of vine branches w<sup>th</sup> their leaves hanking crosse the streets, and uppon them dyvers garlands of fyne flowers. And so she rode forth till she came directly over against Mrs. Cripps howses, almost as far as the pellicane, where stood a fyne howse newly built and vaulted over, wheron her armes was sett and hanked w<sup>th</sup> tapestrye. In the same stode Rychard Spycer, minister of St. Clements parishe, a m<sup>r</sup> of Art, the Townes orator, appparelled in a black gowne and a hooode, both lyned and faced with black Taffatye, being the guyfte of the Towe, accompanied w<sup>th</sup> the other ij ministers and the scole master. he made unto her highnes an oration, w<sup>ch</sup> she so well lyked as she gave thereof a singular comendacon, sayenge, it was both very well handeled and very elloquent. Then he presented her w<sup>th</sup> a Cupp of gold of C<sup>ti</sup>. w<sup>ch</sup> Thomas Gylbart sonne to the Maior aforesaid receaved from Mr. Spycer, and he gave yt to the footemen, of whome her Ma<sup>tie</sup> receaved yt, and so delyued yt to Mr. Rauffe Lane, one of the gent. equirries, who caried yt. And then the said Mr. Spycer presented her with a new testam<sup>t</sup> in greeke, w<sup>ch</sup> she thankfully accepted. And so rode untill she came unto Mr. Manwoods howse, wherein she lodged. a howse wherin kinge Henry the viij<sup>th</sup> had ben lodged twyes before. And here is to be noted, that uppon eury post and corner, from her first entrie to her Lodginge, wer fixed certain verses, and against the Court gate all thoes verses put into a Table and there hanged up.”

“ The nexte daye, beinge Twysdaye, and the first of September the Towe havinge buylded a forte at Stoner on thother syde of the Havon,  
the

the Capitanes aforesaid Led over their men to assault the saide forte; during w<sup>ch</sup> tyme certen Wallounds that could well swim had p<sup>p</sup>ared two boats, and in thende of eche boate a borde, uppon w<sup>ch</sup> bords stode a man, and so met together w<sup>th</sup> either of them a staffe and a sheld of woodd; and one of them did over throwe an other. At w<sup>ch</sup> the Quene had good sport. And that don, the Capitans put their men into a battayle, and takeng w<sup>th</sup> them some lose shott gave the scarmerche to the forte, and in the ende, after the dischardge of ij fawkenets and certen chambers, after dyvers assaults, the forte was wonne."

"The nexte daye viz. the Wednesdaye the second of September, Mrs. Mayres and her Sisters, the Jurats wyves, made the Quenes ma<sup>tie</sup> a banquet of Clx dishes on a Table of xxvij foote long in the scole howse; and so her Ma<sup>tie</sup> came thether thorough Mrs. Manwoods garden and thorough Mr. Woods also. the wayes hanked w<sup>th</sup> black and whyte bayes, and in the scole howse garden Mr Isebrand made unto her an oration, and p<sup>s</sup>ented to her highnes a Cupp of silver and guylt, with a cover to the same, well nere a Cubit highe to whome her ma<sup>tie</sup> answered this, Gaudeo me in hoc natum esse, ut vobis et Ecclie dei prosum. and so entered into the scole howse, wheare she was very merrye, and did eate of dyvers Dishes w<sup>th</sup> owt any assaye, and caused certen to be reserved for her and carried to her Lodginge."

"The next daye, being Thursdaye, and the daye of her departinge, against the scole howse uppon the new turfed Wall, and uppon a scaffold made uppon the wall of the scole howse yarde, where dyvers children Englishe and Dutche, to the number of C<sup>th</sup> or vj score, all spyning of fyne bay yarne; a thing well lyked both of her ma<sup>tie</sup> and of the nobilletie and Ladies. And withowt the gate stode all the soldiers w<sup>th</sup> their small shott, and uppon the wall at the butts stode certen grete peces. but the chambers by meane of the wetnes of the morninge could not be dischardged. The great peces were shott of, and the small shott dischardged thryes. And at her departinge, Mr. Maior exhibited unto her highnes a supplica<sup>ti</sup>on for the Havon, w<sup>ch</sup> she tooke vnd promised herself to reade."

“ My Lord \* Threaferer, my Lord † Admyrall, my Lord ‡ Chamberleyn and my Lord of I eycefter were made pryvie to the fuyt for the Havon ; they Lyked well thereof, and promifed their furtheraunce.”

\* William Cecil, Lord Burleigh.

† Edward Fynes, Lord Clinton.

‡ Thomas Radcliff, Earl of Snſsex.

Note. The Queen intended to enter upon her progreſs through Kent about the middle of July, but hearing from the Lord Warden that the ſmall-pox and meaſles were at Canterbury, and the plague at Sandwich, ſhe put off her journey till the latter part of the month, when ſhe ſet forward in very bad weather. A relation of this tour, and of her magnificent reception at Canterbury, may be ſeen in the firſt Edition of the Antiquitates Britannicæ, by Archbiſhop Parker.

See Strype's Life of Arch. Parker, p. 440, 441.

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For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

THESE figures are engraved on braſs plates, which lie on a low altar monument on the north-ſide of the communion table, in the church of Great Livermore in Suffolk, exactly where Mr. Blomefield ſays, (Hiſt. of Norfolk, vol. I. page 287) “ Hugh Bokenham is ſaid to be buried before 1425.” He married Joan, daughter of Sir John Bruſe ; her head dreſs is as prepoſterous as any modern one, though much leſs becoming, and her ſhape may vye with the tapereſt of the preſent time.

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For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

THE following Petition, deſcribing many curious Particulars in the Dreſs of the Nobility, Gentry, &c. Anno 1463, we hope will prove entertaining to our Readers, and enable them to form ſome Idea of the Habits of the Times in which it was preſented.

*Petition againſt the inordinate Uſe of Apparell and Aray of Men and Women, preſented Anno 1463 and 64, 3d and 4th Ed. IV.*

PRAYEN the Commyns in this preſent Parleмент aſſembled, to calle to youre bleſſed remembraunce, that in the dayes of youre mooft noble Progenitours there hath been dyvers Ordenaunce and Statutez made in your Reame, for the Apparell and Aray of the commyns of the ſame, aſwell











aswell of Men as of Women, soo that noon of theym shuld use nor were noon in ordynat Aray, but oonly accordyng to their degreez. Which Statutez and Ordenaunce notwithstanding, for lack of punysshment and putting theym in due execution. The Commyns of this youre seid Reame as well Men as Women, have used, and daily usen, excessive and inordynat Arayes, to the grete displeasure of God, enpoverysing of this youre seid Reame, and enriching of straunge Reames and Cuntrees, and fynall destroying of the Husbondrie of this youre seid Reame. Wherefore it may please youre Highnes, by th' avis and assent of the Lordes Spūelx and Temporelx in this present Parlement assembled, and by the auctorite of the same, to ordeyn and stablish, that noo Knyght under the astate of a Lord other than Lordes Children, nor noo Wyf of eny such Knyght, fro the fest of Purification of oure Lady next coming were eny manere of Cloth of Gold, or eny manere Corfes wrought with Gold, or eny Furre of Sables. And if any such Knyght doo the contraie, or suffre his Wyfe or Childe, the same Childe beyng under his rule or Governauce, to doo the contraie, that then he forfeit at every defaute xxi. to youre Highnes.

And also to ordeyn and stablish, that no Bachelor, Knyght, nor his Wyfe, fro the seid fest, were eny Cloth of Velewet uppon Velewet, but such Knyghtes as been of the ordre of the Garter, and their Wyfes, uppon peyn to forfeit to your Highnes at every defaute xx Marc.

And also to ordeyn and stablish that noo persone under the Astate of a Lorde, fro the seid fest, were eny manere Cloth of Silke beyng the colour of Purpull, uppon the peyn to forfeit to youre Highnes at every defaute xl.

And also to ordeyn and stablish, that noo Squier nor Gentelman, nor oon other under the Degree of a Knyght, nor noon of their Wyfes, except Lordes Sonnes theyr Wyfes, Lordes Doughters, Squiers for youre body, and their Wyfes, use fro the said fest, eny Velewet, Sateyn fugery, or eny counterfett Cloth of Silke lyke unto the same, or eny Corfes wrought like to Velewet or to Sateyn fugery, or eny Furre of Ermyne, uppon the peyn to forfeit at every defaute x Marc unto your seid Highnes.

And fethemore to ordeyn and stablish, that noo Squier nor Gentilman, nor noon other man nor woman under the degreez above reherfed, use or were, fro the seid fest, eny Damaske or Sateyn, except Squiers meni-

alx, Sergeauntz Officers of youre honorable Household, Yomen of the Croune, Yomen of youre Chambre, and Squiers and Gentilmen having to the yerely Value of xli. and their Wyfes and Wydowes having lyke possessions, and the Doughters unmarried persones, having possessions to the yerely Value of an cl. uppon the peyn to forfeit to youre Highness at every defaute c s.

Provided alweye, that the Steward, Chamberlyn, Treforer and Countroller of youre honorable Householde, and youre Kervers and Knyghtes for youre body, and their Wyfes, may use and were Furies of Sables and Ermyns. And that the Mayers of the Citie of London, that be or have been, or hereafter for the time shall be, and their Wyfes, may use and were such aray, as is afore lymyted unto Bachelor Knyghtes, and to their Wyfes. And that such as bee or have been, or for the tyme shall be, Aldermen or Records of the same Cite; and also that all Maires of Citees, Townes and Boroughs of this Reame, such as be Shires corporat, and all Maires and Baillifs of all other Citees, and of every of the Tounes of the v Portes, and the Barons of the same Portes, such as shal be chosen and assigned to doo their service in the Coronation of the Kyng or of the Queene, and Maires and Baillifs of Boroughs corporat, beyng Shire Townes, and the Maires and Baillifs of Colchestre and Lynne, and the Records of the seid Cities, Boroughs and Tounes, beyng Shires corporat; and of all other Citees now beyng Records, or that have been, or hereafter shal be, and the Aldermen of the same, and their Wyfes in lyke wise, may use and were such aray as is before lymyted unto the Squiers and Gentilmen afore specified, having possessions of the yerely Value of xli.

And also to ordeyn and stabliss, that noo man but such as have possessions to the yerely value of xli. or above, use or were from the seid fest, eny Furies of Martirons, Funes, Letyce, pured Grey, Menyver, nor noo Wyfe, Sonne, Doughter or Servaunt, of eny such man, the same Sonne or Doughter beyng in his rule and governaunce, nor noo woman Wydowe, but such as have possessions of the seid yerely Value of xli. use or were eny of the seid Furies or eny Girdell harneyfed with Gold or with Silver, or in eny part thereof overgilt, or eny Corse of Silke made oute of this Reame, or eny Kerchief, whereof the price of the plyght shall exceed the some of iiii s. iiii d; uppon peyn to forfeit to your Highness for every defaute

defaute therof, v Marc. Provided alwey, that the forfeid Squiers menialx, Sergeantez, Officers of youre feid Houshold, Yomen of the Coroune, Yomen of youre Chambre and Squiers and Gentilmen, havynge possessions of the feid yerely value of xli. And the forfeid Maires, Records, Aldermen, Shirrefs and Baillifs, of every of the feid Citees, Townes and Boroughs, and the feid Barons of the v Portes and their Wyfes, may use and were the forfeid Furnes of Matrones, Fures, Letyce, pured Grey, or pured Menyver, and also that their feid Wyfes may use and were gilt Gyrdils, a Kerchiefs of a plyte of vs.

And fethemore to ordeyn and stablish, that noo man but such as hath possessions of the yerely value of xl s. use nor were in Aray for his body, fro the feid fest, eny Fustian, Bustian, nor Fustian of Napuls, Scarlet Cloth engrayned; nor noo Pellure but blak Lambe or white Lambe; all Maiers, Aldermen, Shirrefs, Barons of the v Portes, Baillifs of Citees and Boroughs, and other afore provided, and their wyfes, and the meniall servauntez of yomens degreez, of Lordes, Knyghtes, Squiers and other Gentilmen, trading possessions of the yerely value of xl l. except; uppon peyn to forfeite to youre Highness, at every defaute, xl s.

And also to ordeyn and stablish, that noo yoman nor noon other persone under that degreez, fro the fest of St. Peter, called th' advinle next comyng, use nor were in the Aray for his body, eny bolsters nor stuffe of Woolle Coton or Cadas, nor other stuffer in his Doublet, save lynnyng accordyng to the same; uppon the peyn to forfeit to youre Highness, at every defaute, vi s. viii d.

And further to ordeyn and stablish, that noo Knyght under the Astate of a Lorde, Squire, Gentilman, nor other persone, use or were, from the fest of All Halowen next comyng any Gowne, Jaket or Cloke, but it be of suche length as hit, he beyng upright, shall cover his privie membres and Buttokkes; uppon peyn to forfeit to youre Highness, at every defaute, xx s.

And also to ordeyn and stablish, that noo Taillour make, after the same fest, to eny persone, eny Gowne, Jaket or Cloke, of lesse length, or Doublet stuffed contrarie to the premiffes, uppon the same peyne at every defaute.

And also to ordeyn and stablish, that noo Knyght under the astate of a Lorde, Squier or Gentilman, or other persone, use or were, from the

seid fest of Seint Peter eny Shoes or Boteux, havynge pykes passyng the the length of 11 ynches; uppon payne to forfeit to youre Highnes, at every defaute, xl d.

And also to ordeyn and stablish, that yf eny Cornyfer make eny pykes of Shoen or Boteux, after the seid fest of St. Peter, to eny of the seid persones, contrarie to this Acte, forfeite also to youre Highnes, at every defaute, xl d.

And also to ordeyn and stablish by the seid auctorite, that noo Servaunte to Husbondrie, nor Common Laborer, nor Servauntz to eny Artificer, inhabitaunt oute of Citee, Borough, after the forseid fest of All Halowes, use nor were in their Clothyng, eny Cloth whereof the brode Yerde shal exceede in price 11 s; nor that eny of the same Servauntez or Laborers, suffer eny of their wyfes to were or use, from the same fest, Clothyng of hyer price then is afore lymyted to their Husbondes; nor that they suffre eny of their seid wyfes, after the same fest, to use or were eny Kerchiefs whereof the price of the plyght shall exceede xi d; nor that eny of the same Servauntez or Laborers, after the same fest, use or were eny close Hofes, nor eny Hofes wherof the peyre shall exceede in price xiiii d; nor that the same Servauntez of Laborers, nor noon of their wyfes, fro the same fest, were eny Girdell harneyssed with silver, uppon payne to forfeite, for every defaute, to youre Highnes xl d.

And forasmooch as the Kerchiefs daily brought into this Reame, enducen grete charge and cost in the same, and in effect in walte, that it may like youre seid Highnes by the seid auctorite to ordeyn and stablish, that noo persone, after the fest of St. Michell th' Archangell next comyng, selle in eny parte within this Reame, eny Lawne, Nyfell, Umple, or eny other manere of Kerchiefs, whereof the price of a plight shall exceede xs, uppon the peyn to forfeit to youre Highnes, for every Plight sold at hyer price xiiii s. iiii d.

And also to ordeyn and stablish, that the Justice of the Peax of every Shire, Maiers of Citees and Boroughs within this youre Reame, have auctorite and power to enquire, here and determyne, all and every of the seid defautes and forfeitures aswell be enquerre, as by due examynacion of every the seid offendours contrarie to this acte, and the matiers and causes, the seid offence and forfeitures concernyng, to determyne by like proceffe, and in lyke manere and fourme afore atteyndre in that partie,



partie, as is by theym usually used of trespass doon with force and armes ayens youre peax, and after atteyndre like execution, and yf eny matier touchyng eny of the seid offencez, be remoeved from eny of the forseid Justice of Peax or Maiers afore youre Highnes, that then youre Juges of plees afore you to be holden have power to awarde such proceffe and execution in that partie, as is afore lymyted.

And also to ordeyn and stablsh, that all the forseid forfeiturez, and every of hem, be rered, levied, applied and emploied, to the use and expensez of youre forseid honorable Houshold.

Provided alwey, that this Ordenaunce of Aray in noo wise prejudice nor hurt eny persone, of or for usyng or weryng eny honourement, vesture or apparail, in doying Divine Service, and attendyng thereto; nor that this Ordenaunce extende to the Justice of eny of your Benches, Maister or Keeper of youre Rolles, Maister of youre Chauncery, Baron of youre Eschequer, nor Chaunceller of the same, which nowe been, or hereafter shal be, nor to eny of theym. Provided also, that the Scolers of the Unyversiteez of this Reame, and the Scolers of eny Unyversitee oute of this Reame, may use and were such array, as they may use and were after the rule of the seid Unyversiteez, this Acte notwithstanding. Provided also, that Henshmen, Herawdes, Purcyvautes, Swerdeberers to Mayers, Messyngers and Mynstrelles, nor eny of hem, nor Pleyers in their Enterludes, be not comprised in this Acte, nor eny persone as for weryng eny Purces, Pawteners, or Crounes of Cappes for Children, be in eny wise comprised in the same. Provided also, that this Acte in noo wise extend to eny manere of Aray to be necessariely used in were, or in the festes of the same.

#### Responsio.

Le Roy ad graunte cest Petitione, & toutz les Articles comprises en ycell; & voet, q̄ l'ordenaunce sur ceo a faire, ne comence d'apprendre sa force & effect, devant les festes nommes en ycell, q̄i ferront en l'an de n̄re S̄r MCCCCXLV.

*Petition*

*Petition for Privilege of Parliament in Case of Assault.**Presented A. D. 1444, 23 Hen. VI.*

**P**RAYEN the Communes in this present Parlement assembled, that it please unto the Kyng our Sovereign Lorde, by th'avis of his Lordes Spirituell and Temporell in the seid Parlement beyng, to ordeine, estable, and auctorise in the seid Parlement, ant by auctorite of the same, that if any person or persones, make any assault or affray upon the seid Lordes or Communes, or uppon any of hem, beyng in the seid Parliament, or from thens retournyng homeward, or upon any Lord, Knyght of the Shire, Citezein or Burgeis at any tyme here after, by the Kynges commaundement comyng to high court of Parliament there abidyng, or from thens retournyng to his dwelling place, that then the seid Lord, Knyght of the Shire, Citesein or Burgeis upon such assault or affray is made, have such Writte or Writtes of Proclamation, as by an Act in this faide present Parlement for Sir Thomas Parr, Knyght, is in like cas ordeined to be hade, to be directed to such Shirif or Shirifs where the trespas is supposyd to be done, retournable or retournables at eny day to be desired by the same partie compleignant to have therupon such ap-  
 pance, or els upon the defaute of appaunce of the person or persones upon whom it is in that partie compleigned, such execution as is ordeined also in the said Acte for ye seid S<sup>r</sup> Thomas.

## Responso.

Soient l'Estatutz faitz devaunt cez heures en cest partie, tenuz, gardez & observez en toutz poyntes.

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T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

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For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

PORTRAIT OF SIR JOHN OGLANDER, KNT.

**T**HE Picture from which this Engraving was made is in the possession of Sir William Oglander, Bart. at Nunwell in the Isle of Wight, the seat of this antient and honorable family. It has been preserved with great care, and is painted in a good stile and manner, evidently shewing it to be the production of a very able Master, but the Artist is not known, no name nor mark being on the picture that might lead to a discovery. The Castle shewn on the right side of the print, is intended to represent Sandown Fort, in the neighbourhood of Nunwell, which was built by Sir John Oglander.

Sir John filled many important and honorable posts with great dignity. He was remarkable for the researches which he made, and the Collections that he formed of the customs, &c. of the Isle of Wight. He wrote a Diary of the transactions and events of the times in which he lived, mostly such as came within his own knowledge; it begins with the year 1615, and is continued to the year 1649, and contains a great variety of useful and ingenious observations. He was a considerable sufferer in the civil wars for his loyalty and attachment to that unfortunate monarch Charles the First.

The Diary in MS. above-mentioned, is in the possession of Sir William Oglander, Bart. his worthy descendant.

As the following Extract, taken from Collins's Baronetage, Vol. III. pag. 492, treats particularly of Sir John Oglander, the insertion of it will more fully illustrate the life of this truly honorable and distinguished personage.

"The first of this family in England, was Richard de Okelandre, who came over from Caen in Normandy with William the Conqueror, a Marshalist, and settled at Nunwell in the Isle of Wight, whose successors we find, by deeds and evidence, sans date, purchasing and disposing of lands, fiefs, lords of Nunwell\*. It is plain, from records, that several of this family lived there in the time of Hen. III. Edw. I. and Edw. II. and were seized of the same lands, as appears by inquisitions then taken; one of them, Robert Oglander, (the fifth from Richard) was married to Roberta, daughter of Sir Theobald Russel, of Yaverland, Knt. whose son, Henry, married Jane, the daughter of Sir John Glamorgan, of Brook, by whom he had issue, Henry, who married Mary, the daughter of Sir Bartholomew Lisle; he attended Edw. III. in the wars in France, and was made a Knight there; which title several of his descendants had conferred on them before Sir John Oglander, whom (after seventeen generations from Richard de Okelandre, in an uninterrupted succession in the male line) we find, in 1609, in the possession of the manor of Nunwell, &c. In 1620† he was made Deputy-Governor of Portsmouth, by William Earl of Pembroke, which he quitted in 1624, when he was made Deputy-Governor of the Isle of Wight, by Edward Lord Conway, in which post he was continued by Richard Lord Weston, (the then Captain and Governor) in 1630. In the unhappy civil wars, from a zealous attachment to the royal cause, he was a great sufferer both in person and fortune, being confined for some years in London by the Committee, and obliged to pay a large sum to procure his discharge. He married Frances, the daughter of Sir George More, of Lofely, in the county of Surry, Knt. by whom he had several children."

\* Mr. Le Neve says, "I have seen a pedigree of this family from the time of about King John, who were possessors of land in Nunwell, in the Isle of Wight, and seemed to me to be well proved evidence; it begins with Richard de Okelandre, called Lord of Nunwell, by deed, sans date, and ends with Sir John Oglander, who married Frances, daughter of Sir George Moor, of Lofely, in Surry, Knt." See MS. book of mine, indof. Miscellaneous Pedigree of Suffolk and other Counties, fol. 134, 135, 136. Le Neve's MSS. Vol. III. pag. 165.

† Ex inf. Dom. William Oglander, Bart.

For

For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

PORTCHESTER CASTLE, *HAMPSHIRE*.

THE annexed Plate exhibits the north aspect of the inner court of Portchester Castle, which takes its name from the village wherein it stands, and is five miles north-west of Portsmouth. It was once a town of note, then called *Caer-Peris*. Stow, from Rouse, says it was built by Gurgunstus, son of Beline, who lived three hundred and seventy-five years before Christ; it was likewise, according to tradition, the place where Vespasian landed: it had then a famous harbour; but the sea retreating, the inhabitants left the place and removed to the island of Portsey. Both the founder, and the time when this castle was built, are unknown; but it is universally acknowledged to be of great antiquity.

The castle is a square, whose internal side is four hundred and forty feet; its area contains four acres, four chains, and seven perches.

The walls are six feet thick and about fifteen high, having in many places a passage round them, covered with a parapet. It has eighteen towers of various shapes and magnitudes, including those of the keep, and is surrounded on the north, west and south sides by a ditch of different breadths, fifteen feet deep; on the east it has been filled up by the sea. The entrance is, on the west side, through a gate, thirty feet deep and fourteen wide, under a square tower. On the inside, over the gate, are two projecting figures, somewhat resembling Egyptian sphinxes. In the east wall, directly opposite this gate, is another of like dimensions. There are likewise two Sally-ports.

The keep encompasses a parallelogram of sixty-five by one hundred and fifteen feet. It has four towers, three of them standing on the outside wall; one of which, much larger than the rest, forms the north-west angle of the square; the fourth stands at the south-east corner of this building. Here are many rooms, several very large, and some arched with stone; among them, one which appears to have been a chapel. The entrance is through a gate, on the south side, only eight feet wide. Several of these towers, as well as part of the walls, are now in ruins.

Towards

Towards the south-east part of the area of the square stands St. Mary's, or the parish-church of Portchester. Here King Henry the First, in the year 1133, founded a priory of canons of the order of St. Augustine, which was not long after removed to Southwicke, where it continued till the Dissolution, when it was valued at two hundred and fifty-seven pounds, four shillings and four pence per annum, according to both Dugdale and Speed. The site was granted, the thirtieth of Henry the Eighth, to John White. The living of Portchester is a vicarage, of which the king is patron, and according to Ecton it is discharged. The clear yearly value is estimated at thirty pounds per annum, and the yearly tenths is twelve shillings.

This church has manifest marks of great antiquity; and by a moulding on the south side of the tower, formerly serving to cover the extremity of the roof, it appears it had once a south aisle, answering to that now standing on the north, which compleated the form of the cross. The east end has been likewise rebuilt, as is visible by a similar circumstance, which shews it was formerly of the same height as the west part of the body of the church. The arches over the doors and windows of the ancient part, are all circular, and at the west end are richly decorated with those indented ornaments which characterise the stile of Saxon architecture. It was last repaired, in the year 1710, by Queen Ann. In it is a curious font, and also the monument of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, knight, groom-porter to Queen Elizabeth and King James the First.

The castle formerly belonged to the family of the Nortons, and afterwards to that of the Whiteheads, who conveyed it to Alexander, father of Robert Thistlethwaite, Esq. the present proprietor.

In the last and two preceding wars it was rented by the government, for the keeping of the Spanish and French prisoners. Of the latter there were, in the year 1761, upwards of four thousand confined in this place. This occasioned several temporary buildings and conveniencies to be erected; the pulling of these down, together with the breaches made by the prisoners in attempting to escape, has not a little co-operated with Time in his depredations on this antient structure.

The Drawing was made July the 18th, 1779.

*The*

*The PROVERBIS in the ROUTE of my LORDE PERCY CLOSER  
at LEKYNGBELDE.\**

- A.*     **H**E that made this hous for contemplacion  
Myndyde specially excersyse of lernynge and vertu  
                occupacion  
And Adolescencia whiche thynkithe hym self wyse  
Shall know hym self better by vertu exersyse.
- B.*     For what intente is this made I can not say  
But Youth of nature is inclynede to play.
- A.*     It is harde to knowe as writethe Salamon  
The passage of a shipe whiche sodeynly is gone  
More harde it is in Youthe to perceyve  
Wherto he will draw or what he will receyve  
What avalithe knowledge what avalithe speculation  
But Youthe bere them away for his owne goode informacion
- B.*     He that in his memory goode lernynge will bere away  
Nedithe not to be a discipule and study all day.
- A.*     It is supposede by olde practyse that Youth will follow sensualite  
If he so do it must nedis be longe † or he come unto gravityte  
But who so will leane to the wyse man sentens  
Must beleve hym that hath provede mooste experiens  
As youthe is ordorid and accustomed in his yeris grene  
So afterwarde in his olde age it shall be feane.
- B.*     Auncient movythe to the best I can not deny  
Yet youthe by supposycion to sport will apply.
- A.*     That is not supposede in youthe of condiciones aunciente  
But in them whiche in age will be yonge and negligent  
But nature goode will have hym in memory that sheweth the best  
And he that folowithe not nature on fantasys his mynde dothereft.

\* This is a sort of Dialogue, which, for the greater ease in reading, is distinguished by the letters *A.* and *B.*

† i. e. before.

- B.* As the cause requyrithe to stody is goode  
But allway to be in stody dryethe up a mannes blode.
- A.* By diligens of study greate grace thou mayst optayne  
The payne is sone past the profite dothe evyr remayne  
And yf thou have thyne appetite by sensuall pleasure  
The pleasure sone vanysshithe ye dishoneste abidithe evyr.
- B.* Vertuus excersyfe is goode what than  
Yet at tymes to be at ease covytithe evry man.
- A.* Idilnes whiche in youthe is moder of all vice  
Is sonnest subdewede by vertuus excersyfe  
The use of vertu and the purches of cunnynge  
Eschewynge Ydilnes excellithe all other thynges.
- B.* If cunnynge and lernynge right profitabill be  
Yet nobillnes nedithe not so mych as pore degre.
- A.* As golde makithe the precius stone more oriente  
So cunnynge withe vertu makithe nobilnes more excellent  
To nobilnes a great lac it is  
That a poore man hath that he dothe myffe.
- B.* That lernynge is goode by reasone I se  
Yet many other thingis is as necessary as he.
- A.* No thyng more necessary nor of more congruens  
Than lernynge whiche cumythe by wysdome & sapience  
Tyme passithe away in this worlde is non assuraunce  
Yet allas nather youthe nor age hathe it in remembraunce
- B.* Where plente is what nedith travayle  
For hym that hathe litill lernynge dothe well.
- A.* He that hath litill yet by lernynge may  
Cum to greate honoures we se every day  
And honoure by cunnynge is of more magnificens  
And for lack of lernynge it is of les experiens.

*B.* Thy



- B.* To hy honoures youthe defyrthe in this worlde to attayne  
Therefore his opynyon is not in study to breke his brayne.
- A.* Honowres yf they be yeven aright  
Sholde be yevyn to noblenes whiche hath a fore fight  
As noblenes withoute cunnyng is dyffolate  
So cunnyng withoute maners is reprobate  
Prudens and temperaunce who so advertyse well  
Ar gettyn by vertu whiche all erthly thyng dothe excell.
- B.* Who gaderithe swete floures but in somer feason  
So yowthe in youthe to have solace is of goode reafone.
- A.* He that fleepithe in somyr in wynter sufferithe payne  
And he that in youthe is ydyll in age muste nedis complayne  
And he that in youthe withe vertu makithe alyaunce  
In age of all grace shall have plenteus habundaunce.
- B.* An olde proverbe it is meane is a treasure  
Why sholde not Youthe at tymes enjoye his pleasure.
- A.* Reason ledithe to right sensuallnes to pleasure  
Exyle sensualnes for reason is a treasure  
Youthe that faithe not pftyely nedithe to have a light  
For he that walkithe in derknes hath no pfitte fyght.
- B.* Youthe in his flowres may lyve at liberte  
In age it is convenient to grow to gravite.
- A.* Salamon the sage councellithe the contrary  
He faithe O ye yonge men leve youre Infancy  
And begyn betyme to have a sad corage  
For that is gotten in youthe is harde to leve in age.
- B.* Youthe ye know well hathe fmale intelligens  
To practise sadnes wysdome or prudens.
- A.* Bliffede be he whiche by Diligens of mynde  
Will attayne to prudens and wysdome fynde  
For as the wyse man in his proverb dothe expres  
Wysdome is more precius than all erthly riches.

*B.* Many

- B.* Many fautes in youthe fupposithe aunciente  
Whiche youthe thynkithe but parcialite.
- A.* But what faithe the wyfe man can ye tell  
He fayeth ignoraunt youthe thynkith he dothe well  
When he is illudede by his owne affecçion  
For youthe in his owne confaite hathe a litill infecçion.
- B.* Many thyngis to youthe be yevyn in cōmaundemente  
By age whiche is not allway indyfferente.
- A.* When youthe in aunciente a faute dothe fynde  
Auncientye in that will not be unkynde  
For he callithe to his memory that youthe is blynde  
And that whiche may come after callith not to his mynde.
- B.* Youthe reportithe hym unto will  
That all the preceptis of auncient he is glade to fulfill.
- A.* What will speke ye of as in this cafe  
If it be diligent will it is a tokyn of grace  
Yf it be obftynate as God forbede  
Ye may wyshe oft and fynde litill in your nede
- B.* Youthe muft nedis be excufede after my fentens  
For litill fuppose ye y<sup>t</sup> youthe hathe any expiens.
- A.* The ydyll man faithe oute of his house he dar not go  
For the lyon is in the way Salamon writithe so  
As who fayeth Ydyllnes caufythe Youthe to take no payne  
By diligens of study honowres to attayne.
- B.* By fufferaunce of payne youthe may have greate profyte  
But many inconvenientis may fall \* or he cum to it.
- A.* The gardyner that can kepe the goode fyggtree  
Frute to his pleasure he shall have and see  
And he that will remembre his superiores advertifement  
By diligens and goode mynde may have his entente.

\* i. e. before.

- B.* What nedithe men of Lande or heyres to take payne  
Let them study that withoute study can no thyng optayne.
- A.* A full stomake a honycome regardithe nothings  
But a soure morsell is swete where hunger is constraynyng  
And he that of cunnynge desyrithe the treasure  
Thynkithe diligens duty and payne greater pleasure.
- B.* Pastyme youthe may use accordyngly  
As to synge wherof cumythe swete armoney.
- A.* Yy the cordyall harp strynge be sett proporcionably  
The instrument of hymself gyvethe owte swete armony  
The sowll of man is an instrumente moſte fyne  
If it be entewnde in youthe withe vertuus disciplyne.
- B.* I ſe fortune is ſikill her favoure rynnnythe by chaunce  
Alas why put in her oure trust and affyaunce.
- A.* Remembre that he whiche cauſede this memory  
Made it not for them that wolde leue inſolently  
But only for them whos goode entente  
Ys to love vertu and to goode maners conſente  
And not for them whos incoſtant mynde  
Reputithe ſadnes lightnes bicaus they be unkynde  
And he that made this for others erudicion  
Callyde oft to his remembraunce his frayle condicion  
And his trust is that he ſhalbe had in remēbraunce  
For his faithfull goode mynde towards youthes goode  
gov'naunce.

For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

THE following Petitions are extracted from the Parliament Rolls, Vol. V. pag. 137, 152 and 326, and contain many curious Particulars :  
 1. For the establishing of Grammar Schools in London. 2. For regulating of Fairs and Markets, &c. 3. For limiting the Number of Attorneys in the City of Norwich and Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk.

*Petition for establishing Grammar Schools, presented A. D. 1447,  
 25 of Hen. VI.*

TO the full worthy and discrete Communes in this present Parlement assenblid ; Please it unto the full wyse and discrete Comunes in this present Parlement assenblid, to confidre the grete nombre of gramer Scoles, that somtyme were in divers parties of this Realme, beside tho that were in London, and howe few ben in thise dayes, and the grete hurt that is caused of this, not oonly in the Spirituell partie of the Chirche, where often tymes it apperith to openly in som persones, with grete shame, but also in Temporell partie, to whom also it is full expedient to have compotent congruite for many causes, as to youre wisdoms apperith. And for as muche as to the Citee of London is the commune concours of this lond, wherein is grete multitude of younge peple, not oonly borne and brought forth in the same Citee, but also of many other parties of this lond, some for lake of Scole maistres in their oune Conntree, for to be enfourmed of gramer there, and som for the grete almes of Lordes, Merchauntz, and other, the which is in London more plentifulously doon, than in many other places of this Reaume, to such pouere Creatures as never shuld have be brought to so greet vertue and connyng as thei have ne hadde hit been by the almes abovesaid. Wherefore it were expedient, that in London were a sufficeant nombre of Scoles, and good enfourmers of gramer, and not for the singuler availl of ii or iii persones, grevously to hurte the multitude of yonge peple of all this Lond ; For where there is grete nombre of Lerneris, and fewe Teachers, and all the Lerneris be compelled to goo to the same fewe Techers, and to noon other, the Maistres wexen riche in Money, and the Lerneris pouere in connyng, as experience openly shewith, aynst all vertue and ordre of well puplik. And thise premises ..... and sturen of grete devotion and pitee, Maistre William Lychefeld, parson of the parich Chirche of all Halowen the more in London ; and Maister Gilbert, parson of Seint Andrew in Holbourne subarbs of the saide Citee ; Maister John Cote, parson of Seint Petre in Cornhull of London ; and John Neell, Maister  
of

of the Hous or Hospitall of Seint Thomas of Acres, and parson of Colchirche in London, to compleyne unto you; and for remedie besechyn you to pray the Kyng our Soveraigne Lord, that he bi thadvys and assent of the Lordes Spirituell and Temporell in this present Parliament assembled, and bi auctorite of the same Parliament will provide, ordeyne and graunte to the saide Maistre William, and his successours, that thei in the seid parsh of all Halowen; to the said Maistre Gilbert, and his successours; that thei in the saied parish of Seint Andrewe, to the said Maistre John and his successours; that thei in the said parish of Seint Petre; and to the said John Maistre, and his successours; that thei within the forsaide parish of oure Lady of Colchirche, in the whiche the said Hous of Seint Thomas is sette, may ordeyne, create, establish and sette, a persone sufficiently lerned in gramer, to hold and exercise a Scole in the same Science of gramer, and it there to teche to all that will lerne; and that everiche of the saied Maistre William, Maistre Gilbert, Maistre John, and John Neel, Maistre, suche Scole Maistre so bi him sette, and everiche of theire successours, suche Scole Maister bi him, or bi ony of his predeceffours so established and sette specially as is above rehersed, may his owne parish or place remove and an other in his place substitute and sette, as often as ony of the said persones, or their successours, semith that cause resonable so requireth; and so to doo, iche or the said persones and their successours, as then as it happenyth ony the said Scoles to be voyde of a Scole Maistre, in ony maner wise; to the honour of God, and encreasynge of vertu.

Responso.

The Kyng wille, that it be do as it is desired; so that it be doone by thadvyse of the Ordinarie, othelletes of the Archebishope of Canterbury for the tyme beyng.

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*Petition concerning Feyres and Marketts, presented A. D. 1449, 27 Hen. VI.*

**P**RAYEN mekely the devout Comyns unto you oure Soverayne Lord ye Kyng, with ye assent of your Lordes Spirituell and Temporell, to confidre ye abhomynable wrongys and vylanys don to our Lord God, and his holy Seyntis, our synguler helpers and socourers aiwey at our most nedys, be cause of Feiris and Markettis hold custumabli, and synfully used in youre Roialme of Englonde, uppon hir hy and holy principall Feltis,

Festis, as ye Affencion of our Lord, Corporis Christi day, Whitsonday, Trinite Sunday, with othre Sondays; also uppon the hie Fest of the assumption of our Lady, all Halowyn day and Goodefriday; in whiche principall festfull dayes, for grete wordely covetyse, the people is wilfully more vexed and defouled in bodely labour, in pycchyng and makyng of Bothis and Stalls, in beryng and drauyng, hevyng and shuffyng of her Chaffare out and home, yan in any othre werkeday, with Bestis yerto, withoute mete fro morowe till even, dryve from place to place, nothyng alas havynge in mynde the horrible fowling of here Soule, in gylefull bying and fellyng, moche liyng and fals forsweryng, with drounkenshipp and debatyng, and specially in withdrawyng himself and all her meyny holich fro divine service, unnethis oon of hem seyng onys a facryng, and yis unkyndly and most wykedly provoke oure meke Saviour, and his holy Seints, alwey to hy wrath and dredefull vengeance, puttyng hem in away wrongfully and cruelly alas for her longe dieu possidid worshipp, directly doyng not onlich ayenst ye commaundement of all holy Chirch, but also ayenst our Lordis irrevocable wordis in the Gospell of Matheu; Si vis ad vitam ingredi serva mandata, &c. Not dredyng ye sharpe sentens of David, inspired with ye Holy Gost, seiying on yis maner wyse; Maledicti qui declinant a mandatis tuis. Nether aferd of the message sent by our Lord Crist, his myld Moder, Seynt John ye Baptist and Seint Petir, by an Aungell in mannes likenesse to Kyng Harry ye II. at Cardyf, ye Sunday next aftir Estur day, seid in this maner fourme; We grete the will commaundyng stedfastlych y<sup>e</sup> yer be no Marketts in thy places of thy Roialme, ne oyer servile werkes don uppon Sondays, out take tho things yat be to use of mete and drynke alonly; the which precept yf thou wilt kepe, what yat thou begynne, that shalt graciously eende. This y write in the Cronicle of Policronicon, the vii boke, ye xxii Capitle: but alas for sorowe of all these grevous synns as it openly apperith, is no hede ne charge take, namely, of the religious with here grete Feires, and Fadres of the Church, that shuld most spaly tendir ye dere bought Monnys soule with our Lordys precious blode.

Please to yowe yefore our Soverayn Lord, whom oure Savior and his blessed Modir have syngulerly chofen, as we your people beleve, to exalte and magnifie his worshipp here in erth, and his glorious Seintes,

as another, . . . enne yat shet the gatis of Jerlm, forbedyng and lettyng utterly the peple to come or hold the Marketts on the Sabot day, or any other holy day ordeined by ye lawe; to ordeyne or do ordeyne by auctorite of his Spouse our Modir holy Chirch, and spally by auctorite of this your present Parlement, yat all Feiris, Merkettis cesse in ye foreseid principall Festis, and Sondays and Godfriday utterly, fro all maner shewyng of Godes or Merchandise, outake nedfull vitail, uppon peyne of forfeitur of all ye Godes so shewed, to the Lord of the Fraunchise, where such Godes ben or shall be shewed contrarie to yis Ordinaunce, except iiii Sondays in Hervest, grauntyng power never ye less of your spall grace, by auctorite abovesaid, to hem yat have of olde tyme no day, but oonly uppon these seid festfull dayes, to holde their Feire or Merkettes, to hold hem within iii dayes next before the forseid Fests, or next astur, by auctorite and streinth of her olde Graunte, with proclamation made before, upon which day yat the Feir shall be hold, to certifie alwey the simple comyn people, withoute more syn or fee take to your use; and yey yat have of olde tyme by speciall Graunt, days ynowe before yese Festis or astur kepe her hole nombre of days in like seid maner wyse, to holde her Feire or Merketts except the seid Festival days, and Sondays, and Godefriday; yis Bill graunted and executid, withoute eny doute youre peples synne, by spall prayer and merits of Seints shall be remitted, and peas with prosperite of youre Roialme graciously encreased, ye to be rewarded in Hevene, with hem whos worshipec ye have exalting spali in Erth, that our Saviour with his mylde Modre, we hope shal mowe joyfully sey to you, that he seid to Seint John Evaungelyst. *Veni, dilecte mi, ut epuleris in convivio meo cum Fratribus tuis & accipe vite . . . quam Deus repromisit diligentibus se.* Provided alwey yat yis Ordinaunce begynne to take effecte at the Fest of Seint Michell next comyng, and not before; and to endure astur perpetuelly and for ever.

Answer.

The Kyng hath graunted yis Petition as it is desired, to endure unto the next Parlement and so fourth, olesse yen at ye seid next Parlement ther be alleggid, shewed and proved cause resonable, for which it shal be thought not expedient yat it so shall endure.

*Attorneys Petition presented A. D. 1455, 34 Hen. VI.*

**P**RAYEN the Commons, that whereas of late were but vi or viii common Attorneys within youre Cite of Northwyche and Countees of Norfolk and Suffolk, at ye moost that resorted unto youre Courts, in which tyme yer was grete quiete and peas in your seid Citee and Countees, and littel trouble or vexation had by foreyn or wrongfull fewtes; and hit is so nowe that yer be in the said Citee and Countees, <sup>xx</sup><sub>iiii</sub> Attorneys or moo, the most parte of theym not having any oyer lyving, but oonly yer wynnyng by yer seid Attorneyshp, and moost part also of theym not be- yng of sufficient konnyng to be any Attorney, which goo to every Faire, Merkette, and oyer places where congregation of peouple is, and there procure, meve and excite the peouple, to take untreue Seutes, foreyn Seutes, and Suetes for lite trespasses, lite offenses, and finale sommes of dette, the actions of whome be triable and determinable in Court Baron, affermyng and promysing the seid people, for to have recovere with grete damages for their costages; the which causeth many a fewte to be take for evill wille and malice without resonable cause: and also the seid Attorneys, before any recovere or remedie had for their Clientes, fewe ye same Clyentes for their fees, and have theym in Exigents, and often tyme outelawe theym or they be ware; and than woll the seid Attorneys not ende with their seid Clyentes, but if they have their costes and fees atte yer owen wille, as well for the secunde action as for the firste, to ye grete and importable damages, manyfold vexation and trouble, of the inhabitaunts of ye seid Citee and Countees, to the perpetuell distruction of all the Courtes Baron in the seid Countees, oonlesse yan the souner remedie be had in this behalf.

Hit please therfore unto youre Highnesse for to have these premisses in your tender consideration, and theruppon of youre moost noble and benigne grace, by th'advys and assent of the Lordes Spirituellx and Temporellx of yis youre noble Reaume of Englonde, assembled in this present Parlement, and by auctorite of ye same Parlement, for to ordeyne and stablish, that at all tymes hereafter, ther be but vi common Attorneys in the seid Countee of Norff<sup>r</sup>, an vi common Attorneys in the seid Countee of Suff<sup>r</sup>, and ii common Attorneys in the



the seid Citee of Norwiche, to be Attorneys in Court of Record; and that the seid xiiii Attorneys be electe and admitte be youre too chieff Justices for the tyme being, of the moost sufficient and best lerned after her wise discretion; and that the election and admission of all Attorneys, that be electe and admitted be the seid Justices for the tyme beyng over the seid noumbre in the seid Countees, be voide and of noon auctorite or recorde. And if that ther be any persone or persons, that presumeth or take upon hem for to be Attorney in Court of Record in the seid Countees or Cite, otherwise than is above specified, and hit so found by inquisition take before the Justices of ye pees in the seid Citee or Countees, which by force of this Ordinaunce shall have power therof in their cessions or in any othir wise lawfully proved; that than he or they that so presume, if he be lawfully therof convicte, forfeite xxli. as often as he or they so be convicte, the oon moitee therof to be take unto youre use, and that other moitee to hym that walle sewe therfor; and that he that wolle sewe therfore, may have an action of Dette agayns any suche persone that so presumeth for to be Attorney, and suche processe and recovere therin, as lieth in an action of Dette at the common lawe upon an obligation, for the love of God, and in wey of charitee.

Provided alwey, that this Acte begynne and furst take effect, at the fest of Eistr' next commyng and not afore.

#### Answer.

The Kyng graunteth yis Petition, if it be thought to the Juges resonable.

SPEECH

## SPEECH OF EDWARD IV. A. D. 1461, 1 Ed. IV.

*Parl. Roll. Vol. V. Pag. 487.*

**M**EMORAND', qđ die Lune, Vicesimo primo die Decembris, Communes Regni Anglie coram Domino Rege in pleno Parlamento comparentes, per Jacobum Strangways Prelocutorem suum, exhibuerunt & deliberarunt prefato Domino Regi in dicto Parlamento, quandam Billam de Attineta, declarantes personas in dicta Billa specificatas fore inimicos & proditores dicti Domini Regis; & ut Actus inde pro earum correctione fieret, iidem Cōes eidem Bille assensum suum probuerunt. Cujus quidem Bille tenor de verbo ad verbum superius inferitur. Quo ut predictum est pacto, Illustrissimus Dominus noster Rex, prefatis Cōibus ore suo proprio taliter est allocutus.

JAMES STRANGWAYS, and ye that be cōmyn for the Common of this my Lord, for the true hertes and tender considerations that ye have had to my right and title, that Y, and my Auncestres, have had unto the Coroune of this Reame, the which from us have been longe tyme witholde; and nowe, thanked be Almyghty God, of whos grace groweth all Victory, by youre true hertes and grete assistens, Y am restored unto that that is my right and title; wherfore Y thanke you as hertely as Y can. Also for the tender and true hertes that ye have shewed unto me, in that that ye have tenderly had in remembraunce, the correction of the horrible murdre, and cruell deth of my Lord, my Fader, my Brother Rutlond, and my Cofyn of Salysbury, and other, Y thanke you right hertely: and Y shall be unto you, with the grace of Almyghty God, as good and gracious Soverayn Lord, as ever was eny of my noble Progenitors to their Subgettes and Liegemen. And for the feithfull and lovyng hertes, and also the grete labours that ye have born and susteyned towarde me, in the recoveryng of my seid right and title which Y nowe possede, Y thanke you with all my herte: and yf Y had eny better good to reward you withall then my body, ye shuld have it, the which shall alwey be redy for youre defence, never sparyng nor lettyng for noo jeopardie; praying you all of youre herty assistens and good contynuaunce, as Y shall be unto you youre veray rightwisse and lovyng Liege Lord.

For

For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN'S ACCOUNT OF THE STATE OF  
ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL AFTER THE FIRE OF LONDON,  
1666.\*

N. B. *Some Curious Remarks on the Ancient Building.*

Communicated by T. ASTLE, Esq.

WHAT Time & Weather had left entire in the old, & Art in the new repaired parts of this great Pile of S. Pauls, the late Calamitie of fire hath so weakned & defac'd, that it now appeares like some Antique Ruine of 2000 years continuance: & to repaire it sufficiently, will be like the mending of y<sup>e</sup> Argo-navis, scarce any thing will at last be left of the old.

The first Decaies of it were great, from severall causes, First, from the originall building itself: For it was not well shaped and design'd for the firme bearing of its owne Vault, how massy foever y<sup>e</sup> walls seemed to be (as I formerly shewed in another paper) Nor were the materialls good: for it seem'd to have been built out of the stone of some other antient Ruines, the Walls being of 2 severall sorts of freestone, and those small; & y<sup>e</sup> Coar w<sup>th</sup>in was Raggestone, cast in rough w<sup>th</sup> mortar & Putty, w<sup>ch</sup> is not a durable way of building, unless there had been that peculiar sort of Banding w<sup>th</sup> some thorowe Courfes, w<sup>ch</sup> is necessary in this kind of fillingwork, but was omitted in this fabrick. This accusation belongs chiefly to y<sup>e</sup> West, North & South parts. The Quire was of later & better worke, not inferiour to most Gothick fabricks of y<sup>e</sup> Age. The Tower, though it had y<sup>e</sup> effects of an ill manner of building & small stones, & fillingwork, yet was it more carefully Banded, and cramped w<sup>th</sup> much Iron.

A second reason of y<sup>e</sup> Decaies, w<sup>ch</sup> appeared before y<sup>e</sup> last fire, was in probabilitie the former fire, w<sup>ch</sup> consumed y<sup>e</sup> whole Roof in y<sup>e</sup> Reign of

\* Not printed in Dugdale's History of St. Paul's.

Q. Eliz<sup>t</sup>. The fall of timber then upon y<sup>e</sup> Vault, was certainly one maine cause of y<sup>e</sup> Cracks w<sup>ch</sup> appeared in y<sup>e</sup> Vault, & of y<sup>e</sup> spreading out of y<sup>e</sup> Walls above 10 inches in some places f<sup>r</sup>o their true ppendicular, as it now appears more manifestly. This giving out of y<sup>e</sup> Walls was endeavoured to be corrected by y<sup>e</sup> Artift of the last Repaires, who plac'd his new Case of Portland Stone truely ppendicular, & if he had pceeded w<sup>th</sup> Casing it w<sup>th</sup>in, y<sup>e</sup> whole had been tolerably corrected. But now even this New work is gone away f<sup>r</sup>o its ppendicular allso by this 2d fall of y<sup>e</sup> Roofe in this last fire. This is most manifest in y<sup>e</sup> North-west Isle.

The second Ruines are they, that have put the Restauration past Remedy, y<sup>e</sup> effects of w<sup>ch</sup> I shall briefly enumerate.

First, the Portick is totally deprived of y<sup>t</sup> excellent beauty and strength, w<sup>ch</sup> time alone & weather could have no more overthrowne than the naturall Rocks, so great & good were y<sup>e</sup> materialls, and so skillfully were they lay'd after a true Roman manner. But so impatient is y<sup>e</sup> Portland-stone of fire, that many Tunns of stone are scaled off, & y<sup>e</sup> Columns flawed quite through.

Next y<sup>e</sup> South-west corner, one of y<sup>e</sup> vast pillars of y<sup>e</sup> body of y<sup>e</sup> Church, w<sup>th</sup> All y<sup>t</sup> it supported is fallen.

All along the body of y<sup>e</sup> Church y<sup>e</sup> pillars are more given out then they were before the fire, and more flawed towards y<sup>e</sup> bottome, by y<sup>e</sup> burning of y<sup>e</sup> Goods belowe, & y<sup>e</sup> timber fallen f<sup>r</sup>o above.

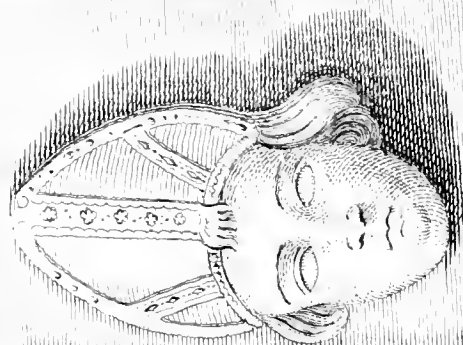
This further spreading of y<sup>e</sup> pillars w<sup>th</sup>in hath also carried out the Walls of y<sup>e</sup> Isles, & reduced the circular Ribbs of y<sup>e</sup> Vaults of y<sup>e</sup> Isles to be of a forme, w<sup>ch</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> eye appears distorted & compressed, especially in the North-west Isle of y<sup>e</sup> Body of the Church.

The Tower & y<sup>e</sup> parts next about it have suffered the least, for then by reason that y<sup>e</sup> Walls lying in form of a Crofs give a firme & immoveable Buttment each to other, & they stand still in their position, & support their Vaults; w<sup>ch</sup> shews manifestly, that y<sup>e</sup> fall of y<sup>e</sup> timber alone could not break y<sup>e</sup> Vaults, unless where y<sup>e</sup> same concussion had force enough to make y<sup>e</sup> Walls allso give out.

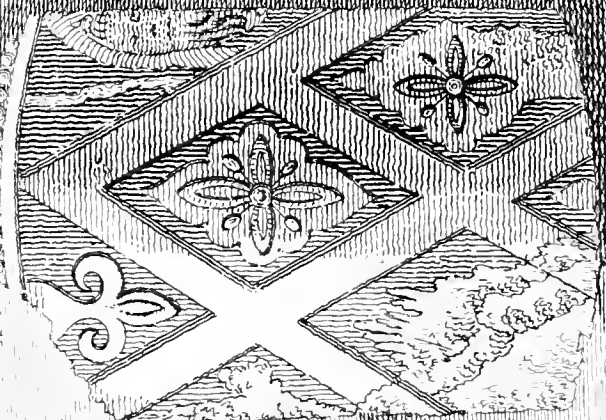
And this is y<sup>e</sup> reason of y<sup>e</sup> great desolacōn w<sup>ch</sup> appears in y<sup>e</sup> New Quire, for there y<sup>e</sup> falling Vaults in spite of all y<sup>e</sup> small Butresses, hath broken them short, or dislocated the stouter of them, & overthrowing y<sup>e</sup> North  
wall



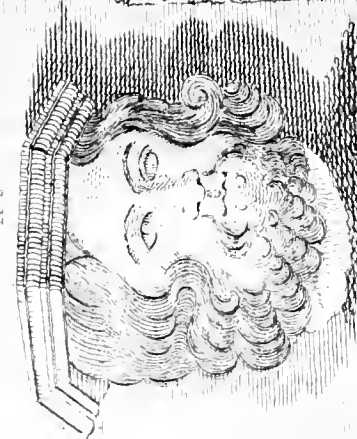
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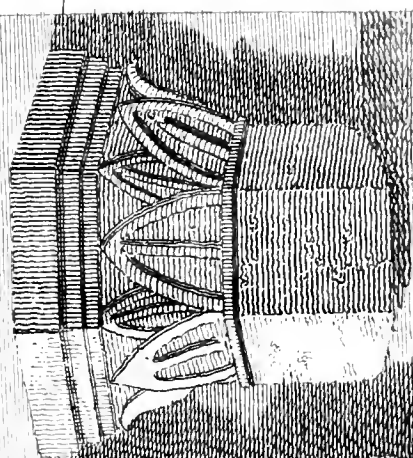
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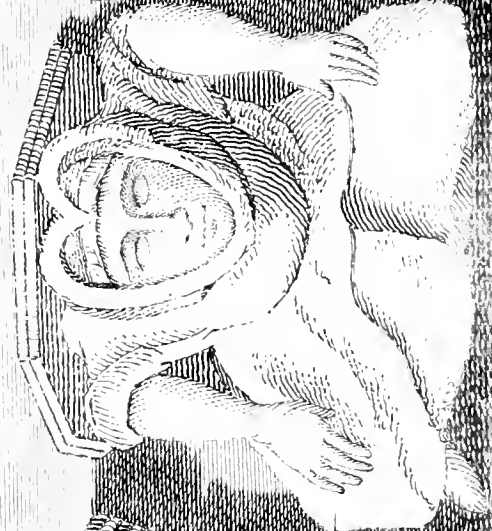
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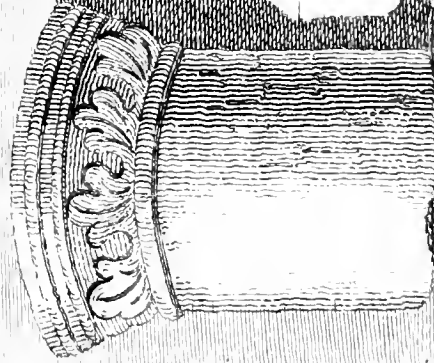
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N° 4



N° 3



wall & pillars & consequently y<sup>e</sup> Vaults of y<sup>e</sup> North East Isle, hath broken open the Vaults of St. Faith's (though those were of very great strength) but irresistible is y<sup>e</sup> force of so many 1000 Tunns, augmented by the height of y<sup>e</sup> Fall.

Having shewn in part y<sup>e</sup> deplorable condition of o<sup>r</sup> patient, we are to consult of y<sup>e</sup> Cure, if possibly Art may effect it. And herein we must imitate y<sup>e</sup> Physician, who, when he finds a totall decay of nature, bends his skill to a palliation, to give Respite for a better settlement of y<sup>e</sup> Estate of y<sup>e</sup> Patient. The Question is then, Where best to begin this kind of practise, that is, to make a Quire for present Use.

It will worst of all be effected in y<sup>e</sup> New Quire, for there the Walls & pillars being fallen, it will cost a large sume to restore them to their former height, and before this can be effected, the very substruction & repaire of St. Faith's will cost so much, that I shall but fright this Age w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Computacion of that w<sup>ch</sup> is to be done in the Darke, before any thing will appear for y<sup>e</sup> Use desired.

The Old Quire seems to some a convenient place, & y<sup>e</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> will be most easily effected; Because y<sup>e</sup> Vault there looks firme, or easily repairable, as far as to y<sup>e</sup> place where was once y<sup>e</sup> Old Pulpit. But this Designe will not be w<sup>th</sup>out very materiall Objections. First, the place is very short & little between y<sup>e</sup> stone-skreen and the Breach, and only capable of a little Quire, not of an Auditory.

And if the Auditory be made w<sup>th</sup>out, yet Secondly, all y<sup>e</sup> adjacent places are under the Ruines of a falling Tower, w<sup>ch</sup> every day throwes off smaller scales, and in frosts will yield such showers of y<sup>e</sup> outside-stones (if no greater parts come downe w<sup>th</sup> tempests) that y<sup>e</sup> new Roofs (yet to be made) will be broken up, if no further mischiefs ensue. Thirdly, you are to make such a dismall procession through Ruines to come thither, that the very passage will be a Penance. Fourthly, this cannot be effected w<sup>th</sup>out considerable expence of making of partition-walls to y<sup>e</sup> topp to sever this part on every side from the Ruines, and covering w<sup>th</sup> timber & lead these 4 short parts of y<sup>e</sup> Cross next y<sup>e</sup> Tower, & covering the Tower also, that is, if you make Room for y<sup>e</sup> Auditory, as well as the Quire, the Quire itself being very little.

These waies being found inconvenient & expensfull, either of taking out a part, where y<sup>e</sup> new Quire was, or where the old Quire is, w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> parts

parts West, North & South next the Tower, as far as y<sup>e</sup> Vaults stand; It remains that we seek it in the Body of the Church. And this is that w<sup>ch</sup> I should humbly advise, as the properest & cheapest way of making a sufficient Quire & Auditory, after this manner.

I would take the lesser North and South door for the Entrances, and leaving two Intercolumniations Eastward, & 3 or 4 Westward, I would there make Particōn-walls of the fallen stone upon the place. The East part above the Doores may be contriv'd into a Quire, the West into the Auditory. I would lay a timber-Roof as low as the bottoms of the upper windows, w<sup>th</sup> a flat fretted cieling. The lead sav'd out of the burning will more then cover it. Of Iron & of pavem<sup>t</sup> there is enough for all uses. The Roof lying low, will not appeare above the Walls, and since we cannot mend this great Ruine, we will not disfigure it, but that it shall still have its full motives to work, if possible, upon this, or the next Ages; And yet w<sup>th</sup>in it shall have all convenience & Light (by burning the second story of Arches into windowes, & a beauty durable to the next two Centuries of years, & yet prove so cheap, that between 3 & 4000l. shall effect it all in one summer.

And having w<sup>th</sup> this ease obtained a p<sup>r</sup>sent Cathedrall, there will be time to consider of a more durable and noble Fabrick, to be made in the place of the Tower & Eastern parts of the Church, when the minds of men, now contracted to many objects of necessary charge, shall by God's blessing be more widened, after a happy Restauration, both of the Buildings and Wealth of the City, and Nation. In the meane while, to derive, if not a stream, yet some little drills of Charitie this way, or at least to preserve that all ready obtained, from being diverted, it may not prove ill advise, to seem to begin something of this new fabrick. But I confesse this cannot well be put in Execution, w<sup>th</sup>out taking downe all that part of the Ruines, w<sup>ch</sup> whether it be yet seasonable to do, we must leave to our Superiours.



For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

**I**N this Plate are shewn Specimens of the Columns, &c. in Battle Church, Suffex, engraved from original Drawings in the possession of William Burrell, Esq. L. L. D.

No. 1.

Remains of a Column found near the high Altar of Harolds Chapel at Battle Abbey.

No. 2 and 3.

Specimens of the Columns in the Nave of Battle Church, alternately octagonal and circular.

No. 4 and 5.

This Head and Figure support the groynes of two arches in the roof of a stair-case leading to the tower, on the north side of Battle Abbey, fronting the town.

No. 6.

The Head of a Bishop placed over the inside of the door of the crypt or vault under the choir of Winchester cathedral.



For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

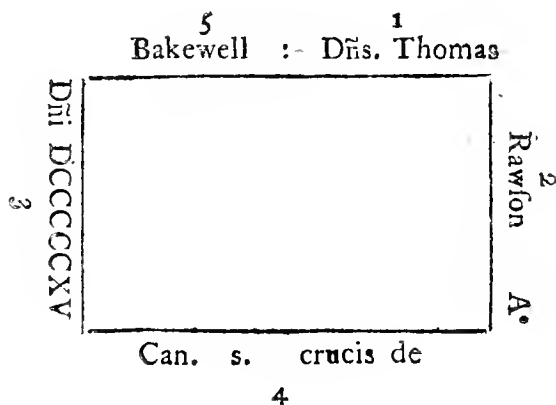
No. 1.

**T**HE Grave-stone here delineated lies near the east end of the antient conventual Church of Rumsey, in the county of Hants. From the insignia, which are very singularly disposed, it probably covers the body of one of the Abbesses of that house. On the right side a female hand, holding a wand of office, appears to issue from under the stone, which in the center is charged with a flowery crozier, all carved in alto relievo. The right side is adorned with scrolls or leaves; on the left it is quite plain; whether it was originally so, or these ornaments have been broken off, is not discernible. The length of the stone is only four feet and a half.

No. 2.

A stone that was placed over the great window of the Chantry at Bakewell, in length 2 feet, its breadth 1 foot 7 inches; round the top or face of the stone, as shewn in the print, was the following inscription:

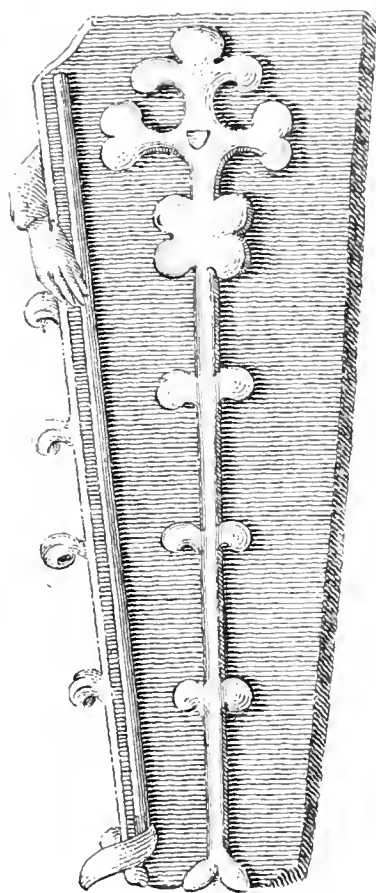
To be read thus:



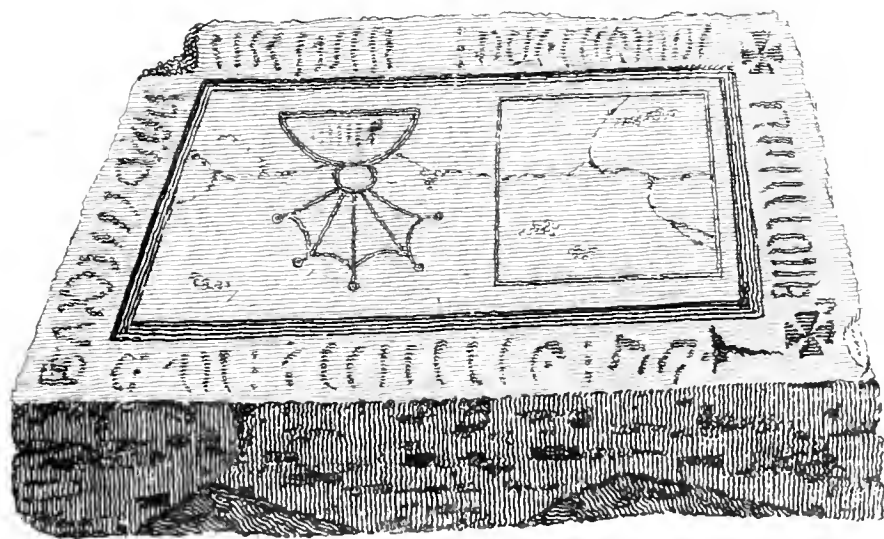
This stone was placed on the building by Thomas Rawfon, who was Chantry Priest here temp. Hen. 8<sup>th</sup>, when the value of this preferment was rated at four pounds per annum; and the Chantry House (erected probably temp. Ed. 3.) being gone to decay, Rawfon made the necessary repairs, and put up that stone which is here represented, for a memorial thereof, and which was fixed towards the top of the gable end as the most visible place. The House is now entirely pulled down.

H. R.

The Drawing of the above Stone, and a Drawing of the Chantry, was made and communicated by Major Hayman Rooke; an Engraving of the Chantry will be given in a future Number.



N° 2





TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

SIR,

BEING willing to contribute to your useful and entertaining Work, I have sent you the following curious Receipts for preserving, conserving, &c. You may depend on their being genuine, and were written a Century and a half since.

Feb. 20, 1781.

I am, Sir, your constant Reader,

A. M.

*To preserve Pippins red.*

TAKE your best coloured Pippins, and pare them: then take a piercer, and bore a hole thorow them: then make syrup for them, as much as will cover them, and so let them boyle in a broad preserving-pan: put into them a peece of Cinamon stick, and so let them boyle close covered verie leasurely, turning them verie often: for, if you turne them not verie often, they will spot, and the one side will not be like the other, and let them thus boyle untill they begin to gelly: then take them vp, and pot them, and you may keepe them all the yeare.

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*To preserve Pippins white.*

TAKE faire large Pippins, and after Candlemas pare them, and bore a hole thorow them, as you did for the red ones: then make a weake sirup for them, and so let them boyle till they be tender; then take them vp, and boile your sirup a little higher, then put them vp in a Gally-pot, and let them stand all night, and the next morning the sirup will be somewhat weaker: then boyle the sirup againe to his full thicknesse, and so pot them, and you may keep them all the yeare. If you please to haue them taste a pleasant taste, more than the natural Pippin, put in one grain of musk, and one drop of the Chymicall oyle of Cinamon, and that will make them taste a more pleasant taste.

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*To preserve Pippins greene.*

TAKE Pippins when they bee small and greene of the tree, and pare three or foure of the worst; and cut them all to peeces: then boyle them

them in a quart of faire water till they be pap, then let the liquor come from them, as you doe from your Quodiniacke, into a Bafon : then put into them one pound of Sugar clarified, and put into this as many greene Pippins vnpared as that liquor will couer, and so let them boyle softly : and when you see they be boyled as tender as a Quodling, then take them vp, and pull off the otermoſt white ſkin, and then your Pippins will bee greene : then boyle them in your ſirup againe till the ſirupe be thicke : and ſo you may keepe them all the yeare.

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*To preferue Apricocks.*

OF Apricocks take a pound, and a pound of Sugar, and clarifie your Sugar with a pint of water ; and when your Sugar is made perfect, put it into a preſeruing-pan, and put your Aricocks into it, and ſo let them boyle gently : and when they bee boyled enough, and your ſirup thicke, pot them, and ſo keep them. In like manner you may preferue a Peare-plum.

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*To preferue Mirabolans or Malacadonians.*

TAKE your Malacadonians : ſtone them, and perboyle them in water : then pill off the outward ſkin of them : they will boyle as long as a peece of beefe, and therefore you need not feare the breaking of them ; and when they bee boyled tender, make ſirup of them, and preferue them as you doe any other thing, and ſo you may keepe them all the yeare.

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*To preferue Pomcitrons.*

OF your Pomcitrons take one pound and an halfe, and cut them ſome in halues, ſome in quarters, and take the meat out of them, and boile them tender in faire water : then take two pound of Sugar being clarified, and make ſirup for them, and let them boyle in ſirup a quarter of an houre verie gently : then take them vp, and let your ſirup boile till it be thicke : and then put in your Pomcitrons, and you may keep them all the yeare. If you pleaſe, you may pare ſome of them : for, ſome delight them in the ſkin ; and ſome, pared.

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T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

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For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

THE CHANTRY AT BAKEWELL, CO. DERBY.

**I**GNORANCE and superstition prevailed so much in the fourteenth Century, that the notion and idea of masses and prayers, as beneficial both for the living and the dead, ran very high amongst all ranks of people, insomuch that a very large number of Chantries for that purpose were founded by well disposed Christians about that time all over the kingdom.

Amongst the rest Sir Godfrey Foljambe, Knt. then living at Hassop, instituted, but probably with the assistance of others, and in particular of the gild or fraternity of the Holy Cross at Bakewell, a foundation of this nature in the parish church of Bakewell, in the Peake of Derbyshire, 44 Ed. 3. A. D. 1371.

A royal licence, we must suppose, was first obtained for the purpose, in regard to the statute of mortmain; then he passed a grant of lands and tenements for the endowment of his Chantry; and in the third place he prescribes, by another instrument, all rules and orders concerning it; as thus:

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B b

‘ That

‘ That Roger de Typeshelf be the first chantry priest, and he and his  
 ‘ successors enjoy the lands in another deed by the King’s licence settled.  
 ‘ That he pray for the healthful estate of Sir Godfrey Foljamb and Ann  
 ‘ his wife, \* and their children, while they live, and after their decease  
 ‘ for their souls, and the souls of their parents, and the brotherhood of  
 ‘ the gild of the Holy Crofs in Bakewell, and all the faithful living and  
 ‘ dead, at the altar of the Holy Crofs in the nave of the parish church built  
 ‘ by the said Crofs, and that the said Roger and his successors be called  
 ‘ Keepers of the said altar, and he or they celebrate mass in no other  
 ‘ place, unless there be lawful impediment. And if the chaplain with-  
 ‘ out lawful cause abstain from celebrating mass, that another fit chap-  
 ‘ lain be admitted at the pleasure of the vicar of Bakewell—the chaplain  
 ‘ not to be three days away without licence from the lord of Hasslop for  
 ‘ the time being, if the lord reside there, otherwise without the leave of  
 ‘ the vicar. On a vacancy, the lord of Hasslop was to present within  
 ‘ fifteen days to the dean and chapter of Litchfield †, and they to give  
 ‘ institution, &c.’ ‡.

Brian Rowcliff was patron of this chantry, 25 H. 8. || and succeeded to it in this manner: The heiress of Foljamb, great grand-daughter of the founder, who died 50 Ed. 3. married Sir Robert Plompton, and Margaret, one of the two coheirs of that family married Sir John Rockly or Rocliff, who died 5 H. 8. and probably was father of Brian.

Thomas Rawson was chantry priest here, temp. H. 8. § when the value of their preferment was rated at four pounds per annum; and the chantry house (erected probably temp. Ed. 3.) being gone to decay, Rawson made the necessary repairs. The house is now entirely pulled down.

\* Sir Godfrey had two wives, of which Ann was the first.

† Bakewell being a peculiar of this dean and chapter.

‡ MS. Penes Franc. Ferrand Foljamb of Aldwarke, Co. Ebor. Esq.

|| First Fruits Office.

§ Ibidem,



## For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

THE following Confession of Thomas de Wodestoke, sixth Son to Edward III. is taken from Rol. Parl. Vol. III. p. 378. He was created Earl of Bucks, and was the first Duke of Gloucester. He reproved his nephew King Richard II. for his profligate and extravagant Conduct, which offended him so much that he resolved to get rid of him. He went to his Seat at Pleshy in Essex, and desired him to accompany him to London, pretending he wanted his Advice; but the Duke was seized at Stratford, and hurried to Calais, where he was put to Death.

In Schedula.

**R**ICARDUS, Dei gr̃a, Rex Angl' & Franc', & Dominus Hiſpanie, dñlco & fideli ſuo Willo Rikhyll, Sal̃m. Sciatis, qđ quibusdam c̃tis de cauſis aſſignavim' vos, ad vos ṽſus Villam ñram Caleſ' diſtend', & colloquium cum Thoma Duce Glouceſtr' ibidem exiſtente h̃end', ipſumque de om̃ibus & ſingulis que vob' diſce ſive expoñe voluerit audiend', & Nob' inde, ac de toto fco ṽro in hac parte, in ppria pſona ñra ubicumq; Nos fore contig̃it, ſub Sigillo ṽro diſtincte & apte certificand'; una cum hoc B̃ri. Et ideo vob' mandam', qđ circa p̃miſſa diligenter intendatis, & ea fac' & exequamini in forma p̃dca. Dam' autem Capitaneo ñro Ville p̃dce, necnon uniũſis & ſingulis fidelibus & ſubditis ñris tenore p̃ſentium firmit' in mandatis, qđ vob' in execucoe p̃miſſor' intendentes ſint, put decet. In cujus rei teſtimonium has L̃ras ñras fieri fecim' Patentes. T. Meipſo apud Wodeſtok, xvii die Auguſti, anno regni ñri viceſimo primo.

Per ipſum Regem.

This is the Answer of William Rikhill to the Commiſſion of his liege Loord.

THOMAS Duk of Glouceſtre, be the name Thomas of Wodeſtoke, the viii day of Septembre, the zer of the Kyng Richard on and twenty, in the Caſtel of Caleyſ be ṽtu of a Commiſſion of the Kyng, as it is more pleyneleche

pleynleche declared in the same Commission directid to William Rikhill Justice, hathe iknowe and confessyd tofore the same William alle the matiere and poyntz iwrete in this grte roule annexid to this sedule, the weche sedule and grete roule beth asselid undir the sele of the forseyd William. Ande the same day of Septembre, alle the matieres and pointz before iknowe and confessid be the foreseyd Duk in the Castel of Caley, the forsaide Duk be his owne hond fully and pleynly iwrete, delyverid it to the same William Rikhill, in presence of Johan Lancastre, and Johan Lovetot. And al that evere the forseyd William Rikhill dede touching thys matiere, it was ido in the presence of the forseyde Johan, and Johan, and in none other manere.

I Thomas of Wodestok, the viii day of Septembre, the zeer of my Lord the Kyng on and twenty, be the vertue of a Commission of my Lord the Kyng the same zeer directid to William Rykhill Justice, the which is comprehendid more pleynly in the forseid Commission, knowleche, that I was on wyth steryng of other men to assente to the making of a Commission: In the which Commission I amonges other restreyned my Lord of his fredom, and toke upon me amonge other Power Reall, trewly nagh knowyng ne wytyng that tyme that I dede azeyns his Estate ne his Realte, as I dede after, and do now. And forasmuche as I knew afterward that I hadde do wronge, and taken upon me more than me owght to do, I submettede me to my Lord, and cryed hym mercy and grace, and zet do als lowlych and as mekely as any man may, and putte me heygh and lowe in his mercy and in his grace, as he that always hath ben ful of mercy and of grace to all other.

Also, in that tyme that I came armed into my Lordes pfsence, and into his Palais, howsoever that I dede it for drede of my lyf, I knowleche for certain that I dede evyll, and azeyns his Regalie and his Estate: Wherfor I submett me lowly and mekely into his mercy and to his grace.

Also, in that that I took my Lordes Lfes of his Messagers, and opened hem azeyns his leve, I knowleche that I dede evyll: Wherfor I putt me lowly in his grace.

Also, in that that I sclaudred my Loord, I knowleche that I dede evyll and wykkedly, in that that I spake it unto hym in sclauderouse wyse in audience of other folk. But by the wey that my fowle schall to, I mente none evyll therin. Nevertheles I wote and I knowleche that I dede

dede evyll and unkunnyngelych: Wherfore I submett me heygh and lowe in his grace.

Also, in that that I among other communed for feer of my lyf to zyve up myn hommage to my Lord, I knowlech wel, that for certain that I among other communed and asked of certains Clercs, whethir that we myght zyve up our homage for drede of our lyves, or non; and whethir that we assentyd therto for to do it, trewlich and by my trowth I ne have now none full mynde therof, bot I trowe rather ze than nay: Wherfor I submett me heygh and lowe evermore in his grace.

Also, in that that I was in place ther it was comūned and spoken in manere of depofal of my liege Loord, trewly I knowlech wele, that we were assented thereto for two dayes or three. And than we for to have done our homage and our ooths, and putt hym as heyly in hys estate as ever he was. But forsothe ther I knowlech, that I dede untrewly and unkyndely as to hym that is my lyege Loord, and hath bene so gode and kynde Loord to me. Wherfor I beseche to hym naghtwythstondyng myn unkyndenesse, I beseche hym evermore of his mercy and of his grace, as lowly as any creature may beseche it unto his lyege Loord.

And as of any newe thyng or ordenaunce that ever I shuld have wyten or knowen, ordeyned or assentyd, pryve or apert, that schuld have bene azeyns my Loordys estate, or his luste, or ony that longeth abowte hym, fyth that day that I swore unto hym at Langeley on Goddys body trewly. And be that oothe that I ther made, I nev' knew of gaderyng azeyns hym, ne none other that longeth unto hym.

And as touchyng all this poyntes that I have made confession of tofore William Rykyll Justice, in the which I wot wele that I have offendyd my Loord unkyndely and untrewly, as I have seyde befor how that I have in all this poyntes offendid hym, and done azeyns hym; trewly, and as I wyll answere befor Godd, it was my menyng and my wenyng for to have do the best for his p̄sone and for his estate. Nevertheles I wote wel, and know wel nowe, that my dedes and my werchynges were azeyns myn entente. Bot, be the wey that my fowle schall to, of this poyntes, and of all othir the which that I have done of neclygence and of unkunnyng, It was nev' myn entent, ne my wyll, ne my thoght, for to do thyng that schuld have bene distresse or harmyng azeyns the salvation of my lyege Loordys p̄sone, as I wyll answer tofor Godd at the day of Jugeñt.

And therfor I beseche my lyege and fouverayn Loord the Kyng, that he wyll of his heygh grace and benyngnytee accepte me to his mercy and his grace, as I that putt my lyf, my body, and my goode holy at his wyll, as lowlych as mekelych as any creature kan do or may do to his lyege Loord. Besechyng to his heygh Lorde schipp, that he wyll, for the passion that God soffred for all mankynde, and the compassion that he hadde of his Moder on the Cros, and the pytee that he hadde of Marye Maudeleynne, that he wyll vouchesauf for to have compassion and pytee; and to accepte me unto his mercy and to his grace, as he that hathe ever bene ful of mercy and of grace to all his lyeges, and to all other that have nought bene so neygh unto hym as I have bene, thogh I be unworthy.

ET puis fust prie par les ditz Appellauntz, q̄ le dit William Rikhill, approve de graunt loialte & discretion, soit comaunde par le Roy sur sa ligeance pur declarer la verite touchant la dite Confession. Quele William Rikhill, en presence du Roy & de toutz les Seign̄rs Espirituels & Temporelx & Communes du Roialme esteantz en le dit Parlement, disoit & declara, *Que* entour viii del klokke devaunt l'oure de noon, il venoit deinz le Chastel de Caleys, a dit Duc de Gloucestre esteant alors en bone memorie & hors de dureste de prison, luy monstrant sa Commission & la Cause de sa venue a luy, en presence de John Lancastre & John Lovestoft, & luy pria, q̄ tout ceo q'il voloit dire q̄ luy plerroit le mettre en escript. Et sur ceo le dit William Rikhill departa de dit Duc de Gloucestre, & revient a luy entour de neof del klokke apres l'oure de noon, mesme le jour. Lequel Duc de Gloucestre lisa en escript la dite Confession par son bouche propre, & mesme la Confession bailla en escript a dit William Rikhill ove sa mayn propre. Et outre, le dit William Rikhill disoit a dit Duc de Gloucestre, q̄ si y fust autre chose touchant la dite matiere, q'il le dirroit en plesance du Roy, qar le Roy avoit conissance de toute la verite de dite matiere. Et sur ceo, le dit Duc de Gloucestre disoit, q'il avoit oblie une matiere q̄ luy vient en memorie apres l'escripture de dite Confession: c'est assaver, q'il disoit au Roy, q̄ s'il vorroit estre Roy, q'il ne prieroit pur le dit Symond de Beurle de luy saver de morte. Et pria le dit William Rikhill, q'il vorroit monstrier ceste matier au Roy par bouche.

*The following Extract from HOLLINSHEAD'S CHRON. first Edit. pag. 1090, fully illustrates this remarkable Period of the History of Thomas de Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester.*

In the moneth of Februarye, the King holding a sumptuous feast at Westminster, many of the Souldiors that were newly come from Breſt preſſed into the hall, and kept a roomthe together, whome as the duke of Glouceſtre beheld, and vnderſtoode what they were, to remember howe that towne was giuen vp contrary to his mynde and pleaſure, it grieved him not a little: and therefore as the Kyng was entred into hys chaumber, and ſewe aboute him, he could not forbear, but brake forth, and ſayde to the King: Syr ſaw you not thoſe felowes that ſatte in ſuche number this daye in the Hall, at ſuche a Table? The King aunſwered that hee ſawe them, and asked the Duke what they were? To whome the Duke made thys aunſwere: Syr, theſe bee the Souldiors come from Breſt, and as nowe haue nothyng to take too, nor yet knowe howe to ſhiſte for their lyuyngs, and the woorſe, for that as I am enſourmed, they haue bin evill payde. Then ſayde the Kyng, that is agaynſte my wyll: for I woulde that they ſhoulde haue their due wages: And if any haue cauſe to complayne, lette them ſhewe the matter to the Treafourer, and they ſhall bee reaſonably answered: and herewith he commaunded that they ſhoulde be appoynted to foure certain villages aboute London, there to remayne and to haue meate, drink, and lodging vpon his charges tyll they were payde.

Thus as they fell into reaſoning of this matter, the duke ſayde to the kyng: Syr your grace ought to put your body in payne to win a ſtrong holde or towne by feate of warre, ere you tooke vppon you to ſelle or delyuer anye Towne or ſtrong holde gotten with greate aduenture by the manhoode and policie of your noble progenitours.

To this the kyng with changed countenance aunſwered and ſayde: Uncle, howe ſaye you that? and the Duke boldely without feare recited the ſame agayne, not chaungyng one worde in any better ſorte. Whervppon the Kyng being more chafed, replied thus: Thynke you that I am a Merchaunte, or a verry ſoole, to ſell my lande? by Saincte John Baptiſt no: But trouth it is, that oure couſin the Duke of Britayne hath ſatiſfied vs of all ſuche ſummes of money as our progenitours lente vnto hym, and to his auncetours, vpon guage of the ſayd towne of Breſt, for  
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the whiche reason and conscience will no lesse but that the towne shoulde therevpon be to him restored.

Uppon this multiplying of wordes in suche presumptuous maner by the Duke against the Kyng, there kindeled suche displeasure betwixt them, that it neuer ceased to increase in flames, till the duke was brought to his ende.

The Earle of Saint Paule at his laste comming into England to receyue king king Richardes othe for obseruing the truce, had conference with the king of diuers matters. The king by way of complaynt, shewed vnto him how stiffe the duke of Gloucester was in hindering all such matters as he would haue forward, not onely seking to haue the peace broken betwixt the realms of England and France, but also procuring trouble at home, by stirring the people to rebellion.

The Earle of Sainte Paule hearing of this stoute demeanour of the Duke, tolde the King that it should be best to prouide in tyme against suche mischiefes as might ensue therof, and that it was not to be suffred, that a subiecte should behaue himselfe in suche sorte towards his prince.

The kyng marking his wordes, thought that he gave him good and faithfull counsel, and therupon determined to suppress both the duke and other of his complices, and tooke more diligente regarde to the sayings and doings of the Duke thā before he had done: and as it cometh to passe that those whiche suspect any euil, doe euer deme the worst, so he tooke every thing in euill part, in so muche that he complayned of the Duke vnto his brethren the dukes of Lancaster and Yorke, in that he should stand agaynst him in al things and seeke his destruction, the death of his counsellours, and destruction of his realme.

The two Dukes of Lancaster and Yorke to deliuer the kings mynde of suspition, made answere, that they were not ignorant, howe theyr brother of Gloucester, as a man somtymes rash in wordes, woulde speak oftentimes more than he coulde or would bring to effecte, and the same proceeded of a faithfull hearte, which he bare towards the king, for that it greeued him to vnderstande, that the confines of the Englishe dominions shoulde in anye wyse bee diminished: therfore his grace ought not to regard his wordes, sith he should take no hurt thereby.

These perswasions quieted the king for a time til he was enformed of the practise which ye duke of Gloucester had contrived (as the same wente amongst diuers persons) to imprison the Kyng, for then the duke of Lancaster and Yorke, fyrste reproving the duke of Gloucester for his

too liberal talking, and perceyuing that hee set nothyng by their words, were in doubt least if they should remayne in the court still, he would vpon a presumptuous mynde, in truste to bee borne out by thē, attempt some outrageous enterpryse. Wherefore they thought best to depart for a tyme into theyr countreys, that by their absence hee might the sooner learne to stay himself for doubt of further displeasure. But it came to passe, that their departure from the Court was the casting away of the duke of Gloucester. For after that they were gone, there ceased not suche as bare hym euill will, to procure the King to dispatche him out of the waye.

The Duke in deede fore stomacked the matter, that his counsell might not be followed in al things, and specially for that he sawe (as he toke it) that the King was misledde by some persons that were about him, otherwise than stoode with his honour: for reformation whereof, he conferred with the Abbot of S. Albons, and the Prior of Westminster. The Abbot was both his cousin and godfather: and hauing one day both the Duke and Prior at his house in Saint Albons: after dinner, he fell in talke with the Duke and Priour, and amongst other communication required of the Priour to tell a trouthe, whether he had any vision y<sup>e</sup> night before or not. The Prior seemed loth to make a direct answer, but at lēgth being earnestly requested, as well by the abbot as duke, he declared that hee had a vision in deede, which was, that the realme of England should be destroyed through the misgouernment of K. Richard. By the virgine Mary, sayd the Abbot, I had the verie same vision. The Duke herevpon disclosed vnto them all the secrets of his mynde, and by their deuises presently cōtriued an assemble of diuers great lordes of the realme at Arundell castell that day fortnight, at what tyme he himselfe appointed to be there, with the Earles of Darbie, Arundell, Marthall, and Warwike: Also the Archebishoppe of Canterburye, the Abbotte of Sainte Albons, the Priour of Westminster, with diuers other.

These estates beeing come to Arundell Castell at the daye appoynted, aboute the verie beginning of the xxi yere of king Richards reigne. They sware eche to other to bee assistant in all suche matters as they shoulde determyne, and therewith receyued the Sacrament at the hands of the Archebishoppe of Canterbury, who celebrated Masse before them the morrowe after. Whiche doone, they withdrewe into a chaumber,

and fell in counsell together, where in the ende they light vpon this poynte, to take Kyng Rycharde, the Dukes of Lancaster, and Yorke, and commytte them to pryson, and all the other Lordes of the kings Counsell, they determined shuld be drawen and hanged. Such was their purpose whiche they ment to haue accomplished in August following.

But the Erle Marshall that was Lord deputie of Caley, and had maryed the Erle of Arundels daughter, discouered all theyr counsell to the Kyng, and the verie daye in whiche they shoulde beginne their enterprise. The king bad the Earle Marshall take heede what hee hadde sayde, for if it proued not true, hee shoulde repente it: But the Earle constantly herevnto aunswered, that if the matter mighte bee proued otherwise, he was contented to bee drawen and quartered.

The king herevpon went to London, where he dynd at the house of his brother the Earle of Huntington in the streete behynde All hallowes church vpon the banke of the river of Thames, whiche was a ryght fayre and stately house.

After dinner, he gaue his counsell to vnderstande all the matter, by whose aduise it was agreed, that the King should assemble forthwith what power he might cōueniently make of men of armes and archers, and streight wayes take horffe, accompanied with his brother the Erle of Huntington, and the Erle Marshall. Herevpon at vj of the clock in the after noone, the iust houre when they vsed to go to supper, the king mounted on horsebacke, and roade his waye, whereof the Londoners had great meruaile.

After that the K. began to approche the dukes house at Plasehy in Essex, where he then lay, he cōmaunded his brother the Erle of Huntington to ride afore, to know if the duke were at home, and if he were, then to tel him that the king was comming at hande to speak with him. The erle with x persons in his companie amending his pace, (for the king had made no great haste all the night before, as should appeare by his journey) came to the house, and entring into the court, asked if the duke were at home, and vnderstanding by a Gentlewoman that made him answer, that both the Duke and the Dutchesse were yet in bed, he besought hir to go to the Duke, and to shewe him, that the K. was coming at hand to speake with him, & forthwith came the king with a cōpetent number of menne of armes, and a greate companie of Archers, riding into the base court, his trumpets sounding before him.

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The Duke herewith came downe into the base court, where the king was, hauyng none other apparell upon him but his shirt, and a cloke or a mantel cast aboute his shoulders, & with humble reuerence, sayd, y<sup>e</sup> his grace was welcome, asking of the lords how it chanced they came so early, & sent him no word of their coming?

The Kyng heerewith courteously requested him to goe and make him readye, and appointed his horse to be saddled, for that hee muste needes ryde with him a little waye, and conferre with him of busynesse. The Duke wente vp againe into his chamber to put vpon hym his clothes, and the Kyng alyghtyng from hys horse, fell in talke with the Duchesse and hir ladies.

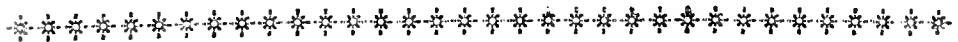
The Earle of Huntington and diuers other folowed the duke into the hall, and there staid for him til he had put on his raiment. And within a while they came foorth againe all together into the base court, wher the king was, deuising with the duchesse in pleasant talke, whome he willed nowe to return to hir lodgyng againe, for hee might stay no longer, and so tooke his horse againe, and the Duke likewise: And shortely after that the king and all his companie were gone forth of the gate of the base court, he cōmanded the Erle Marshal to apprehend the Duke, which incontinently was doon according to the Kings appoyntment.

Here we finde some variance in writers: for as by an old French pamphlet (which I have seene) it should appere, the King commanded first, that this Duke should be conueyed vnto the Tower, where he ment to commen with him, and not in any other place: but neuerthelesse the king shortly after appointed, that he should be sent to Calleys, as in the same Pamphlet is also conteined: others write, that immediatly vpon his apprehension, the Earle Marshall conueyed him vnto the Thames, and there beeing set aboorde in a shippe prepared of purpose, hee was broughte to Calleys, where hee was at lengthe dispatched out of lyfe, eyther strangled or smothered with pillowes, (as some doe write.) For the Kyng thynkyng it not good, that the Duke of Gloucester should stand to his answer openly, bicause the people bare him so much good will, sent one of his Iustices called Williã Rikil, an Irisheman borne, over vnto Caleis, there to inquire of the duke of Gloucester, whether he had committed any such treasons, as were alledged against him, and the Earles of Arundel and Warwike, as after shall be specified. Justice Rikil

Rikill hearing what he confessed upon his examination, wrote the same as he was commaunded to doe, and therewith speedily returned to the king, and as it hath bin reported, he enformed the king (whether truly or not, I have not to say) that the duke frankly confessed every thing, wherwith he was charged. Wherevpon the King sent vnto Thomas Mowbray Erle Marshal of Notingham, to make the Duke secretly away.

The Earle prolonged tyme for the executing of the kings comendement, though the K. wold have had it done with all expedition, whereby the King conceiued no small displeasure, and sware that it should cost the Earle his life if he quickly obeyed not his commaundement. The Earle thus as it seemed in manner enforced, called oute the Duke at midnight, as if he should haue taken shippe to passe ouer into England, and there in the lodging called the Princes Inne, he caused his seruantes to cast fetherbeddes vpon hym, and so to smother him to death, or otherwyse to strangle him with towels (as some write.)

This was the ende of that noble man, fierce of nature, hastye, wylfull, and giuen more to warre than to peace: and in this greatly to bee discomended, that he was euer repining against the king in all things, whatsoeuer he wished to haue forward. He was thus made away not so soon as the brute ran of his death: but as it shuld appeare by some authors, he remained alyue till the parliament that next ensued, and then about the same time that the Erle of Arundell suffred, he was dispatched, as before ye haue heard. His bodie was afterwarde with all funerall pompe conueyd into England, and buried at his owne manour of Plasby within the church there, in a sepulchre whiche he in his life tyme had caused to be made, and there erected.



*Wages of Servants, presented A. D. 1444, 23 Hen. VI.*

*Rol. Parl. Vol. V. pag. 112.*

**P**RAYEN the Comons of yis present Parlement, that where the comune people of this Roialme is gretly annoyed, by cause of sodeyn departyng of Servauntz of Husbondrye fro their Maistres, atte ende of their

theire termes, withoute due warnyng made unto theire seid Maisters, wher if such warnyng were hade, they myght be purveied of other Servauntz ayenst the ende of theire terme; and also by cause that Justices of Pees many tymes by favour, prayer or commaundement, sette so litell and so esy Fynes upon suche as be convicte afore theyme, that many drede not the execution of the lawe, but gretly ar bolded to offende.

That it like the Kyng our Soveraigne Lord, to ordeigne by auctorite of this present Parlement, that every Servaunt of Husbondrye purposyng to departe from his Maister atte end of his terme, atte myddes of his terme or elles byfore, make Covenaut with an othir man to serve hym for ye next yere, if he be in such caas as ye lawe will compelle him to serve, the same Covenaut to be made in presence of the Conestables of the Townes wher such Servauntz at that tyme be in service, and that the said Servauntz and he that shall so make Covenaut with hym, in the presence of rhe seid Conestables, atte myddes of the seid terme, or byfore warn the Maister of the saide Servaunt, of the saide Covenaut so of newe made, so that the same Maister may purvey hym anoder Servaunt ayenst the ende of his terme; and if any Covenaut with eny such Servaunt be made in oyer wyse, or that such warnyng in maner and fourme above-saide be not hadde, that the same Covenaut be voide, and the seid Servaunt be compelled to serve his former Maister still for the next yeer, but if any lawful and resonable cause beyng of latter tyme, shall require the contrarie; also that the salaries and wages of Servauntz, Laborers and Artificers excede not the assessyng that followith:

That is to saye, the Salary of a Bailly of Husbondre be yeer xxiiiſ. iiid. and clothyng prys of vſ. with mete and dryuke.

Of a chief Hyne, a Carter, a chief Sheperd xxſ. and clothyng prys of iiiſ. with mete and drynk.

A commune Servant of Husbondrye xvſ. and clothyng pris of xlſ.

A Woman Servaunt xſ. and clothyng pris of iiiſ. with mete and drynk.

A Child withinne age of xiiii yere viſ. and clothyng pris iſ. with mete and drynk.

The same fourme be observed of salaries of Servauntz with Hostillers, Vitailleurs and Artificers in Citees, Burghs, and elles wher beyng; and such as lasse deserve, lasse to take, and also in places wher lasse is used to

be yeven, lasse to be yeven hereafter; and yat from the Fest of Ester unto Mighelmesse ye wages of eny free Mafon or maister Carpenter exceede not by the day iiiid. with mete and drynk, and withoute mete and drynk vñ. oñ.

A Maister Tyler or Scatter, rough Mafon and meen Carpenter, and other Artificiers concernyng beldyng, by the day iiiið. with mete and drynk, and withoute mete and drynk iiiid. oñ.

And every oyer Laborer by the day iiiið. with mete and drynk, and withoute mete and drynk iiiid. oñ.

And from the Fest of Mighelmesse unto Ester, a free Mafon and a Maister Carpenter by the day iiiið. with mete and drynk, withoute mete and drynk iiiid. oñ.

Tyler, meen Carpenter, rough Mafon, and other Artificers aforesaid, by the day iiiið. oñ. with mete and drynk, withoute mete and drynk iiiid. and every other Werkeman and Laborer by the day iiiið. oñ. with mete and drynk, and withoute mete and drynk iiiid. and who that lasse deserveth, to take lasse; provyded that the said assessyng extend not to Laborers in tyme of Herveft, aboute Harvest labour, in which the wages of a Mower exceede not by the day iiiið. with mete and drynk, and withoute mete and drynk vñ. A man Reper or Carter iiiið. by the day with mete and drynk, and withoute mete and drynk vñ.

A Woman Laborer, and other Laborers in Herveft by ye day iiiið. oñ. with mete and drynk, and withoute mete and drynk iiiid. oñ. and suche as are worth lasse, lasse to take, and in places wher lasse is used to be taken lasse be taken hereafter: and that none Artificer, Werkeman ne Laborer, take eny thyng for eny halyday, ne for no werkeday, excepte after the rate of the tyme of the day in which he laboreth; and if eny persone refuse to serve or labour according to the premisses, yat every Justice of the Peas in theire Shires, have power at every tyme to call theyme to examination therof, and such as they fynde defectif to committe to Prison, ther to abyde til they have founden fuerie sufficient to serve and laboure in fourme by lawe required; and if any Servaunt, Artificer, Werkman or Laborer, do contrarie to the premisses, or deny his service, occupation or labour, by refon of none givying Wages or Salaries contrarye to this Statute, that lese to the partie that wil sue in this part xxs. and that the yevers of excessyff Salaries or Wages, renne in the same

same payne. And that the said Justices of Pees have power to here and determyne all manere offences doon ayen the fourms of this Statute, a well at Kynges fuyte as atte fuyte of partye; and that every of the Kynges Leiges may have ye suite ayen every persone yat shall offende in eny poynt ayens this Statute, and ye processe yerin, be Attach', a Capias and Exigend'.

Item, that ye Justicez of Pees, asseſſe no Fyne upon eny that shall be convicte afore theym, of thyng done ayen eny Statute of Laborers or Artificers, or by that cause shall put hym in the Kynges grace, bynethe iiiſ. iiid.

Item, yat the Justicez of Pees by all the Roialme, ii tymes every yere, alle Statutes of Laborers, Artificers, Hostelers, Vitaillers, Servauntz and Vagrauntz afore this tyme made and not revoked, with yis Statute, openly in their Session do to be pronounced.

Item, that by colour of tenure of lasſe Teñts, yan the Husbondry yerof fuffiseth to a mannes contynuell occupation, no man be excused to serve by the year, upon payne to be justified as a Vagaraunt; also that Justicez of Pees have power to take all Servauntz withholden with eny persone by coloure of Husbondre, oute of the servyse of their Maisters, and to compelle theym to serve in occupation of Husbondrye, to such as shall require their servyse, and to justifie theym in every poynt, lyke as ye same Justices have power to justifie Vagrauntz: and that this Statute begynne to be of force and executorye, in the Fest of Mighelmesse yat shall be in the yere of oure Lord MCCCCXLVI, and in no wyse before.

#### Responsio.

Wher by this Petition it is desired ymonge other thynges, that every Servaunt of Husbondrie purposing hym to departe from his Maister atte ende of his terme, atte middes of his terme, or elles before, make Covenaut with an other man to serve hym for the next yere, if he be in such caas as the lawe wille compelle hym to serve; the same Covenaut to be made in presence of the Conestables of Tounes, wher such Servauntes atte that tyme be in Service; and that the saide Servaunt, and he that so shall make Covenaut with hym in presence of the Conestables, atte middes of the saide terme or before, warne the Maistre of the saide Servaunt of the saide newe Covenaut so of newe made; and if eny Covenaut with eny such Servaunt be made in other wise, or that such warnyng in manere

manere and fourme abovefaide be not hade, that the fame Covenaut be voyde as to all the premiffes. And to all the remenaunt of this Petition, the Kyng wille that it be as it is defcribed, except onely the faide Covenaut and Warnyng to be made in the prefence of the Conestables; and that the Covenantez made in other wife than fo, fhuld be voide; and except that the yevers of exceffyf Salaries or Wages, renne in fuch peyne as is contained in this Petition. And as to the efpeciale Articles fo afore except, the Kyng wille be advyfed; fo elway, that the faide Covenant makyng with a newe Maiftre by fuch Servaunt of Husbondrye, and warnyng of the departyng of fuch Servaunt oute of the fervice of his former Maiftre, be made atte fuch tyme as is defired by the faide Petition, and undre fuch peyne as is efpecified in the feid Petition touchyng this matier.

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*The* PROVERBES *in the* ROUSE *of my* LORDIS LIBRARY *at*  
LEKYNGEFELDE.

**D**REDE God and fle from fyn,  
Of hym all goodnes dothe begyn,  
Regarde hym more than all thy kyn,  
So fhalt thou hevyn blyfs wyn.

In tyme of prosperite  
Remember adverfite,  
Worldly felicite  
Hathe no longe furete.

Speke thy wordis discretely,  
Love not them to multiply,  
In many wordis is fyn comonly,  
Speke litill and trewly.

Trust in God in God is all,  
Be clene from fyn and then call,  
The worlde turnythe lyke a ball,  
Doo well and thou fhalt not fall.

Serve

Serve God all way devoutly,  
 Talke at thy dyner honestly,  
 Go to thy bed meryly,  
 Thanke God of his grace hartely.

After thy purs maynteyne thy fare,  
 Tyme is to spende tyme is to spare,  
 To withstande daungers thy felf prepare,  
 Of had I wyft all way beware.

Love vertu and hate vice,  
 Love them whiche be sad and wyse,  
 Of condicones be not nyce,  
 Meane is a vertu of greater price.

After thy degre pretende,  
 As thy substaunce is so spende,  
 Ill maners gladly amende,  
 Evyr more remember the ende.

To them that forowfull be  
 Shew grace, mercy and pite;  
 In a synners adverfyte  
 Shew compaffyoun and charite.

Drede God and fere thy kynge,  
 Let wyfdome guyde the in ev'ry thyng,  
 Vertuus let be thy lyvyng,  
 To great honoure it fhall the bryng.

Leve well and care the leffe,  
 Of yll tungis the malys,  
 To ovyrcom vice and repres  
 Evyrmore efchew Ydyllnes.

Thy chyltern in ther tender age,  
 Lerne them to have a vertuus corage,  
 Ill vices yf they have in ufage,  
 Punyshe them for ther outrage.

Yn worde be angry and not in mynde,  
 Suffer & thou shalt grace fynde,  
 Let not ignoraunce make the blynde,  
 To thy frende be not unkynde.

Of love and charite be thou fayne,  
 Agayne vertu never disdayne,  
 Envy desyrithe to complayne,  
 From males alway thy hart refrayne.

To every tale geve thou no credens,  
 Prove the cause \* or thou gyve sentens,  
 Agayne the right make no dyffens,  
 So hast thou a clene consciens.

Love God that all hathe sent,  
 To thy master have trew entent,  
 Withe meane estate be contente,  
 In thy office be not neiglilent.

The pore people gladly fede,  
 Help wrecchis in ther nede,  
 To thy charge take goode hede,  
 Than shall grace be thy goode spede.

Use vertuus communicacioun,  
 Love no crafte nor cavyllacion,  
 Leve flattery and adulacion,  
 Make no wronge informacion.

Discretly kepe thy tunge still,  
 So thou mayst com to thy will,  
 Meddilllitill and say the best,  
 So shall thou leve in myche rest.

How goode so ever thy werke be,  
 Grownde thyn entente upon charite,  
 Vayne-glory allway fle,  
 Inclyne thy selfe to humylite.

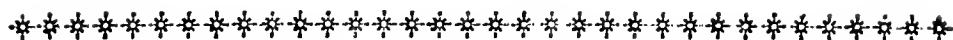
\* i. e. before



This proverbe lerne of me,  
 Avaunt nevyr of thy degree,  
 If thoue have a goode properte,  
 Let other men comend and prayse the.

Trust but litill thyn alliance,  
 For thy self make wyse purveaunce,  
 Fortune runythe all on chance,  
 Of thy ende have goode remēbraunce.

Remēbre the ende and why,  
 So mayst thou know certeynly,  
 That at the last thou shalt dye,  
 Leve well & fere not hardely.



*The following Petition for the Coinage of Halfpence and Farthings of Silver,  
 was taken from Roll. Parl. Vol. V. presented A. D. 1444, 23 Hen. VI.*

**T**O the right worchipfull and discrete Communes in this present Parlement assembled; Please it unto your said and high discrecions to confidre, the grete hurt that the pore Communes of this noble Roialme of Englund have and suffre at this tyme, for defaute of Half Penyes and Ferthynges of Silver; in so moch that men travailling over Contrees, for part of their expenses of necessitee most departe oure Sovereigne Lordes coigne, that is to wete, a Peny in two peces, or elles forgo all the same Peny for the paiement of an Half Peny: and also the pouere common retailours of Vitailles, and of oyer nedefull thynges, for defaute of such coigne of Half Penyes and Ferthings, oftentymes mowe not sell their seid Vitailles and things, and many of oure seid Sovereaine Lordes pouere Liege Peple, which wold bye such Vitailles and other small things necessarie, mowe not bie theyme, for defaute of Half Penyes and Ferthings not hadde, nouthur on the partie bier, nor on the partie feller; which scarcite and wantyng of Half Penyes and Ferthings hath falle, and dayly yet doth, because that for their grete weight, and their  
 finesse

finesse of Allay, thei be tried and molte, and putte into other use, unto thencefse of wynnyng of theyme that so do: and heruppon, after your gode advizez, wife and sad discrecions, to offre to the presence of oure seid Sovereigne Lord this present Bille, to be enactt atte your prayer and request, and that oure seid Sovereign Lord, by thavys and assent of the Lordes Spirituelx and Temporelx, and of you the Communes in this present Parlement assembled, for to ordeyn and stablishe, that every pound weight of the Tour, or Half Penyes and Ferthings which be nowe of ye nombre of xxxs from this tyme forth, to be of the nombre of xxxiiis, no fynesse abated of the Alley, wherof our Sovereign Lord to have and take for his Seignourage viid in nombre; and the Maistr' of this Mynt withynne the seid Tour for the tyme beyng, to have and take for his labour of double meltyng, blaunchyng, wast and other costs viid in nombre; and the Moneours, because of their gretter labour to make so many finale peces, therof to have and take xd. and so yet shail remayn unto the hondes of him that oweth the bullion xxxis. unto his encrece xiiid; moreover, that Half Penyes and Ferthings renne not only in paiement of grete sommes amonge the peple, with outen other money amonge; That is to sey, that no man be bounde to receyve in paiement but after the quantite and rate, in every xxs of Grotes, Half Grotes and Pens xiiid. in Half Pens and Ferthings and namore; and yit that by the wille and consent of hym that shail receyve the Paiement; and this Ordenaunce endure unto the next Parlement; provided also, that no white money, as Grote, half Grote, Peny, Half Peny, nor Ferthings, be broke nor molte for the cause above seide, upon peyne of forfaiture unto the Kyng, the double value of as moch as is so molton or broken; Considering furthermore, that by this mene, plente of Half Penyes and Ferthings shail be had in shorte tyme thurgh this seid Roialme, and the peple gretly eased, and the Kyng profited in his Seignourage, and all chippyng and meltyng of Half Penyes and Ferthings hereafter finally fordo. This for the love of God, and for the common profit of the poure liege peple, which for this meritory dede shail hertly pray to God for you.

#### Responso.

Soit fait sicome il est desire; adurer jesques al fine de deux ans proscheyns apres icest viii<sup>e</sup> jour d'Aprill, l'an du nre Sr Jhu Crist Mill CCCCLVI, issint que le Roi poet restreyner cest Ordinance, quaunt luy plerra.

For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

*Directions for preserving, candying, &c. continued from Pag. 96.*

*To preserve Cherries.*

**O**F the best and fairest Cherries take some two pound, and with a paire of sheeres clip off their stalkes by the midst: than wash them cleane, and beware you bruise them not: then take of fine Barbarie Sugar, and set it ouer the fire, with a quart of faire water, in the broadest vessell you can get, and let it see the till it be somewhat thicke: then put in your Cherieies, and stirre them together with a silver spoone, and so let them boile, always scumming and turning them verie gently, that the one side may be like the other, vntill they be enough: the which to know, you must take vp some of the sirup with one Cherrie, and so let it coole; and if it will scarce run out, it is enough: and thus, being cold, you may put them vp, and keep them all the yeare.

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*To preserve Red Rose-Leaues.*

**O**F the leaues of the fairest buds take halfe a pound: sift them cleane from seeds: then take a quart of faire water, and put it in an earthen Pipkin, and set it ouer the fire vntill it be scalding hot: and then make a good many of other red rose-leaues, and put them into the scalding water, vntill they begin to looke white, and then straine them: and thus doe vntill the water looke very red. Then take a pound of refined Sugar, and beat it fine, and put it into the liquor, with halfe a pound of Rose-leaues, and let them see the together till they bee enough: the which to know, is by taking some of them vp in a spoone, as you doe your Cherries; and so, when they bee thorow cold, put them vp, and keepe them verie close.

For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

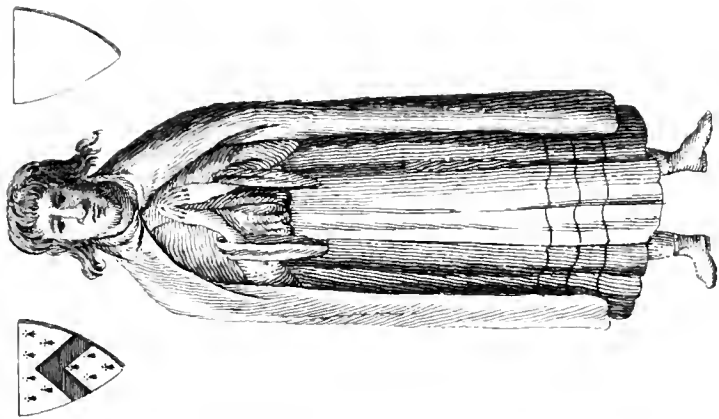
## BISHOP HATFELD.

SINCE the publication of the Life of Thomas de Hatfeld, Bishop of Durham, something more has occurred concerning that worthy Prelate and his family, which has not, I believe, been taken notice of by any other writer; therefore I have been a little more particular in this respect, and have brought down the family of that name, which is still existing, to the present time, as the account of it is interspersed with several curious wills, anecdotes, drawings of monuments, seals, &c. of the family.

This Doctor Thomas de Hatfeld, Bishop of Durham, was second son of Walter de Hatfeld, of Hatfeld in Holderness in com. Ebor. Knight. Godwin takes very unbecoming liberties with this good Bishop, and says, that he was not only a mere layman, but a man of light behaviour; meaning, that he did not demean himself as a clergyman ought to do, which words have been misconstrued by other writers, who supposed him a mere layman indeed; but he was not only a clergyman, but a man of spirit and a warrior. He was Prebendary of the Prebends of Oxgate in Middlesex circa An. 1320, and in 1332 was admitted to the rectory of Dibden in Essex, by the presentation of his relation and patron John de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, which he resigned in the year 1336; and afterwards, to wit, in the year 1345, consecrated Bishop of Durham. His younger brothers, Simon and Peter, were both Abbots of Malden in Essex, the first of whom died in the month of December, 1366, and afterwards, to wit, the last day of May, 1374, Peter was elected by the presentation of his patroness Joan Countess of Hereford. William de Hatfeld, nephew to this Bishop, married Margaret Staunton, of Staunton in Nottinghamshire, a branch of which family had concerns in Essex, and held lands in that county under Humfrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex. And Thomas de Staunton and Alice his wife, 2 R. 2. And afterwards, 8 R. 2. levied a fine of one messuage in Newark, in the county of Nottingham, and the manor of Shelton and advowson thereof, to this Bishop and another person, as is noted in Thoroton's history of that county; but had the Bishop, as is before observed, been a man of such light behaviour as Godwin pretends, King Edward the Third, who is  
universally

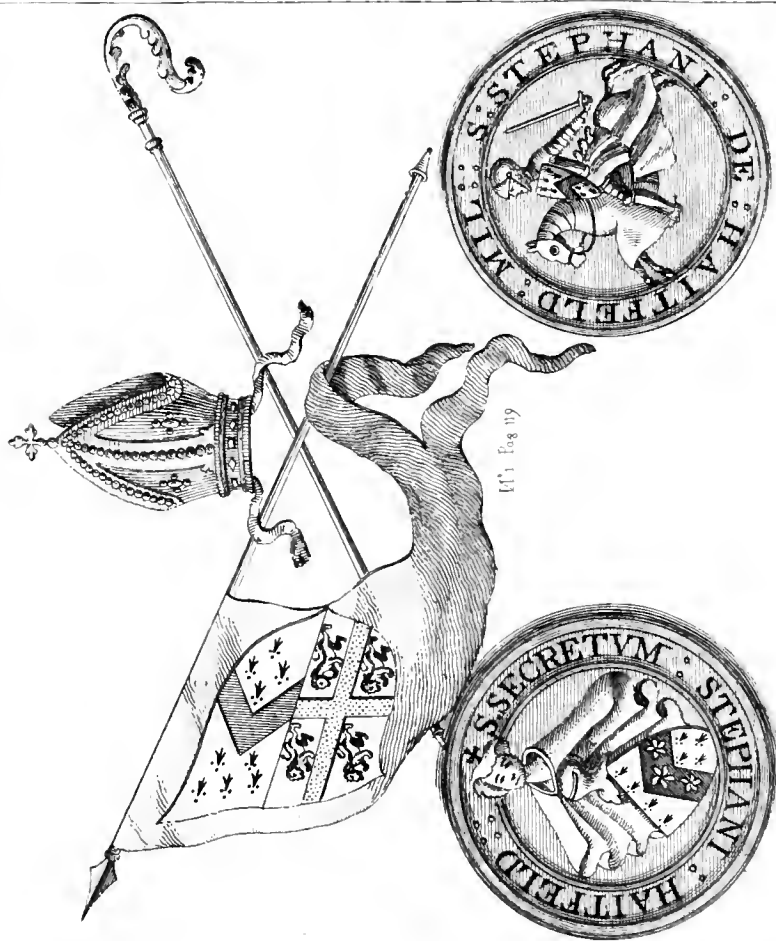
57  
 Hactenus A: qui obiit 2<sup>o</sup> Mensis Martii.

Anno dñi M<sup>o</sup> cccc secund.



Diate pãa Wylhelmi de

Cujus aie picietur dens Amen.

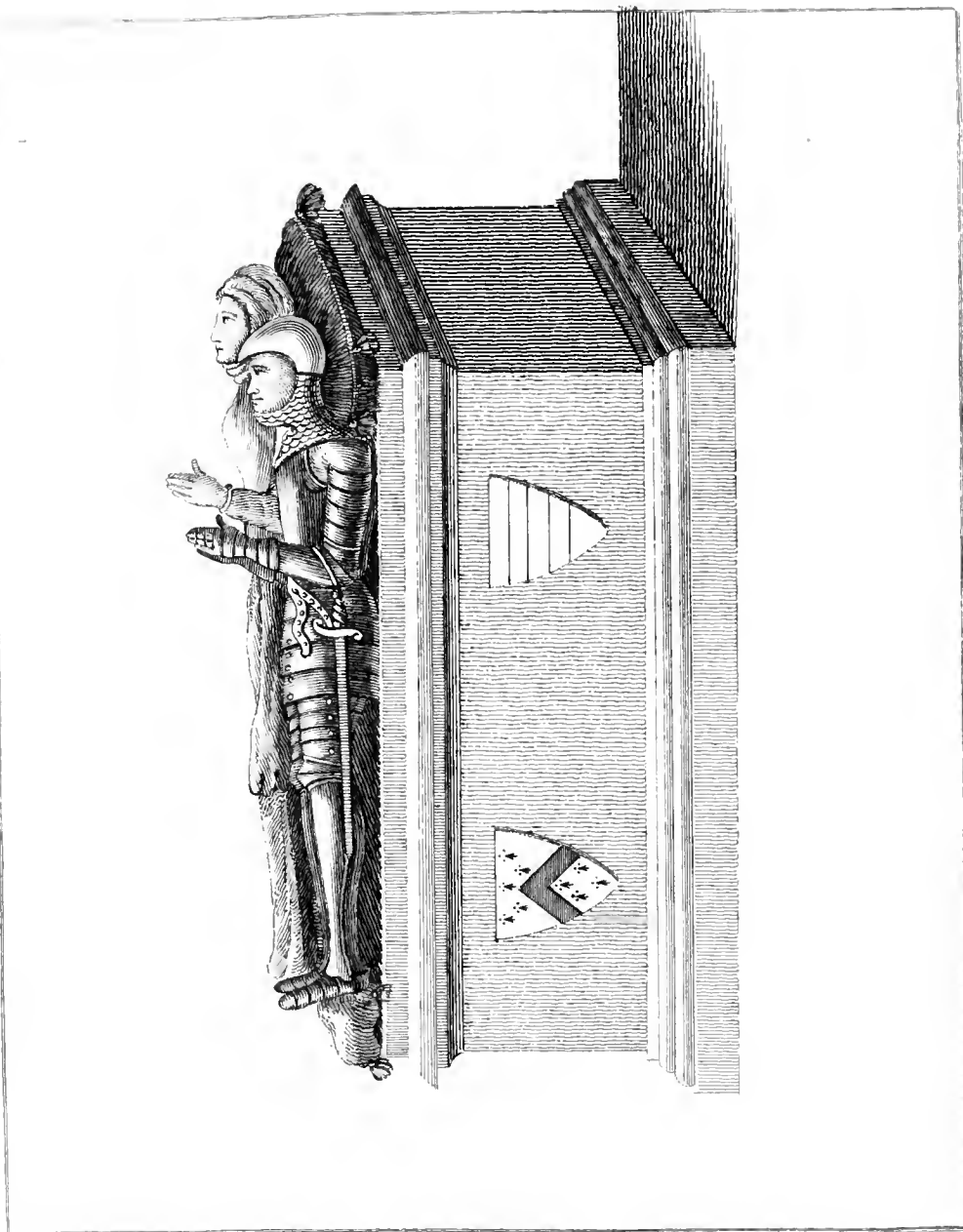


W<sup>o</sup> Pag 119

W<sup>o</sup> Pag 120

W<sup>o</sup> 2





Tomb of Walter de Hatfield in Hatfield Church





universally allowed was both a wife and a good Prince, would never have heaped so many and great honours upon him as is before mentioned; but he likewise intrusted him with the education of the Black Prince his son, to whom he was tutor, and travelled with him into foreign parts, and constituted him his secretary of state, and lord-keeper of the privy seal, and made him one of his chief generals at the siege of Calais in the 20th year of his reign, which he was at the reduction of, his retinue and quota in the field being 3 bannerets, 48 knights, 163 esquires, and 80 archers on horseback.\* On his banner were displayed the paternal arms of his family, viz. Ermine, a chevron sable, impaled with the see of Durham, which may be seen in a late publication in 1748, by Mr. Edward Rowe Mores, of the names and arms of the nobility and gentry at that famous siege, and which I mention in order to set Mr. Noble and some other authors right, who have mistakenly adopted arms which never were borne by him or any of the name, but have been painted upon his monument or throne in Durham cathedral by some novice of a workman, for on the monument it appears that the chevron is cut in relief upon the shield, but the lions are not, and that the arms of the Black Prince appear on the same monument cut in relief on the shield, and the painter has painted over the whole, in order to deface it, and probably to please his own fancy, a blue field, with the chevron, and three lions rampant argent. This circumstance puts it out of all manner of doubt, that the arms painted on the monument are most of them (if not every one) false. As to his public benefactions, he built Durham college as is said before, and endowed it with ten pounds per annum a piece to eight monks, and five marks a piece per annum to seven children, which were afterwards made eight, which he calls in his deed of settlement *Scolares Seculares*, whom he would have to study grammar and philosophy, to be chosen four out of Durham, and four out of Yorkshire his native place; the senior monk to be custos, or prior, and the whole cœtus to pray upon the principal feasts for King Edward the Third, and Philippa his Queen, as also for the founder, his father, and the rest of his family, and to keep the anniversary of his death, &c. This pious and worthy bishop also gave to the convent of Durham, over and above those houses which should

\* From a MS. of Dodsworth, in the Possession of John Hatfield Kaye, Esq. F.S.A.

bring

bring his corps to be buried there, all those silk cloaths fringed with gold, that were to be offered at his funeral; as also all his stock of corn and cattle in Werdale, then valued at four hundred marks.

Another account of this monument, shews it to be the Bishop's throne as well as sepulchre, for it is said that the Bishop made also a costly work on the south side of the choir of Durham cathedral, in the midst whereof was the Bishop's throne, (where he or his suffragan used to say mass only at such times as they were to consecrate priests, or give any holy orders) adorned with excellent earved portraitures round about it, and made it a place for his sepulture, ordaining a yearly pension out of Enknoll, near Aukland, for one monk to celebrate divine service there. He likewise repaired all the ruinous buildings within the castle of Durham, and new built the great hall therein; as also the hall belonging to the Constable, and a large tower. for the better strengthening of that castle.

Anno 1346. The first brigade at the famous battle of Durham was commanded by the Lord Henry Percy, General of all that army: With him was Thomas de Haitfeld, Lord Bishop of Durham; Gilbert Umphravile, Earl of Angus; the Lord Thomas Musgrave, and the Lord Henry Scroope, of Masham. In the second battalia was William Zouch, Archbishop of York, and Lord Warden, of the North, and John Kirkby, Bishop of Carlisle, and several other great men; and after the battle, Queen Philippa went to York, and from thence to London, where having taken order for the safe custody of the King of Scots, and the rest of the prisoners, she then went with an honourable company of ladies of the highest quality, whose husbands, fathers, brethren, and other friends lay then before Calais, among whom was this Bishop, and many other great personages, and with a good convoy took the sea, and had so good a wind, that she arrived safe in the camp that same day, being three days before the feast of Saint Andrew.

\* STEPHEN DE HAYTEFELD, Lord of Haitfeld in Holdernefs, elder brother to this Bishop, gave to the Abbey of Saint Maries in York all his fisheries in the Meres of Waffand, Seaton, Hornsey and Agnes-Burton in Holdernefs, as may be seen in Drake's History of York; and he and his wife Agnes were great benefactors to the Abbey of Melfa or Maulx in Holdernefs.

\* This illumination is in the Roll of the Pedigree of the family of Hatfield, and is represented in the antient manner; the studs and gold are embossed or raised in the manner of the antient missals.

The above-mentioned William his son, and nephew to this Bishop, made his will, dated at his manor of Esthaytfeld, on Thursday, being the feast of St. Paul's conversion, Anno Dom. 1402, wherein he gives his soul to God, Saint Mary, and All Saints, and his body to be buried in the church of Esthaytfeld, and gave four pounds to a Chaplain to celebrate mass for his soul in the divine church; also legacies to his son Robert, and also to Margaret and Alice Hawteyne; and therein appoints Sir Robert Hylton, Knight, John Disney, and Margaret his wife, executors, who, by her testament, appointed a Priest also to celebrate daily for her soul, and ordered a window to be made in the church with her



Orale pro bono statu Gulielm de Haytfeld  
et Margazeta uxoris ejus MCCC<sup>the rest was lost</sup>

and her husband's portraitures, with five sons and four daughters, to be painted thereon, as here depicted. This William had issue Robert, Stephen, Thomas, and Sir William; which Robert (*see the Plate*) was Escheator

*This Monument in Hatfield Church Helderney.*



for the county of York, a place of especial trust, and of great account in those days. He wore round his neck a gold chain as an ornament, as was the custom for men of note at that time, which was transmitted to his posterity. He made his will, proved the first day of February, 1451. Also giving his soul to God Almighty, Saint Mary, and All Saints, and his body to be buried in his chapel of Saint Elen of Haitfeld in Holdernes, and thereby bequeathed four pounds to maintain an honest Priest therein to celebrate daily for his soul after his death, and for the soul of Maud his wife, his parents, &c. which Maud was the daughter of John de Boynton: Stephen his next brother was in especial favour with King Henry the Fifth, and by him was knighted, and attended him in his wars in Normandy: Thomas the third son married Margaret, daughter of John Reresby, of Lincolnshire, Esquire, by whom he had issue Stephen, William, and several others, which Stephen was also knighted, having first married Isabell, second daughter of Maurice Russel, of Kingston Russel, in Com. Dorset, Esquire, and coheir to Margery, daughter of her brother Sir William Russel, Knight. She was first married to John Draiton, Knight. She inherited the manors of Bradpool and Luton, and other great estates in Dorsetshire and Gloucestershire, where this Stephen Haitfeld had concerns before as well as in Oxfordshire. He was High Sheriff for Gloucestershire the 10 H. 6. He wore a furcoat of his arms over his armour to distinguish him according to his quality, and used a private seal, which was only used by nobility and great men: he had issue Laurence and Stephen and other children, the first of whom received from his father the gold chain, and married for one of his wives, (for he had three) Agnes, daughter of John Marshal, of Carlton near Newark in Nottinghamshire, Esquire, and by her had issue Stephen; Thomas, second son, who married Anne, daughter and heir of Robert Mallet, of Willoughby near Newark, Esquire, by whom he had William, living temp. Hen. 8. and Ed. 6. and who on the first of July, 1553, made his will, proved at York the 18th of March, 1554, giving his soul to God Almighty, St. Mary, and All Saints, and his body to be buried in the parish church of Wilford, in Com. Nott. leaving issue Henry his son and heir, who lived at Wilford and Tollerton, and succeeded him at his death, being then four years of age, and had given him by his father's will his flagon chain of fine angel gold, containing two hundred and  
twenty-

twenty-three links, in weight thirty-six ounces, and one hundred pounds in old angels and old royals, at the value of 10s. the angel, and one hundred pounds in base gold, called ryalls, at 10s. a-piece, his plate, rings, jewels, and gold, and his land at Wilford: also willed, that when the said Henry his son should attain the age of 16 years, that he should take to wife Anne, the daughter of Robert Eyre, Esquire. He also gave legacies to Sir John Thorpe his Priest, and to Elizabeth Parkyn his daughter, and to John Parkyn her son, and all his lands in Balne to his son Henry, who afterwards, according to his father's will, married the said Anne Eyre, and resided at Wilford, and made his will, proved the 8th of October, 1585, giving his soul to God Almighty and Jesus Christ, and ordered his body to be buried in the parish church of Wilford, near unto his father's and hard by his stall, leaving issue by her Gervase, William second son, to whom his father gave 100 marks, and his lands at Calverton and Wilford.

Gervase Haitfeild, Esquire, son and heir of Henry, married Grace, sole daughter and heir of Edward Savile, of Midgley, otherwise Stanley Hall, Esquire, near Wakefield, by Catherine, daughter of Alverey Copley, of Batley, Esquire, whose grandfather, Thomas Savile, being descended from Sir John Savile, Knight, of Eland, Thornhill, and Tankersley, High Sheriff for the county of York, 33 H. 6. and again first of E. 4. married Catherine, daughter and heir of John Chaloner of Midgley, alias Stanley Hall afore said, Esquire. The said Gervase Haitfeild had issue by the said Grace Savile his wife, John, and other children, and in her right inherited the manor of Midgley, and also the manor of Woodhall, now Hatfeild Hall in Stanley, which formerly was the inheritance of the Waterton's, as the following inquisition in the Chapel of the Rolls will shew, "Robertus Waterton Miles, ten. Manerium de Woodhall in Stanley juxta Wakefeild de Dom. Rege in Capite, et alienavit dict. Maner. Lionello Dom. Welles et al. Robertus est filius et heres. Efc. Anno 21 H. VI."

William Waterton, of Waterton in Lincolnshire, Esquire, married the daughter and heir of Thomas Methley, of Methley, Esquire, near Wakefield, and had issue Robert Waterton, Knt. and five daughters: which Sir Robert Waterton, of Waterton and Methley, married Cecily, daughter and heir of Robert Fleming, of Woodhall in Stanley, Esquire, by whom

whom he had issue Sir Robert Waterton, of Methley, Knight, Master of the Horse to King Henry the Fourth, who, at the time of his death, was seised of the manors of Methley, Woodhall in Stanley, and other great possessions, as appears by the indenture of partition amongst his five sisters and coheirs, viz. first Jane, married to Sir Lionel Wells, Knt, by whom he had 4 daughters, and coheirs to their uncle Sir Robert. 2d. Cecily to Robert Lord Willoughby of Eresby. 3d. Margaret to Sir Thomas Dymock. 4th. Almore to Thomas Laurence, and 5th. to Thomas de la Launde, Knt. and after to Thomas Tempest of Bowling, Esq. It afterwards became the property of the Savile's of Midgley, alias Stanley Hall aforesaid, and came to this Gervase Haitfeild in right of Grace his wife as before-mentioned, by whom he had issue the said John Haitfeild his son and heir, Henry second son, Thomas third son, to whom his father gave an estate in Rothwell in Roids, called Iverish Hall, Francis fourth son, who lived at Stanley, and left Anne his daughter and heir, married to William Harrison; Eliz. William fifth son; Anne; and Grace married to Mr. Edmond Danfer, merchant, at York.

The last John Earl Warren, Lord of the Manor of Wakefield, 7 E. 2. made many grants of manors, waistes, and vaccaries (Daries) and let some by copy, &c. which the Kings of England afterwards confirmed within this great lordship of Wakefield. And it appears (says Dodsworth, No. 797. Harl. MS. in Brit. Mus.) by the perusal of diverse evidences and rolls of court, and other memorandums, That one Sir Hugh de Hercy, Knt. (who bore for his arms, gules on a chief argent a label of 3 points azure) held of the Earl Warren a certain manor or fee in Stanley, (by which it seems there were two manors in that township) Wakefield and Offet, and granted the same manor or fee to William de Midgely and Maud his wife, and to the heirs of their bodies; and the same manor did consist of eleven shillings free rent, and services of diverse free tenants; and of eight messuages, and eight oxgangs of land, and a half, customary, and of the services of the same customary tenants, and of our close of demeasne land called the Horsficrofte in Stanley.

The said family of Midgely, in process of time, gave name to the said manor, and the same is known by the name of the manor of Midgely in the Court Rolls at Wakefield, and the house is called by the name of Midgley, alias Stanley Hall.

In Anno 24. E. 3. John de Northland and John de Wakefield held this manor of the Earl by fealty only, as at the court held at Wakefield, 22 December, Anno 24. E. 3. it appears. It was afterwards divided amongst many coheirs, for Woodrove held the moiety thereof, and Gargrave and Copley the other moiety, and Chaloner was afterwards possessed of it, and other lands, as appears by the following inquisition, "Robertus Chaloner ten. Un. Capital. Messuag. et quatuor libr. reddit. in Stanley, Wakefield, et Altoftes, et quod dict. ter. in Altoftes tenere de Dño Rege, ut de Honore suo de Pontefract. per servic. milit. Anno 4 & 5 Phil. & Marie." From whom by the daughter and heir it came to the family of Savile, and from them to that of Hatfeild, as did the manor of Woodhall, as before is specified.

On the 28th of June, 1654, this Gervase Hatfeild, Esquire, made his will, giving his soul to God Almighty his Creator, and his body to be buried in Wakefield church, near the body of his deceased wife Grace, giving diverse legacies, and all his estate to his eldest son John Hatfeild, and to his brother William his saddle gelding, and makes his son Francis executor of all his goods and chattels, except the heir looms in the capital house at Stanley.

This Gervase, 43 Queen Eliz. sold his estate at Tollerton in Nottinghamshire to John Pendock of Gamston, and Frances his wife, in special tail. John, his son and heir, married Mary, daughter of Brian Francke of Alwoodley, near Harwood Com. Ebor. Esquire, and by her had issue Gervase, John and Jane.

Gervase, the eldest son and heir of John Hatfeild, Esquire, married two wives, first, Catherine, daughter and heir of Thomas Duckworth, of Padiam in the county of Lancaster, Esq. and by her left 18 children, viz. Gervase, his eldest son, born at Hatfeild Hall, Anno 1655. Oswald, born Sept. 26, 1656. John, third son; Savile, fourth son; Duckworth, fifth son; Thomas, a Captain in the British army, and was slain in battle in Flanders; William, seventh son; Elizabeth, married Mr. William Hanson of Stanley; Katherine, Joseph, &c. The said Gervase had to his second wife the daughter of Mr. Place of York, and died at Hatfeild Hall, Anno 1701, and there laid in state, and was buried in Wakefield church.

The



The above-named Oswald succeeded to the estate at Hatfeild Hall, and married two wives, first, Sarah, daughter and heir of John Challowe, of Grantham, Esq. and relict of Mr. Butler, but by her had no issue. To his second wife, Mary, daughter of Matthew Hall, of Leventhorpe in Swillington, Esq. and by her had issue John, born at Hatfeild Hall, April 16, 1698, and Frances his only daughter, married to Mr. Joseph Moore, of Leeds, who left an only daughter called Eleanor, married to Mr. Dana.

John, the only son and heir of the above-named Oswald, married Sept. 17, 1729, at Kirkburton, Esther, the only daughter of Jonas Kaye, of Milshawe Hall, in that parish, Esq. and heir to her brother John, and by her had issue John, born at Hatfeild Hall; Francis; Jonas, a Lieutenant in Colonel Monson's regiment, and died in the East-Indies; Thomas; Charles, also an officer in the East-Indies, and died there; Oswald, who died young; also Esther, Sarah, Dorothy, Susannah and Katherine.

John Hatfeild Kaye, of Hatfeild Hall, son and heir of John, added the name of Kaye to his own by the King's authority, according to an order in the will of his uncle John Kaye, Esq. He married at St. James's church, London, May 30, 1772, Augusta-Anne, only surviving daughter of William Wentworth, of Henbury, in the county of Dorset, Esq. who was born in March 1700, and was Gentleman Usher and Daily Waiter to Frederick, Prince of Wales, and after Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to the Princess Dowager of Wales, and was adopted heir to his uncle John, the last Lord Arundel of Trerice: he was the eldest son and heir of Peter Wentworth, next brother to the late Thomas Earl of Strafford. The said John Hatfield Kaye had issue by the said Augusta-Anne, a son named Wentworth.

North of the town of Stanley stands Hatfeild Hall, the seat of John Hatfeild Kaye, Esq. F. S. A. on a rising ground encompassed with plantations to the west. It commands a very good view. It is a large and handsome old pile of building in the Gothic stile, and was built by Gervase Hatfeild, Esq. (a descendant of Sir Steven Hatfeld, Knt. High Sheriff for Gloucestershire the 10 H. 6,) in the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.—In the gallery, the dining-room, and the hall, were the arms of Hatfeild, viz. Ermine on a chevron sable 3 cinquefoils argent, both in glass and plaister, impaled and quartered with those of Savile,

Savile, Francke of Alwoodley, and others, some of which are yet remaining, though it has undergone a great many alterations since its erection; for in 1715 it was part of it pulled down by Oswald Hatfeild, great grandson of the builder of it, but has been repaired since by the present proprietor, his grandson.

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*Petition against the Importation of Corn, presented A. D. 1463 and 1464, 3d and 4th Ed. IV. Rol. Parl. pag. 504.*

**P**RAYEN the Commyns in the present Parlement assembled; that forasmuch as the Husbondmen and Occupiers of Husbondrie within this Reame, been daily fore hurt by bringyng of Cornes oute of other Landes and parties into this Reame, when Cornes of the growyng of the same Reame been of easy price. It may therefore please youre Highness, by the advis and assent of youre Lordes Spuelx and Temporelx in the seid Parlement assembled, and by th' auctorite of the same Parlement to ordeyne and stablish, that noo persone from the fest of the Nativite of Seint John Baptist next comyng, bring nor convey into eny Place or Port of youre seid Reame, by wey of Merchandise nor otherwise, any Whete, Rie or Barlie, which be not of the growyng of this Londe, or of the growyng of Irlond or Wales, at any tyme that the quarter of Whete exceedeth not the price of vi<sup>s</sup>. viii<sup>d</sup>. the quarter of Rye iiii<sup>s</sup>. the quarter of Barley iiii<sup>s</sup>. of lawfull money of Englund, within the Place or Port where such Whete, Rie or Barlie shall happen to be brought, upon peyn of the forfeiture of the seid Whete, Rie and Barlie, the oon half therof to you Soverayne Lord, and the other half to hym which shall happe to sease eny such Whete, Rie or Barlie. The Whete, Rie and Barlie, taken by any of youre liege men uppon the Ice, withoute fraude or male engyne, only except.

Responsio.

Le Roy le voet.

For

## For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

*Remark on a various Reading in the Communion Office of our Liturgy, with a Description of the Records, called the Sealed Books of the Common Prayer, and of the Archetype of an Altar-piece therewith exhibited, by SIR JOHN HAWKINS.*

SOME of the Clergy in the Prayer of Consecration in the Communion Office, instead of the words, *who made there by his ONE oblation of himself once offered*, read, *who made there by his OWN oblation of himself once offered*; alledging as a reason, first, that some copies are so printed, and secondly, that there is a tautology in the expression *ONE oblation ONCE offered*, which, as they interpret it, signifies an oblation *once once* offered.

To the first of these reasons it is answered, that, admitting that some copies read *own oblation*, they are fewer in number than those that read *one*, and are comparatively modern: one of 1632 in quarto, printed by *Barker*, is thus printed; \* but another earlier, viz. of 1629, printed by the two *Bucks*, and prefixed to the folio Cambridge Bible of that year, reads *one oblation*. The former of the two it was the ill fate of *Hamon L'Estrange* to lay his hands on, and make the text for his excellent Annotations on all the Liturgies of our Church, and also on the Scotch Service Book, which Annotations he published in 1659, and entitled, *The Alliance of Divine Offices*. Dr. *Nichols*, in his Edition inserted in his voluminous Book on the Common Prayer, which he says he corrected by a Sealed Book, adheres to the expression *own oblation*, and seems to think it right.

On the other hand, both the first and second Liturgy of *Edw. VI.* of the latter whereof there are two impressions, printed in 1552, the one by

\* The following impressions of the Common Prayer, now in the British Museum, read also *own*, viz. one bound up with a folio Bible printed by *Christopher Barker*, 1597, another with an octavo Bible by *Bill*, 1637, and a quarto Common Prayer printed by *Baskett*, 1724, formerly the property of Dr. *Samuel Clarke*, and interleaved for the purpose of making alterations, of which there appear many in his own hand-writing. In this the word *own* stands uncorrected. There is also in the parish church of Saint Margaret, Westminster, a folio Common Prayer Book printed by *Baskett* in 1735, that has the corrupt reading *own*.

*Whitchurch*, the other by *Grafton*, read *one* oblation; and it is worth noting, that the latter of them was submitted to the correction of *Bucer* and *Peter Martyr*,\* who, though they took very great liberties with that part of our Service Book, the former with the Prayer of Consecration in particular, suffered those words to pass. Nor did *Calvin*, who had been prepossessed with strange representations of the book, point out the words in question as liable to the least censure. Again in the Book of Common Prayer, prefixed to an Edition of the Bishops' Bible printed in quarto, 1570, the expression is the same, *one* oblation. Lastly, the Edition of 1636 in folio, printed by *Barker*, which was the Copy made use of for the Review after the Conference at the Savoy in 1661, gives the primitive reading, and the permitting it to stand is a recognition of the expression by the Reviewers, who, by their commission, had full power to correct what they thought wanted authority, or was otherwise exceptionable.

In order to understand the assertion of Dr. *Nichols*, that *own* is the reading in a Sealed Book, it is necessary to explain the term, as also to state the circumstances that attended the publication of what are called the Sealed Books. By the Act of Uniformity, made 14 *Car. II.* reciting, that the King had granted his Commission to several Bishops and other Divines, to review the Book of Common Prayer, and to prepare such alterations and additions as they thought fit to offer; and had authorized and required the Convocations of the Provinces of Canterbury and York to review the said Book, and make such additions and alterations therein as to them should seem meet, which they had accordingly done, and the same had been presented to and approved by his Majesty: It is enacted, that all Deans and Chapters shall before December 25, 1662, obtain under the Great Seal a printed Copy of the Act and of the Book annexed thereto, to be kept and shewed forth in any Court of Record. And also that there be delivered true Copies of the Act and of the Book into the respective Courts at Westminster, and into the Tower of London, which Books so to be exemplified under the Great Seal shall be examined by persons to be appointed under the Great Seal, and compared with the

\* These Divines were invited into England by *Cranmer*, and it is true, that not understanding the English language, they were furnished with Latin translations of the first Liturgy, nevertheless we may well suppose, that the passage in question was so rendered as to be perfectly understood by them, it being impossible to translate it ambiguously.

original Book hereunto (*i. e.* to the Parliament Roll) annexed, which persons shall have power to correct and amend errors in the printing, and shall certify at the end of the same Book, that they have examined and compared the same Book, and find it to be a true Copy, which said Books so exemplified shall be deemed as good Records as the Book annexed to the Act [or Parliament Roll] itself.

The Divines appointed by the first of the two Commissions mentioned in the Act of Parliament, proceeded in their Review of the Book in this manner, *viz.* they took a printed Copy, of the year 1636, and with a pen made such alterations and additions as appear by a comparison of the present with the former Book.

The Book thus altered was transmitted to the Convocations of the two provinces of Canterbury and York, of each whereof there are two Houses: the members severally attested their approbation of the alterations, the Archbishops and Bishops by subscribing their Christian names with the adjunct of their sees, those of the lower House with their Christian and Surnames, with the addition of their ecclesiastical offices.

The form of approbation, as also the subscriptions of the members, were printed at the end of the sealed Books, but the original convocation Book, with the Autographs of the subscribing members, is separated from the Parliament Roll, and not being to be found, the fruit of a search at the Parliament Office is now only an inspection of a large-paper Copy of the Book of 1636, with the Preface, "It hath been the wisdom of the Church of England," &c. a Calendar, as also additional Prayers and Thanksgivings, with many less important variations, all in manuscript, but it being deficient in the respect above noted, it may be said to have no apparent sanction.

Copies of the Book were accordingly printed off by the King's printer, anno 1662, but by some accident, not easy to be accounted for, differing from the Book altered and added to by the Convocations, and annexed to the Parliament Roll.\* These Books were examined, attested and signed, and sealed by a competent number of Commissioners, and are called the Sealed Books.

\* The variations are noted by manuscript corrections of the examining Commissioners: the most obvious are the running titles of the Collects, Epistles and Gospels to be used throughout the year; for instance, Advent Sunday is altered to the first Sunday in Advent, and Saint Andrew

It is doubted whether a printed copy of the Act, and also of the Book thus exemplified, be at this time to be found in the Repositories of *all* Deans and Chapters, but in each of the Courts at Westminster it is probable there may: in the Treasury of the Court of Common Pleas is one, as there is also among the Records of the Tower; both these having been consulted are found to agree in the primitive reading, *one*.

If Dr. *Nichols's* assertion above noted be not a mistake, it follows, that there must have been two impressions of the sealed Book, as also that the Commissioners who had attested the disputable one, had erred in their examination thereof with the Book annexed to the Parliament Roll. These two distinct facts are barely possible. But on the other hand it is to be observed, that for aught that has yet been discovered to the contrary, the sealed Books and indeed all the folio Copies of the Common Prayer Book of 1662, appear by the letter and typographical ornaments to be of the same impression.

With respect to the objection of tautology, it will perhaps be found to bear harder upon the spurious than the genuine reading. The latter is in the opinion of a very good judge, the Rev. Mr. *Charles Wheatly*,\* not

Andrew to Saint Andrew's Day. In the Psalter the general title is struck out, and the initial Latin sentence to the Psalms is all through the Book postponed to the number of the Psalm, thus, The II Psalm *Quare fremuerunt gentes?* But the most remarkable correction is the transposition of the Prayer, "O God, whose nature and property is ever to have mercy," &c. from the end of the Prayers to a situation between the last of the two Prayers to be said in the Ember weeks, and that for the High Court of Parliament.

*Wheatly*, in his illustration of the Common Prayer, page 185, takes notice of the transposition of the above-mentioned Prayer, and adds, that the Commissioners obliged the Printer to print a new leaf, and place the same immediately before the Prayer for the Parliament, but that notwithstanding this correction the same was neglected in all the following impressions, and indeed the error is in many Copies continued down to this day.

Bishop *Gibson* in his Codex, page 314 in notâ, has, from the Journals of the House of Lords, informed his readers, that before the King transmitted the Book of the Convocation to the Lords, they had received another from the Commons, but that the Lords followed [i. e. passed] that from the King. This, though a singular fact, does not account for the variations and transposition in the sealed Books above noted, unless we suppose, as we may, that to gratify the eager desires of the people for the restoration of the Liturgy, the Book was printed off and ready for publication before it had received the last corrections of the Reviewers, most of which, as they are mere formalities, were little to have been expected.

\* *Rational Illustration of the Common Prayer*, folio, London 1720, page 292.

tautology,

tautology, but a very copious and even elegant expression, alluding to sundry phrases in the tenth chapter of the Epistle to the *Hebrews*, in which, as he says, the *one oblation* of Christ is opposed to the many kinds of sacrifices under the law, and the *once offered* to the repetition of those sacrifices.\*

Further it may be argued against the expression *own oblation of himself*, that if the oblation was of our Saviour himself, *i. e.*, of his own proper body, it must have been his own oblation; and it might be asked, Is not the sense of the expression compleat rejecting the pronoun *own*, and reading as we might do if nothing more were meant, *Who made there by his oblation of himself once offered*, &c. If then the sense of this last expression be as compleat without the pronoun as with it, the interposition of the word *own* seems to be tautology.

Upon the whole, it is highly probable that the disagreement between the impression of the Common Prayer in 1632 and other more antient and more authentic Copies, had its rise in a mistake of the printers, which though it varied did not destroy the sense of the passage. This spurious reading should have been corrected in time; but the repetition of it in sundry impressions has at length induced some of those who minister in sacred offices rather to adopt than reject it.

To these Observations I add a few Remarks on that impression of the Common Prayer Book, which was printed on occasion of the Review, and being examined and corrected by the altered and amended Copy annexed to the Parliament Roll, and being signed and sealed by the examining Commissioners, obtained therefore, as it is imagined, or perhaps because it was exemplified under the Great Seal, the appellation of *the Sealed Book*.

It is printed on a black letter type very much worn. The title page is a copper plate, engraven by *D. Loggan*, representing an Altar-piece of the Corinthian order, consisting of four fluted columns on pedestals supporting a circular pediment, with an aperture that admits an open book, intended as a symbol of the Holy Scripture. The ornaments in

\* It might be intended further to oppose the Romish doctrine of an actual or propitiatory, not a commemorative sacrifice, repeated as oft as the Communion is celebrated, contrary to the sense of Heb. x. 12. "But this man, after he had offered *one* sacrifice for sins, for ever sat down on the right hand of God." Vide *Burnet* on the thirty-first Article.

the freeze and entablature are flaming hearts, a cherub's head, palm and other branches. The compartment containing the title is in a duple ratio, that is to say, it is two diameters in height, and is obviously fitted for the reception of the two tables of the Decalogue; and the imagination does naturally extend the fabric to the right and left so as to comprehend two lesser ones; the one for the Lord's Prayer, and the other for the Creed. Under the title is a lesser compartment of an elliptical form, with an inscription, purporting that the Book was printed at London by the King's printers by authority, and in the year 1662; but this inscription, as also the Engraver's name, being subject to mutation in future impressions, is drawn through with a pen.

The first page of the Common Prayer itself beginning with the words, "The Order for Morning Prayer throughout the Year," has at the top a tablet representing in a stile rather elegant three cherubs heads. The same ornament is repeated at the beginning of the Communion Office and of the Psalms.

These particulars are sufficient to distinguish the first impression of the reviewed Liturgy from others in the same reign, but there is a circumstance respecting it that seems worthy of more than ordinary notice. The design of the legislature in publishing the book, was to hold forth to the people the form and manner in which God was to be worshipped, that sad desolation and confusion being past which had so long disturbed the peace of the church. It is well known that in the time of the usurpation, Altars throughout the kingdom were demolished as superstitious and popish: † Comparing therefore the Altars now in being with the Engraving here exhibited, we may reasonably conclude, that the same was intended as an exemplar for the re-edification of such as had been de-

† The destruction of Altars during this puritanical frenzy was so general throughout the kingdom, that there is not at this time in England or Wales one to be found of greater antiquity than the restoration. This fact was lately discovered upon an inquiry of some judicious Antiquaries, with a view to the erection of an Altar in the Church of St. Catherine near the Tower that should correspond with that ancient fabric. And this want of an authentic exemplar for erections of this kind, will account for the heterogeneous appearance in our Cathedrals and other Churches of Gothic choirs, terminated by columns and pilasters in the style of modern buildings. This incongruity is apparent in Westminster Abbey, the Altar whereof is of modern construction, and before it was destroyed by fire stood in the Chapel of Whitehall Palace.

stroyed,



stroyed, or as should in after times be erected in new churches, and the rather, for that not only nearly all the Churches in London built after the great fire, but most of the Cathedrals in England have Altar-pieces of this or a similar appearance.

We are not however to conclude from hence, that the design was the invention of any Architect or other graphical Artist of this country : on the contrary, we find it to be precisely the same with the Frontispiece to *Diodati's* Italian translation of the Bible in quarto, printed at Geneva Anno 1607. Now *Diodati* was a Calvinist divine and pastor of the church at Geneva, and we may from hence be inclined to think, that whatever were the sentiments of the foreign reformed churches respecting the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, the semblance at least of an Altar was not so universally odious to those of the new reformation,\* as the general destruction of Altars in this kingdom seems to imply.

The Design above described was continued as the Frontispiece to the folio Common Prayer through the reign of *Charles II.* But in the succeeding reign another was assumed ; for in a very beautiful impression of the Book printed by *Bill, Hills and Barker* in 1687, fronting the title page is a plate, inscribed, *Janbatista Caespers Inven. D. Loggan sculp.* representing a circular temple of the Corinthian order, with a balustrade on the entablature, and a cupola for the roof. The door of the edifice appears open, and sundry persons of both sexes in the habit of foreigners, as also two children are entering in as to divine service. The architecture of this temple is in a very corrupt and unclassical stile, for the columns have scarce any bases, and the capitals have three heights of leaves. Nor are the decorations of the cornice proper to the order.

\* Whether the bare representation of an Altar in the Calvinistical churches, be consistent with the usage of those of that persuasion in other countries I know not. In England the Dissenters celebrate the Eucharist, sitting at a table in a large pew in the centre of their Meeting-places ; but the Low Dutch congregation in London, assembling in the Church formerly of the Augustine Friars, do it at a table within the rails of what was heretofore the high Altar, where, though the decorations of an Altar are wanting, the same are supplied by a delineation on the wall in a kind of chiaro oscuro, resembling that before *Diodati's* Bible. This parsimonious representation may be attributed to a principle of œconomy, and the difficulties under which that Church labours in keeping in repair so large a building.

This

This ostentatious display of inelegant magnificence was succeeded by a well-engraved plate, exhibiting a subject the fittest for the purpose that can well be imagined, namely, a geometrical view of the west end of St. Paul's Cathedral, and this continues to be the Frontispiece to the folio impression of the Book of Common Prayer.

Aug. 1, 1781.

J. H.

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*In CIRENCESTER Church in GLOUCESTERSHIRE, on a flat Stone engraved in Brass are the Effigies of a Man and a Woman, on Labels proceeding from their Mouths these Lines.*

MERCY God of my Misdeede  
 Lady help at my most Neede  
 On a Brass Plate under their Feet  
 Reye Gracious Jhu to Endles lyfe at thy Grete  
 dome where all Schall Apere, Hughe Norys Groc &  
 Johan hys Wyf now dede in Grave & Beryed here  
 Yo P'yers desyryng there Soules for Chere the X  
 Day of July the yere our Lord God M<sup>o</sup> CCCCC  
 XXIX.

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*On a Plate of Brass in the Body of RIETON Church in WARWICKSHIRE is this Inscription.*

ALL Crysten Peplle Walkinge alone,  
 Behold the ymages of this Stone,  
 Wher lyen Richard Wulm<sup>r</sup> and his Wife Johne,  
 the XX Myder of Men with Good recorde.  
 he departed out of this World in yre of our  
 Lord  
 a. MVXX. Unto Whose Sollys Jesus give Mercy,  
 Lord of the M<sup>r</sup> of this towne, well  
 known was he,  
 of your Charite Say p<sup>r</sup>. n<sup>r</sup>. and aye.

*Petition*

*Petition of the MERCERS of LONDON, presented A. D. 1386, 10th Rich. II.  
Rol. Parl. Vol. III. pag. 225.*

**T**O the most noble and worthiest Lordes, moost ryghtfull and wyfest Conseille to owre lige Lorde the Kyng, compleynen, if it lyke to yow, the folk of the Mercerye of London, as a membre of the same Citee, of the many wronges, subtiles, and also open oppressions ydo to hem by longe tyme here before passed.

Of which oon was, where the eleccion of Mairaltee is to be the Freemen of the Citee, bi gode and paisible avys of the wyfest and trewest, at o day in the yere frelich, there noughtwithstandyng the same fredam or fraunchise, Nichol Brembre, with his upberers, p̄posed hym the yere next after John Northampton, Mair of the same Citee, with stronge honde, as it is ful knowen, and thourgh debate and stronger partye ayeins the pees before purveyde was chofen Mair, in destruccion of many ryght.

For in the same yere, the forsaide Nichol', withouten nede, ayens the pees, made dyv̄se enarmynges bi day and eke by nyght, and destruyd the Kynges trewe lyges, som with open slaughtre, some bi false emprisonement, and some fledde the Citee for feere, as it is openlich knowen.

And so ferthermore for to susteyne thise wronges and many othere, the next yere after the same Nichol' ayeins the forsaide fredam and trewe cōes did crye openlich, that no man sholde come to chese her Mair, but such as sompned, and tho that were sompned were of his ordynaunce and after his avys. And in the nyght next after folwyng, he did carye grete quantitee of armure to the Guyldehall, with which as well straungers of the contree as othere of withinne were armed on the morwe, ayeins his owne proclamacion, that was such that no man shulde be armed, and certain bushments were laide, that when free men of the Citee come to chese her Maire, broken up armed, cryinge with loud voice fle, fle, folwihg hem, wherthourgh the peple, for feere fledde to houses and other hidynges, as in londe of Werre a dradde to be ded in cōe.

And thus yet hiderward hath the Mairaltee ben holden as it were of Conquest or Maistrye, and many othere Offices als, so that what man pryve or apert in special, that he myght wyte grocchyng pleyned or helde ayeins any of his wronges, or bi puttyng forth of whom so it were, were it never so imprenable, were apeched, and it were displeysyng to hem

Nichol', anon was emprisoned. And though it were ayeins falsihede of the last Officer that hym must meynteigne, was holden untrewē lige man to owre Kyng, for who reproved such an Officer maynteigned bi hym of wrongē, or elles he forfaited ayeins him Nichol, and he unworthy as he saide represented the Kynges estat. Also if any man, bi cause of servyce or other leueful comaundement approched a Lorde, to which Lorde he Nich' dradde his falsihede to be knowe to, anon was apeched, that he was false to the Conseille of the Citee, and so to the Kyng.

And yif in genral his falsenesse were ayeinsaide, as of us togydre of the Mercerye, or other craftes, or ony Conseille wolde howe taken to ayeinstande it, or as out of mynde hath be used, wolden companye togyder, how lawfull so it were for owre nede or profite, were anon apeched for arrysers ayeins the pees, and falsly many of us that yet stonden endited, and we ben openlich dislaundred, holden untrewē, and traitours to owre Kyng, for the same Nichol' sayd bifor Mair, Aldermen, and owre craft bifore hem gadred in place of recorde, that xx or xxx of us were worthy to be drawen and hanged, the which thyng take to youre worthy Lordship, by an even Juge to be proved or disproved, the whether that trowthe may shewe, for trowthe amonges us of fewe, or elles no man many day dorst be shewed, ann nought ooslich unshewed or hedde it hath be by man now, but also of before tyme, the moost profitable poyntes of trewe governaunce of the Citee compiled togedre, bi longe labour of discrete and wyse men, wythout conseille of trewe men, for thei sholde nought be knownen ne contynued, in the tyme of Nichol' Exton Mair, outerliche were brent.

And so ferforth falsihede hath be used, that oft tyme he Nichol Brembre saide in sustenaunce of his falsihede, owre lige Lordes wille was such, that never was such as we suppose. He saide also, when he had dislaundred us, which of us wolde yelde hym false to his Kyng, the Kyng sholde do hym gēce, cherise him, and be goode Lorde to hym. And if any of us all that wyth Goddes help, have and shulle be founden trewe, was so hardy to profre provyng of hymself trewe, anon was comaunded to Prisone as wel bi the Mair that now is, as of hym Nichol Brembre bifore.

Also we have be comaunded oft tyme upon owre ligeance unnedeful and unleveful diſse doynges. And also to withdrawe us bi the same comaundement fro thinges nedeful and lesful, as was shewed whan a  
company

company of gode women, there men dorst nought, travailled en barefote to owre lige Lorde, to seche gce of hym for trewe men as they supposyd, for than were such proclamations made, that no man ne woman sholde approche owre lige Lorde for sechyng of grace, and over many othere comaundementz also, bifore and sithen, by suggestion and information of suche that wolde nought her fallnesse had be knowen to owre lyge Lorde. And Lordes, by yowre leve, owre lyge Lordes comaundement to symple and unknowing men is a gret thyng to ben used so faumerlich withouten nede; for they unwyse to save it mowe lyghtly ther ayeins forfait.

Forthy, graciouse Lordes, like it to yow to take hede in what manere and when owre lige Lordes power hath ben mysused by the forsaide Nich', and his upberers; for sithen thise wronges biforesaide has ben used, as accidental or coe braunches outward, it sheweth wel the rote of hem is ragged subject or stok inward, that is the forsaide Brere or Brembre, the which coe wronge uses, and many other, if it lyk to you mowe be shewed and wel know bi an indefferent Juge and Mair of owre Citee, the wyth yowre ryght Lorde ship graunted for moost pryncipal remedye, as Goddes lawe, and al resoun wole, that no domesman stonde togidre juge and partye, wronges sholde more openlich be knowe, and trouth do apere. And ellis as amonge us we know nought wyte in what manere, without a moche gretter disese, sith the govrnaunce of this Citee standith as it is before saide, and wele stande, while Vittailers, bi suffraunee, put men thilke states upon hem, the which governaunce of bifore this tyme to moche folke yhidde, or begynnyng of dyvyfion in the Citee, and after in the Rewme or no.

Wherefore, for gretteft nede, as to you, moost worthy, moost ryghtful, and wyfest Lordes, and Conseille to owre lige Lorde the Kyng, we biseche mekelich of yowre gracious corection of alle the wronges bifore sayde, and that it lyke to yowre Lorde ship to be gracious menes to owre lyge Lorde the Kyng, that suche wronges be knowen to hym, and we mowe shewe us, and sith ben holden suche trewe to him as we ben and owe to ben.

Also we biseche unto yowre gracious Lorde ship, that if any of us, in special or geñl, be apeched to owre lige Lorde, or to his worthy Counseille, bi comunyng with othere, or approchyng to owre Kyng, as wyth Brembre,

Brembre, or his abettours, with any wronge wytnesse beryng, as that it stode otherwyse amonges us here than as it is now proved it hath ystonde, or any other wronge suggestion, by which owre lige Lorde hath ybe unleeftullich ensourmed, that thanne yowre worshipfull Lordship be such, that we mowe come in answer to excuse us. For we know wel, as for by moche the more partye of us, and as we hope for alle, alle suche wronges has ben unwytyng to us, or elles enterlich ayens oure wills.

And, ryght Lordes, for oon the gretteft remedye with other, for ayeinstonde many of thilke diseses aforesaide amonges us, we prayen wyth mekenesse this specialich, that the Statut ordeigned and made bi Parlement holden at Westmystre, in the sexte yere of owre Kyng now regnyng, mowe stonde in strengthe, and be execut as wel here in London as elles where in the rewme, the which is this: *Iñ ordinatũ est & statutũ, qđ nec in Civitate London', nec in aliis Civitatibus, Burgis, Villis, vñ Portubus Maris, p totũ regnũ pđcẽ aliquis vitallar' officiu judiciale de ceſo heat, excerceat, neq; occupet quovis modo; nisi in Villis ubi alia persona sufficiens ad hujus statuta liend' repperi non potet, dũn idem Judex p tempe quo in officio illo steterit ab excercicio vitallar', sub pena forisfure victualiũ suor' sic venditor', penitus cesset, & se abstineat, p se & suos omnino ab eodem, &c.*

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*The WELL in the CRYPT or VAULT under WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.*

**T**HIS Plate shews the Well in the Crypt under Winchester Cathedral. Over the inside of the door is placed the Head of a Bishop. [See the Miscellaneous Plate that faces page 93 of this Volume. The Head is marked No. 6.]

BRIDGE

## BRIDGE HOUSE AT ROCHESTER.

**T**HIS View is so accurately drawn, that, on seeing the Print, the spot from whence it was taken must occur to the mind of every one who has passed through Rochester to Stroud, &c. The following Extract from Stow, giving a particular account of the Bridge, with the names of the several benefactors, is taken from pag. 335 of his Annals; should any of our readers wish to see a fuller account, we refer them to Harris's History of Kent, and the History of the Antiquities of Rochester.

“ He also builded the faire new great Bridge at Rochester, over the river of Medway, with a Chappell and Chauntry at the east end thereof. In the which Chappell was sometime a table hanging, wherein was noted the benefactors to that Bridge, as followeth :

Sir Robert Knowles, Founder of the Trinitie Chappell at Rochester-  
Bridge. Constance, wife to Knowles.

Thomas Boucher, Cardinal.

John Morton, Archbishop.

Henry Chicheley, Archbishop.

Thomas Langley, Bishop of Durham.

John Langedon, Bishop of Rochester.

Thomas Arundell, Archbishop.

Sir John Cornwall, Lord Farnhap.

Richard Whittington, Maior of London.

William Cromer, Draper, Maior of London.

Geffrey Boleine, Maior of London.

John Darby, Draper, Alderman of London.

William Middleton, Mercer, of London.

John Martin, Justice.

Sir William Nottingham, Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

William Wangford.

John Buckingham, Bishop of Lincoln.

John Kempe, Bishop of London.

Sir William Richall.

Sir John de Pole.

All these had given money or lands towards the building and repaying of the said Bridge.

Notwithstanding this Table, I finde in recorde as followeth: The Bridge betwixt the Citie of Rochester and Village of Strode, was in the fourth yeere of King Richard the Second, fore decayed or broken downe by tempest of weather, and inundation of the river Medway, whereupon William Basing, Master of the Hospitall at Strode, and Nicholas Hering, were licensed by the King to repayre the same. And in the eleventh yeere of the same K. Richard the Second, John Cobham and Robert Knolles beganne their charge towards the building of the saide Bridge, and in the eighteen yeere of the same Richard, the said Jo. Cobham founded a Chauntry in the Chappell there for three Chaplaines, and gave lands to the Bridge in the twenty-two yeere of Richard the Second: and thus much of the Record haue I noted.

I finde further by John Leiland, thar one John Warner, a Merchant of Rochester, made a new coping of Rochester-bridge; and William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, made the yron pikes and barres above the same coping. But some say it was done by the Archbishop that made the yron workes.

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#### PORTRAIT OF JOHN WICLIFF.

**T**HIS Portrait was engraved from the original Picture at Knole, in the Collection of his Grace the Duke of Dorset. The life of this remarkable personage is so well known, as to render a repetition here unnecessary. The following Extract from Stow, of the circumstances attending his citation before the Bishop of London at St. Paul's, we hope will prove acceptable to our readers:

“ In the meane time the Duke ceased not with his fellowes to imagine how he might get to passe which he had long conceived in his minde; for he sawe that it would be hard for him to obtaine his purpose, the Church standing in his full state, and very dangerous to attempt publickely to do those things, the lawes and customes of London being in force, wherefore he laboured first to overthrow as well the liberties of the Church as of the City: for this cause he called unto him a certaine Divine, who many yeare before in all his acts in the Schooles, had inveyed against the Church, for that he had been deprived by the Archbishop of Canterbury from a certaine benefice that he unjustly (as was said)



said) was incumbent upon within the Citie of Oxford, his name was John Wicliffe, who with his Disciples were of the common people called Lollards, they went bare-footed and basely clothed, to wit, in course russet garments downe to the heeles; they preached, especially against Monks and other religious men that had possessions, &c. Amongst other things he denyed the Bishop to have authoritye to excommunicate any person, and that any Priest might absolue such a one as well as the Pope.

That neither the King, nor other secular Lord could give any things perpetually to any person of the Church.

That (as he affirmed) in the time of William Rufus, it was practised in England, for whom as for other Kings of the Realme (notwithstanding he tooke away the Church goods) the Church of England prayeth, which if she doe lawfully, than shee doth well, and to say she doth unlawfully were absurd.

That the temporall Lords (if they hadde neede) might lawfully take the goods of such religious persons, to relieve their necessities, &c. when he taught these and many others not only in the Schooles at Oxford, but also had preached them publickly in London, that he might get the favor of the Duke and others, whome he had found prone to heare his opinions, not onely Lordes, but also certaine Citizens of London (for he was not only eloquent, but also seemed to contemne temporal goods for the love of eternall riches, and therefore his conversation was with those religious that had no possessions, and adjoyned himself unto the begging Fryars, approving their povertie and extolling their perfection) The Duke, I say, and Sir Henry Percy, commended highly his opinions, and endeavoured to extoll his learning and honestie of life above all other, who therefore being thus set forth with their favour, feared not to spread his doctrine much more than before, going from Church to Church and preaching his opinions. Whereuppon at length the Bishoppes wakened their Archbishop, who sent for this John to come and answere to those things that were spoken of him. And the Duke hearing thereof, sent for 4 Doctors of Divinitie, one of every order of the begging Fryars, advertizing them, that with a naturall and olde hate, hee pursued the religious persons that had possession, neyther was it difficult to compell the willing Fryars to ayde him in this poynt.

John Wicliffe was to appeare before the Bishops on Thursday the nineteenth day of February, there to be convicted, for words that he had spoken. The Duke and Sir Henry Percy and divers others assisers going  
before

before him, was brought forth. not only by the common sergeants, but also by Sir Henry Percy himself, who was chief Marshall of England, being by the way animated by his favourers, not to feare the Bishops, neither the concourse of people, seeing that hee was walled in with so many Knights and other: he was brought into St. Paul's Church, where such a multitude of the people were gathered together to heare him, that it was hard for the Noblemen to passe through, and that he might escape death intended him by many Bishops. And first a dissention being between the Noblemen and Bishoppes, it was thought his answere should have been deferred, but when the people being gathered round together, staied to give place unto the Noblemen, Sir Henry Percy abusing his authoritie, pricked forwardes the people, which the Bishop of London seeing, prohibited him to exercise such authoritie in the Church, saying that if hee had knowne he would have used himself so there, hee should not have come into the Church, if he could have letted him, which the Duke hearing and being offended, protested, that hee would exercise such authoritie, whether he would or not. Then they were come into our Ladies Chappell, the Duke and Barons, with the Archbishop and Bishops, sitting downe, the foresaid John was also sent in by Sir Henry Percy, and by him willed to sit downe, for because (said he) he hath much to answer hee hath need of a better seate. On the other side, the Bishop of London affirmed it to be against reason, and also contrary unto Law, that he should sit who there was to answer before his ordinarie: hereupon very contumelious words did arise betweene Sir Henry Percy, and the Bishop, so that the whole multitude began to be troubled, and then the Duke began to reprehend the Bishoppe with stout words, and the Bishope to turne the like to the Duke againe, whereupon the Duke being angrie that hee could not in this strife prevaile, sware that he would pull down both the pride of him and of all the other Bishops in England, and added, thou trustest (said he) in thy parents who can profite thee nothing. The Bishop answered, I trust not in my parents, nor in the life of any man, but in God, in whom I ought to trust. Then the Duke whispering in his eare, said, he had rather draw him off the Church by the haire of his head, than to suffer such things at his hand.

The Londoners hearing these words, with a loude voyce cryed out, swearing they would not suffer their Bishop to be thus injured, and that they would rather lose their lives than their Bishop should be dishonorably used in his Church or pulled out as he was threatned."

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T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

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*An Account of LAMB'S CONDUIT and LAMB'S CHAPEL, and of WILLIAM LAMB, by whom the same were erected, and the latter also endowed. By Sir JOHN HAWKINS.*

ON the north side of Holborn is an Aqueduct known by the name of Lamb's Conduit, as having been made and erected by a person of the name of Lamb, of whom, notwithstanding the many evidences of his munificence at this day subsisting in charitable endowments and works of public benefit, very little is known; the several particulars that are recorded of him lying dispersed in books now grown scarce, and never having, as far as can be learned, been collected or brought into one point of view. From the Survey of Stow, who was his contemporary, printed in 1633, which edition is that referred to in the course of this account, we learn that his name was William, and that he was some time a gentleman of the chapel to King Hen. VIII. and in great favour with him.

Among a great number of charitable and munificent endowments, and other acts of beneficence, for which London is indebted to this public spirited man, and which are recorded by the above-named historian, are the building of a Conduit near Holborn, and his Gift to the Company of Clothworkers. Of the former of these, the edifice being destroyed, the remembrance is at this time nearly, and a few years hence will be totally effaced; and of the latter, which was a donation in favour of poor per-

sons, and the foundation and endowment of a chapel in a very obscure part of the city so little is known, that to communicate what information can be obtained concerning it, seems to be no more than what gratitude would suggest to every one that has it in his power.

To begin with his history; for which we must resort to Stow, (for Fuller's article for him in his Worthies, contains nothing but what is taken from him, saving, that the total sum of his several gifts moderately estimated exceeded 6000*l.* in which computation he comes far short of the truth.) He was born at Sutton Valens in the county of Kent; and although his profession was that of vocal, or to speak more precisely of choral music, he was a free brother of the company of Clothworkers of the city of London. He was thrice married, and dying in the year 1577, was interred in the parish church of St. Faith under the old cathedral of St. Paul. These and a few other particulars respecting him, mentioned in a monumental inscription affixed to a pillar near his tomb in the said parish church, and hereafter inserted, are all of his history that at this distance of time seems to be recoverable. It is true, that there is extant in the Bodleyan Library a tract with the title of *A Memorial of the charitable Alms-Deeds of William Lamb, by Abraham Fleming\**, 8vo, Lond. 1580, but copies thereof must now be supposed to be very scarce: and as the chief employments of the person, of whom it is here proposed to speak, were public munificence and private bounty, the history of his life may in a great measure be said to be involved in that of his charities, for which reason a bare enumeration of them, together with such circumstances as tend to point out the beneficial effects, and shew the state of them at this day, is all that is here proposed, and must supply the want of more ample materials for the purpose.

We must suppose him to have arrived at a state of great affluence, and to have quitted the chapel at the end of Henry the Eighth's reign, for

Of this person, though the name Abraham Fleming occurs not in the lists of the old English poets, mention is made by Mr. Warton in his *History of English Poetry*, Vol. III. pag. 402, 404, where he is spoken of as a *Translator* both of the *Eucolics* and *Georgics* of Virgil, and of other Works both from the Greek and Latin, and as having supervised, corrected, and enlarged the second edition of Hollinshed's *Chronicle* in 1585.

his

his name does not occur in the chapel establishment of his immediate successor; and also, that his wealth was derived from a source abundantly more plentiful than the emoluments of his profession, a poor one indeed, that yielded him in common with others of the first eminence in it, no greater a stipend than *7d. ob. per Diem*.

That he enjoyed the favour of his Prince is above noted, and that by him who was as good a judge as he was a lover of music he might be distinguished either for his voice or skill in his faculty, may well be presumed, and in that profusion of grants that followed the suppression of religious houses, which afforded instances of the most capricious bounty\*, it is not improbable that he might by an immediate act of royal benevolence be preferred, as his monumental inscription imports, from the rank of a Gentleman to that of an Esquire. Stow, without any intimation of this kind, relates, that he was in a condition to make purchases, for he

\* It is said, but by a writer of very little credit, Sanders the papist, that Henry the Eighth when ancient and diseased, cholerick and curious in trifles, was wont to reward such as ordered his screen or chair to a convenient distance from the fire, with the church of some abbey, or the lead of some church; but setting aside this seeming slander, it is confidently asserted by Fuller in his Church History, Book VI. Pag. 337, that he gave a religious House of some value to a Mistress, for presenting him with a dish of puddings that pleased his palate.

The same writer, on the authority of Carew's Survey of Cornwall, relates the following pleasant story:

“ Master John Champernoun, sonne and heire apparent of Sir Philip Champernoun, of Modbery in Devon, followed the court, and by his pleasant conceits  
 “ wan good grace with the king. It hapned two or three gentlemen, the king’s servants, and Mr. Champernoun’s acquaintance, waited at a door where the king  
 “ was to passe forth, with purpose to beg of his highnesse a large parcell of abbey  
 “ lands specified in their petition. Champernoun was very inquisitive to know their  
 “ suit, but they would not impart the nature thereof. This while out comes the  
 “ king; they kneel down, so doth Mr. Champernoun, (being assured by an implicit  
 “ faith that courtiers would beg nothing hurtful to themselves) they prefer their petition;  
 “ the king grants it; they render him humble thanks, and so doth Mr. Champernoun;  
 “ afterwards he requires his share, they deny it; he appeals to the king,  
 “ the king avows his equal meaning in the largesse. Whereupon his companions  
 “ were faine to allot this gentleman the priory of St. Germain in Cornwall, valued at  
 “ 243l. 8s. od. of yearly rent, since by him or his heirs sold to Mr. Eliot.”—“ Thus  
 “ king Henry made curforie charters, and in transitu transacted abbey lands.”

expressly

expressly says, that he purchased of Edw. VI. a hermitage, of which there will be occasion to speak hereafter; but if, as a later writer asserts, he obtained the same by a grant from Hen. VIII. which we may suppose to have been voluntary, his ability to do charitable and munificent actions is in a great measure accounted for.

But whether it was by this means, or by matching with well-jointured widows, for we are told that he had no fewer than three wives, or both, that he became rich, we are not so much concerned to know, as how he bestowed his wealth, and what monuments of his liberality are now remaining, and as touching these particulars the following is the sum of what is related.

And first we are told, that in the town of Sutton Valens in Kent, the town of his nativity, he erected a free grammar school, endowing the same with a salary of 20*l.* a year for the master, and 10*l.* a year for the usher, and that in the same town he founded and endowed six alms-houses, with yearly pensions of 10*l.* for poor persons inhabiting the same.

To the Free School at Maidstone, in the same county of Kent, he gave 10*l.* yearly for ever.

He also gave to poor Clothiers in the county of Suffolk, and the towns of Bridgenorth and Ludlow, 100*l.* severally.

He founded a Conduit near Holborn, hereafter described, and caused water to be conveyed thereto at the expence of 1500*l.* and gave to one hundred and twenty poor women, pails therewith to carry and serve water.

He also founded a Chapel, hereafter to be spoken of, near Cripple-gate, endowing it with lands and tenements for a stipend for a minister, and a surplus to be applied to charitable uses.

Besides these he made the following Donations:

To the Parish Church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, 15*l.* to the bells and chime.

To the Company of Stationers 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the perpetual relief of the poor of the parish church of St. Faith under St. Paul's, namely, to twelve poor people twelve pence in money, and twelve pence in bread, every Friday throughout the year.

To Christ's Hospital in London 100*l.* to purchase lands, and 6*l.* yearly for ever.

To

To St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark 4*l.* yearly for ever.

To the Hospital of the Savoy he intended a donation of 100*l.* but by reason such agreement could not be made as he thought convenient, the same took not effect.

For the relief of poor Prisoners in the two Compters, Newgate, Ludgate, the Marshalsea, King's Bench, and the White Lion, he gave as follows, viz to the two Compters 6*l.* each, and to the other prisons six mattresses each, the whole number amounting to two dozen and a half.

Further he gave for the marriage of poor maidens 20*l.* to be equally divided among forty such.

He also bequeathed legacies to his servants, and one hundred and eight freeze gowns to as many poor men and women attendants on his funeral, and directed that the remnant of his goods after his burial should be dispersed where need and reason required.

Of these several charities, as various in their nature as laudable in their intention, there are two that more particularly attract the notice and excite the curiosity of the Antiquary; these are the Conduit north of Holborn, which is but ill-described by such as have written on the public edifices of London, and its adjunct that at Holborn-bridge, and his gift to the Company of Clothworkers: concerning the former of these two Stow thus speaks: Neere unto Holborne he founded a faire Conduit and a Standard with a Cocke at Holborne-bridge to convey thence the waste. These were begun the six and twentieth day of March, 1577, and the water carried along in pipes of lead more than two thousand yards, all at his own costs and charges, amounting to the sum of fiftene hundred pounds, and the worke fully finished the foure and twentieth of August in the same yeere.

Elsewhere and more fully to the purpose the same author writes:  
 “ There lyeth a streete from Newgate west to the end of Turnagain Land  
 “ and winding north to Oldbourne Conduit. This Conduit by Oldbourne  
 “ Crofs was first builded 1498. Thomasin, widow to John Percival,  
 “ Maior, gave to the second making thereof 20 markes, Richard Shore  
 “ ten pounds, Thomas Knesworth and others did also give towards it.”

“ But of late a new Conduit was there builded in place of the old,  
 “ namely, in the yeere 1577, by William Lambe, sometime a Gentleman

“ of the Chappel to King Henry the Eighth, and afterwards a Citizen  
 “ and Clothworker of London, the water thereof he caused to bee con-  
 “ veighed in lead from divers springs to one head, and from thence to the  
 “ said Conduit, and waste of one cocke at Oldbourne Bridge more  
 “ than two thousand yards in length.”

And to ascertain more precisely the situation of this Edifice, he farther says, that from the west side of this Conduit is the highway, there called Snor [now Snow] Hill, stretching out by Oldbourne Bridge \* over the water of Turnmill Brook, and so up to Oldbourne Hill.

From the second of the passages above-cited, we learn that the water that supplied the Conduit was first conveyed from divers springs to one head 2000 yards distant therefrom. The particular spot of ground that concentrated these several springs is not pointed out by the author, but, computing the distance of yards, this we find done by the Author of the New View of London, published in 1707, in two volumes, 8vo, who though anonymous in this Work is well known to be Edward Hutton, Surveyor of one of the Offices of Insurance from Fire, who, under the Head of Fountains, Bridges, Conduits, &c. has the following article: “ Lamb’s Conduit, at the north end of Red-lion-street near the  
 “ fields, affords plenty of water clear as chrystal, which is chiefly used

\* By the confluence of many springs that issue from Hampstead and the other hills north of London, a water-course is formed, which anciently obtained the name of the River Wells, and after that of Turnmill Brook, from the mills erected thereon. It is now become a mere common sewer, and may be traced from near Kentish Town to Bagnigge Wells, thence to the bottom of Clerkenwell Green, and along the east side or foot of Saffron Hill, whence crossing Chick Lane it passes under the paving in the valley between Snow Hill and Holborn Hill, which two acclivities were formerly joined to each other by a bridge of stone called Oldbourne Bridge. From thence this water runs under the Fleet Market, and so onward, emptying itself into the Thames on the west side of Black-Friars Bridge. There is more said of the River Wells by Stow than at present it seems ever to have deserved. Howel, in his *Londinopolis*, pag. 5, mentions the Fleet a little river, whence Fleet-street took its name, that was formerly able to bear vessels, as appears, he says, in some Parliament Rolls. It is to be suspected, that the River Fleet is no other than the Wells, and the rather as the latter is said to have been capable of bearing ships laden with merchandize up to Oldbourne Bridge, which fact is also ascertained by the like evidence of Parliament Records or Rolls.

“ for



“ for drinking. It belongs to St. Sepulchre’s parish, the fountain head  
 “ being under a stone marked S S P in the vacant ground a little east of  
 “ Ormond-street, whence the water comes in a drein to this Conduit,  
 “ and it runs thence in lead pipes to the Conduit on Snow-hill, which  
 “ has the figure of a Lamb on it, denoting that its water comes from  
 “ Lamb’s Conduit.”

There is good reason to suppose that Lamb’s Conduit on Snow-hill was destroyed in the fire of London, which, though for the joke’s sake it is said to have begun at Pudding-lane and ended at Pye-corner, may be traced some hundred yards further northward, even to the south end of Cow-lane, and consequently beyond the area in which that edifice confessedly stood.

It is true, that till within about twenty-five years past a Conduit, but a dry one as all the city Conduits had been for many years before that, was standing in the place now speaking of, but its form plainly shewed it to be of later erection than 1577, when a kind of mixed Gothic style distinguished the buildings of that æra; whereas the latter Conduit, for so we assume it to be, was in so pure and classical a style of architecture, that the design of it might, without injury to his memory, be ascribed to Sir Christopher Wren himself.

To describe the Building with as much accuracy as mere memory will enable us: its plan was an equal sided quadrangle: a kind of rustic basement about ten feet high formed the first stratum or story, and in this was the pipe out of which the water issued. Above that, the square form still continuing, four faces were presented to view, resembling not a little that Tabernacle in the Rotunda at Rome, exhibited by Mr. Evelyn in his Translation of the *Sieur de Chambray’s* parallel of ancient and modern architecture; with Corinthian columns in the angles, and an entablature consisting of architrave freeze, cornice, and a pediment over each face. From each of the angles sprang the roof in a sloping concave line, resembling the diagonal line of a groined arch inverted, and on the apex thereof stood a Lamb, a rebus of the founder’s name, with its head towards Holborn-hill.

This goodly fabric, doubtless for the elegance of its form and its situation in an area, a meeting of three ways, from each whereof it might be viewed with advantage, was suffered to remain some years after  
 Cheapside.

Cheapside, Aldermanbury, and other of the city Conduits had been taken down. It is true, that for near half a century before the demolition of the former, the flux of water to almost all of them had been either totally interrupted or intercepted, the reason of which was, that the plentiful supply of water from the Thames and the New River had rendered most of them in a great measure useless. \* Nevertheless, the fountain or spring head of the Conduit at Snow-hill, though it ceased to supply that aqueduct, was, by the erection near the end of Red-lion-street of what was called Lamb's Conduit above described, rendered useful to the inhabitants of a neighbourhood nearly coeval therewith, namely, Ormond and the adjacent streets. This Conduit, at the time of erecting the Foundling Hospital, was taken down and the water conveyed to the east side of

\* Before a method was found of conveying water by wooden pipes into the streets of London, and from thence by pipes of lead into the several houses, the inhabitants thereof had no other means of supply than by fetching it from the Conduits, or paying men who made it their business to bring it from thence. One of these persons we find characterized by the name of Cob, a water bearer, in Ben Jonson's Comedy of Every Man in his Humour: the vessels they brought it in were called tankards, and held about three gallons; they were hooped round like a pail, and in figure were a Frustrum of a cone; they had a small iron handle at the upper end like that of an ale-house pot, and being fitted with a cork bung, or stopple, were easily portable on the shoulders of a man. One of these vessels is still used in the representation of the above Comedy. As the last instance in remembrance of their actual use the following fact may be relied on: About the year 1730, Mr. James Colebrook, a very wealthy man and a banker, had a shop nearly adjoining to the Antwerp tavern behind the Royal-Exchange. Opposite thereto and against the wall of the church of St. Bennet Fink, was a spring of water with a pump, from which a porter, employed to open and also to water and sweep the shop, every morning duly at eight o'clock fetched water in such a tankard as is above described. There were also women whose employment it was to carry water from the Conduits in pails, a more commodious vessel for a woman's use than a tankard: this may be inferred from Lamb's gift before mentioned, to poor women, of 120 pails to carry water.

The great waste of water in the city and suburbs of London calls to the remembrance of the author of this paper, a reflection which an old sea officer once made to him on the subject, that having been together with a whole ship's company often in danger of perishing for want of fresh water, he could never see it running to waste in the streets without a renewal of the sensations he felt in those times of distress, and an apprehension that they who could waste, might live to want, so essential a support of life.

Red-

Red-lion-street, at the end; and gives the name of Lamb's Conduit-street to the north half thereof. The access to the water is by steps descending to the pipe whence it issues. The following inscription on this Conduit contains somewhat of its History, but reflects great disgrace on the pretended proprietors of it for suffering it to be such a receptacle for filth of the worst kinds, that a person ready to die with thirst must nauseate the thoughts of quenching it here.

On this Spot stood the Conduit  
 Commonly called and known  
 By the Name of LAMBES CONDUIT,  
 the property of the City of London,  
 which was rebuilt in the Year MDCCXXXVI  
 by the said City; And tho' so lately built  
 Was taken down in the Year MDCCXLVI  
 At the request of the Governors and Guardians  
 of the Hospital for the Maintenance  
 and Education of exposed and deserted  
 Young Children,  
 in order to lay open the way  
 and make the same more commodious:  
 The waters thereof are still preserved,  
 and continued for the public Emolument,  
 by building an Arch over the Same,  
 and this Compartment is erected  
 to preserve the City's Right and Interest  
 in the said Ground, Waters and Springs.

The Conduit at Snow-hill having escaped the fate of other buildings of the same kind, continued to hold up its head till about the year 1755, when the demon of devastation suggesting to the rulers of the ward, or of the parish, that though it could not be approached by a carriage of any kind without difficulty, and therefore could be no obstruction, it was yet visible and therefore must be a nuisance\*, it was demolished,  
 and

\* The word nuisance is of very vague import, and being applied to public erections, seems to mean some one thing or other which some man or other, having authority or interest to remove it dislikes; and notwithstanding that public buildings, such as

and an obelisk with lamps round it erected in its place, but that also being found a nuisance was soon after taken down by the city commissioners for paving.

This Conduit, as were most others in the City and in Westminster, upon such occasions of public rejoicing as the marriage of a king, or the birth of a prince, was formerly made to run with wine. This method of exhilarating the common people was easy in the practice, and far less expensive than could be thought, were we to suppose the efflux of the wine to that of the water, but it was proverbially slow, and seldom emitted a stream bigger than a straw.

Having now done with the Conduits built by Lamb, it remains to speak of what is called his gift to the Clothworkers Company, or in other words his foundation and endowment of a Chapel near Cripplegate that bears his name, and his bounty dispensed from thence to the poor. Of this the first notices now to be met with are to be found in the

triumphal arches, fountains, gates and aqueducts, have generally been looked on as ornaments of a great city, it was probably under this notion of a nuisance that the fine old gate leading into New Palace Yard, and that other at the north end of King-street, Westminster, were taken down; and more lately by the commissioners for paving, that elegant and noble structure the Gate before the Banqueting-house, designed by Holbein, and erected for the public entry of the emperor Charles the Fifth. The same spirit actuated these Persons when they meditated the removing, not from the public highway but from the river side, where it obstructed no passage, that noble ornament of the river the Water Gate at York Buildings, the design of no less an artist than Inigo Jones, and one of the most perfect of his works now remaining. Aldersgate has shared the same fate with other structures of the same kind, that is to say, it has been pulled down, the materials sold, and the ground the site thereof let out on building leases; on the north side of which gate was a fine Alto Relievo, the workmanship of Gerard Christmas, the ablest sculptor of his time, representing King James the First on horseback. A like fate has lately been prefigured to the monumental column on Fish-street Hill, and that master-piece of sculpture the Bas Relief on the pedestal thereof, representing in the best style of Gabriel Cibber the re-edification of the city after the great conflagration. The steeples may possibly go next, and among them that of Bow, as breaking that beautiful straight line formed by the roofs of the houses, which these great improvers in all their works are so studious to preserve, and is so conspicuous in that mass of buildings, where scarce a spire dares shew its head, to the west and north of St. Giles's church.

found

found in the Collectanea of Leland, Vol. I. Pag. 112, wherein are the following Notanda :

*Heremus Sti. Jacobi in muro juxta Cripelgate Lond.*  
*Speſtavit abbatie de Gerendon com. Leic. 27 E. I.*  
*Wilhelmus de Lions Heremita ibidem 16 E. 3.*  
*Ex instituto dictæ abbatie de Gerendon duo capellani monachi*  
*Cisteriani ex eodem monasterio hîc eſſent divina celebrare pro ſalute*  
*animæ Audomari de Valentia co. Pemb. & Mariæ ux : ejus.*

From hence Stow thus deduces the history of this foundation : ‘ At the north corner of this, *i. e.* Monkwell-street on the west side was some time an Hermitage or Chappell of St. James called in the wall neere Cripelgate : it belonged to the Abbey and Convent of Garadon, as appeareth by a record, the seven and twentieth of Edward the first : and also the 16 of Edward the third, William de Lions was Hermit there, and the Abbot and Covent of Garadon found two Chaplaines, Cistercian Monkes of their house, in this Hermitage ; one of them, for Aymor de Valence, Earle of Pembroke, and Mary de Saint Paul, his Countesse.

‘ Of these Monkes, and of a Well pertaining to them, the street took that name, and is called Monkes-well-street. This Hermitage, with the appurtenances, was, in the reigne of Edw. the 6. purchased from the said King, by W. Lambe, one of the Gentlemen of the King’s Chappell, Citizen and Cloth-worker of London : Hee deceased in the yeere 1577, and then gave it to the Clothworkers of London, with other tenements, to the value of fifty pounds the yeere, to the intent they shall hire a Minister to say divine service there.’

Besides this account of Lamb and of the Chapel founded by him, which, as hereafter will be shewn, is erroneous in some respects, Stow, in another part of his Survey, has given the following particulars of this endowment :

‘ Being a Member of the Cloth-workers Company, hee gave them his dwelling-house in London, with other lands and tenements to the value of thirty pounds yeerely, besides 4 pounds more also yeerely, by them to be thus bestowed ; to wit, for the hyring of a Minister to read divine Service, thrice every weeke, as Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, throughout

‘ throughout the yeere, in the Chappell or Church belonging to his  
 ‘ house, called by the name of Saint James in the Wall, by Creplegate;  
 ‘ and for foure Sermons there to be preached, a competent allowance  
 ‘ for each. And also out of the thirty pounds yeerely, it is provided,  
 ‘ that a deduction be made by the said Clothworkers, for apparelling of  
 ‘ twelve men, and as many women, in forme as followeth: To every of  
 ‘ the twelve men a Freeze-gowne, one Lockeram\* shirt, and a good  
 ‘ strong paire of winter Shoes. To the twelve women likewise, a Freeze-  
 ‘ gowne, a Lockeram smocke, and a good paire of winter shoes, all  
 ‘ ready made for their wearing. Alwaies remembred, that they be per-  
 ‘ sons both poore and honest, to whom this charitable deed is to be ex-  
 ‘ tended; and this is yeerely done on the first of October.’

The industrious and accurate Mr. Newcourt, in that useful work of his, entitled, *Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense*, Vol. I. Page 368, gives the following History of Lamb’s Chapel:

‘ There was likewise an Hermitage or Chappel, dedicated to S. James,  
 ‘ called S. James’s Chapel on the Wall, because situate in, or near Lon-  
 ‘ don-Wall, at the North-corner of Monkswell-street, in the West-side  
 ‘ thereof, near Cripplegate, which Street took its Name of the Monks  
 ‘ of this Hermitage, and of a Well pertaining to them.’

‘ This Hermitage did belong to the Abbot and Convent of Garradon  
 ‘ or Gerondon, in Leicestershire, as appears by a Record, 27 Edw. I.  
 ‘ and 16 Edw. III. William Lyons was Hermit there, and the Abbot and  
 ‘ Convent of Garradon found two Chaplains, Cistercian-Monks of their  
 ‘ House, in this Hermitage, one of them for Aymer de Valence, Earl  
 ‘ of Pembroke, and Mary de S. Paul, his Countess.’

‘ I find, that in the year 1311 (Ralph de Baldock being then Bishop  
 ‘ of London) Thomas de Wyreford, an Hermit of this Cell, (a pre-  
 ‘ sumptuous, troublesome Man, it seems) took upon him to hear Con-  
 ‘ fessions of People of the neighbouring Parishes, to enjoin Penances, to  
 ‘ grant Indulgences for 500 Days to such as frequented his Hermitage,  
 ‘ and the like, having no lawful authority so to do. For which offence  
 ‘ he was judicially proceeded against by the Bishop, and pronounced  
 ‘ guilty, and to be a Transgressor of the Canons; whereupon he was

\* Lockram, a coarse sort of Linen-cloth. Phillip’s Dict. Vide also Johnson and Steevens’s Shakespear, edit. 1778, Vol. VII. Pag. 380.

‘ admonished

‘ admonished to make Satisfaction for the same, within 15 Days, and  
 ‘ inhibited to do the like, as also were the people warn’d not to follow,  
 ‘ or be seduc’d by him, under Pain of Excommunication.’

‘ The Custody of this Hermitage was committed to Walter Kemeſey,  
 ‘ Sept. 16, 1315. [Pat. 9. Edw. II.]’

‘ I find that Edw. VI. by his Letters-Patents, dated Apr. 1, in the  
 ‘ 4th of his Reign (among other Peculiars and pretended Exempts in his  
 ‘ Dioceſe) ſubjected this Chapel of S. James to the Jurisdiction of the  
 ‘ Biſhop of London, which was afterwards confirmed by Queen Mary in  
 ‘ the firſt of her Reign.’ \*

‘ This Chapel with its Appurtenances, was granted by King Henry  
 ‘ VIII. March 13, in 34 of his Reign to William Lamb, and I ſup-  
 ‘ poſe, confirm’d by (tho’ Stow ſays, purchas’d from) Edw. VI. to the  
 ‘ ſaid William Lamb, one of the Gentlemen of the King’s Chapel, Citi-  
 ‘ zen and Clothworker of London, from whom it hath been ſince, and  
 ‘ at this Day is frequently call’d by the Name of Lamb’s-Chapel.’

‘ He (the ſaid Lamb) died (ſaith Stow) in the Year 1577, which  
 ‘ muſt be a Miſtake; for his Will prov’d in the Prerogative-Office [lib.  
 ‘ Arundel, Quire 19.] bears date March 10, 1579, and a Codicil annex  
 ‘ to it, Apr. 1, 1580, both which were prov’d, June 2, 1580, ſo that it  
 ‘ is plain he died between the firſt of April, and the beginning of June,  
 ‘ that Year. Stow likewise tells us, that then (i. e. in 1577) he gave  
 ‘ this Chapel to the Clothworkers of London, with other Tenements, to  
 ‘ the Value of 50*l. per ann.* to the intent they ſhall have a Miniſter to  
 ‘ ſay Divine Service there; tho’, I am induced to believe, that it was  
 ‘ about two or three Years before that Time; for in this very Will of  
 ‘ 1579, he ſpeaks of Lands and Tenements given by him in a Will,  
 ‘ dated in the 16th of Queen Elizabeth, (which muſt be in 1573 or  
 ‘ 1574) but mentions not to what Uſes, to the Company of Clothwork-  
 ‘ ers, which former Will, as to that part of it, he confirms in this lat-  
 ‘ ter.’

From Sir William Dugdale’s History of St. Paul’s, page 119, we  
 learn, that this munificent Perſon was buried in the Church of St. Faith,  
 under that Cathedral, heretofore called *Eccleſia Sanctæ Fidei in Cryptis*,

\* In the Appendix to Stow is a copy of an ancient Record, tending to ſhew that  
 it is in the pariſh of St. Olave, Silver-ſtreet.

or in the Crowds, according to the vulgar expression, and which being a Parish Church was after the Fire of London united to that of St. Augustine near St. Paul's; \* and in the Plan which he has given of that subterraneous Edifice, he has pointed out the very spot where Lamb was interred, and a pillar standing in his time, on which was affixed a Plate of Brasse, with the following inscription :

William Lambe, so sometimes was my name,  
 Whiles I alive dyd runne my mortall race,  
 Serving a Prince of most immortal fame  
 Henry the eight, who of his Princely grace,  
 In his Chapell allowed me a place.  
 By whose favour, from Gentleman to Esquire,  
 I was prefer'd with worship for my hire.  
 With wives three I joyned wedlock band,  
 Which (all alive) true lovers were to me,  
 Joane, Alice, and Joane; for so they came to hand,  
 What needeth prayse regarding their degrees?  
 In wively truth none stedfast more could be,  
 Who though in earth deaths force did once dis sever  
 Heaven yet, I trust, shall joyn us all together.  
 O Lambe of God, which sinne didst take away;  
 And as a Lambe was offred up for sinne,  
 Where I (poor Lambe) went from thy flock astray,  
 Yet thou, good Lord, vouchsafe thy Lambe to winne  
 Home to thy solde, and holde thy Lambe therein;

\* It served as a parish church for the Stationers and others dwelling in St. Paul's Church-yard, Pater-noster-Row, and the places near adjoining.

This Church, to speak intelligibly of it, was in the vault under the choir of the old Cathedral, a beautiful perspective view etched by Hollar, and also a plan thereof is given in Dugdale's History. A like subterraneous Church at this day have the French protestants of Canterbury in the vaults of the Cathedral of that city, very commodiously adapted to divine worship. See a description of it in the Rev. Mr. Gostling's Walk in and about the City of Canterbury. Another of these Churches in Cryptis, is that called St. Grimbald's Crypt under the Church of St. Peter in Oxford, of which there is a view and a plan in Leland's Collectanea. An engraving of fundry capitals of columns in these latter severally may be seen in Vol. I. Pag. 57, of this Work.

That



- That at the day, when Lambes and Goates shall sever,  
Of thy choice Lambes, Lambe may be one for ever.  
I pray you all, that receive Bread and Pence,\*  
To say the Lord's Prayer before ye go hence.

Stow adds, (though Sir William Dugdale has not pointed out any connexion between the two inscriptions) that the following Verses were engraven upon the upper Stone of his Tomb :

As I was, so are ye,  
As I am, you shall be.  
That I had, that I gave,  
That I gave, that I have.  
Thus I end all my cost,  
That I left, that I lost.

The situation of Lamb's Chapel is in a court in one of the least frequented streets of the city, and though appropriated to divine service is now used but five times a year, and then only by a few members of a corporate fraternity, for the purpose of making the charitable donations directed by the founder. For these reasons, a particular description of it may be thought not an improper conclusion of this account.

It is in length from east to west thirty-nine feet, and in breadth from north to south fifteen. In it are a pulpit, a font, a communion table, with the portrait of Moses holding the two tables of the decalogue, and a half length carving of the founder, represented by the † Engraving placed before this account.

The chapel is furnished with seats, benches, and other accommodations for the master, wardens, and liverymen of the Clothworkers company, and also with seats for the alms-men and women. There are also in it a few gravestones: from some the brass plates are taken away, but on others they remain, having inscriptions as follows :

Henry Weldon second sonne of Ralphe Weldon of Swanfcombe in Kent Esq and Elizabeth his Wiff aged 61 years was buried the XXV<sup>th</sup> of March Anno 1595 Elizabeth 37.

\* See his gift to the Stationers Company in the list of his benefactions hereinbefore inserted.

† He is represented in a livery-gown, with a purse in one hand, and gloves in the other.

Adjoining to this is another, with a small brass plate, a lion rampant in a lozenge; there have been two brass plates besides this, the one above the lozenge, the other beneath it, but they are lost.

About the distance of 1 foot 4 inches is another gravestone, on which is a brass plate of a lion rampant in a lozenge, the same as the former, and also of the same size, with the following inscription:

Katharine Hird Daught. of  
Nicholas Best of Grayes Inn  
Esquier deceased y<sup>e</sup> XXX Daye of  
August An<sup>o</sup> 1609 being of the age  
of XX yeres & one moneth and  
lieth Here by her sister Ellanor.

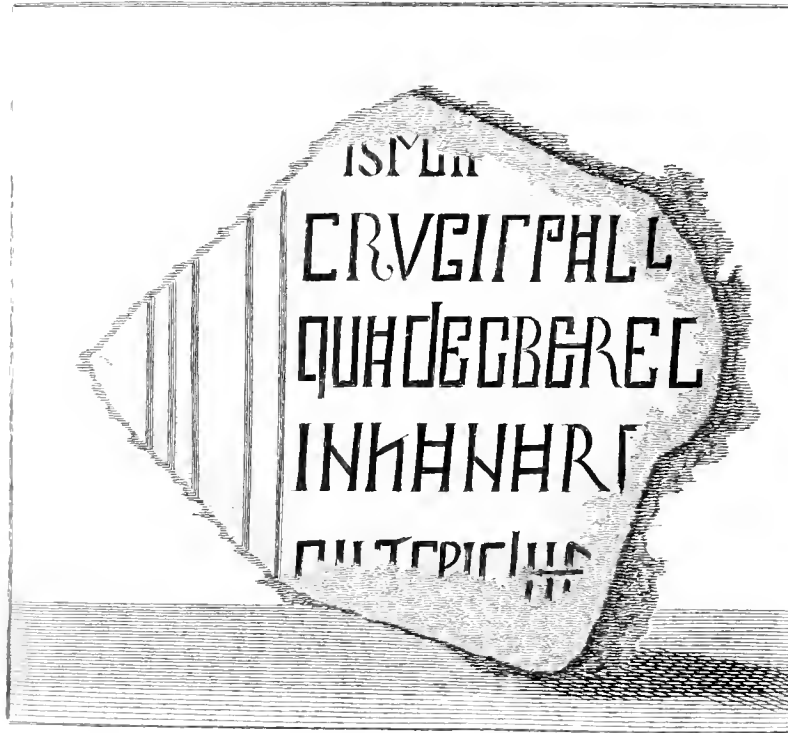
Of the present state of the Chapel, and the use now made of it, a brief account is given in a late publication, entitled, London and its Environs described, Vol. II. Page 287, where, among a few others, are the following particulars:

‘ In this Chapel the Clothworkers Company have four Sermons preached to them upon four principal Festivals in the Year, viz. upon the  
‘ Feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin, March 25; May 1;  
‘ on the Feast of St. John Baptist, June 24; on October 1, the day  
‘ after the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, Sept. 29; and on that  
‘ of St. Thomas the Apostle, Dec. 21. Upon which Days the Master,  
‘ Wardens and Livery of the Company, in Conformity to the Will of  
‘ Mr. Lambe, go in their Gowns to the Chapel, and hear a Sermon,  
‘ after which they relieve twelve poor Men and as many Women, by  
‘ giving them one Shilling each; and every Michaelmas they give to  
‘ each a frize Gown, a Locheran Shift, and a good Pair of Winter  
‘ Shoes.’

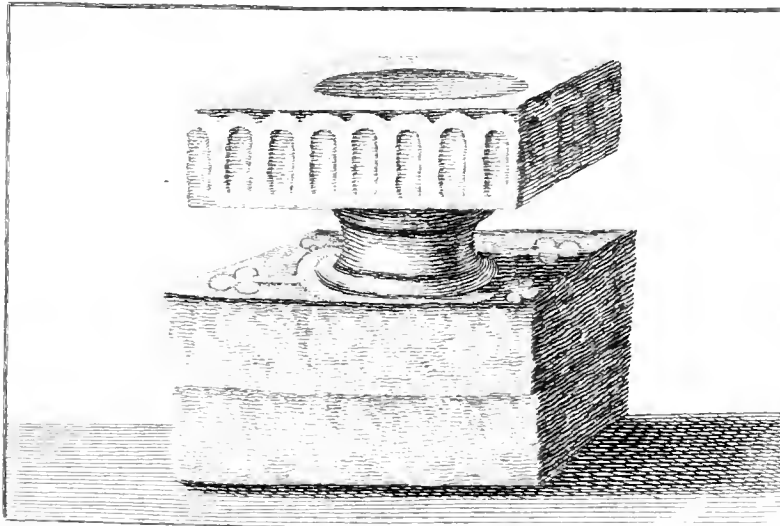
The chaplain of the Clothworkers company for the time being, is, in general, the minister of this chapel. The present is the Rev. Richard King, A. M.



N°1



N°II



## MISCELLANEOUS PLATE. No. I.

To JOHN HEWIT, Esq.

SIR,

ENCLOSED you receive a copy of the inscription upon the Stone I made mention of to you when at Shireoaks. The Stone is about 13 inches broad and 9 deep, each character about 4 inches long. The small strokes that appear on the top, bottom, and right side of the draught, shew where the characters are defaced; it was found by some labourers upon a place called the Castle hill, where they were digging materials for repairing the roads. Rapin, in his History of England, gives an account of a Castle being built here about the year 450, by Hengist, a Saxon General, the ground being given him by Vor tigern, to whose assistance Hengist came over against the Picts and Scots. 'Tis very clear, that some such ancient structure was erected, as part of the foundation of a great wall is now very discernable—though this does not relate to the present inscription, it being many centuries after; I only mention the above to shew, that even in Egbert's time this might have been then a fortified place, for the situation is a very convenient one, it appearing to have formerly had a large moat surrounding it.

I sent about a year ago a copy of this inscription to Mr. Bradley, of Lincoln, the Bishop's Register, (who takes great pleasure in such pieces of antiquity) desiring that he would send me an explanation. The inclosed is his letter upon it.

Caistor, July 29, 1774.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

JOHN TURNER, jun.

To JOHN TURNER, Esq. at CAISTOR.

DEAR SIR,

Lincoln, July 28, 1773.

IN return for the pleasure you have given me, I am under an obligation, in point of civility, to let you know my sentiments upon the old Saxon inscription: I very much regret the whole was not preserved, as it might, though it in some measure does, clear up a doubt which has existed at least four hundred years amongst Antiquarians, where stood the old City and Cathedral of the Bishop of Sydnacester, or as by some called the Bishoprick of Lindsey. I have for many reasons supposed it to be at Caistor. If you look into Camden's Britannia, you will find it was conjectured to be at Stow in Lindsey, supported by some reasons there given.

What is legible of this fragment is thus: *Cruci Spolium quod Egbert Rex in honorem.*

The Saxon King Egbert, after he had over-run the kingdom of Mercia, transported his army over the Humber into the kingdom of Northumberland, of which Yorkshire is part; now I apprehend that after a conflict or battle near Caistor, with Wicklaff, King of Mercia, it appears by this memorial, he dedicated the booty or spoils of his enemy to some religious or pious uses, at the church at Caistor, at the foot of the holy rood or cross, erected there. It is more probable, that a kingly or royal offering would be made at the cross of the principal episcopal or cathedral church, as such there was in Lindsey. I apprehend this stone was set up as a monument in the old church then in being, because it is evident that the present church is erected from fragments of one more antient. However, if the whole had been preserved, these doubts would not have existed, and no room left for conjecture upon what occasion the memorial was cut in stone to preserve the remembrance of the event and benefaction.

I am, Dear Sir, your most humble Servant,

J. BRADLEY.

Communicated by John Hewit, Esq. F. S. A.

## No. II.

Represents the Font in East Bourne church, Suffex.

The Drawing from which the Engraving was made, is in the Collection of William Burrell, Esq. L.L.D. for the county of Suffex.

\*\*\*\*\*

For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

LOOKING over the description of Mother Ludlow's Hole in Mr. Grose's Antiquities, I find the history of that Aqueduct has escaped him. It is given in the Annals of Waverley, in words to the following effect. In this year (1216) not without the great admiration of many, the spring of our Lavatory, called Ludwell, was almost entirely empty and dried up. This spring had, during the course of many years, copiously supplied all the different offices of our abbey with water, its failure therefore being severely felt by the whole house, a certain monk, named

named brother Symon, applied himself to study, by what means this misfortune might be soonest and most conveniently rectified, and after much deliberation and assistance from useful council, he formed a plan, which though difficult, he set about with great industry: it was to search for new springs of running water. These being not without much difficulty discovered, and with great labour collected together, he by his industry caused them all to descend to one place by means of a certain subterraneous duct, and there to form, not by nature but by art, a perpetual running spring, which, as is apparent to the beholders, should never cease to furnish the before-mentioned offices of the abbey with plentiful supplies of water: It was named St. Mary's spring.

Thus the spring of the new well fixed by the art of brother Symon now flows constantly under the hill, its course being directed by a pipe.

A. D.

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#### UPNOR CASTLE, KENT.

UPNOR CASTLE stands in the parish of Frindsbury, a small distance below Chatham-dock, on the opposite shore. It is a stone building, and was, as Kilburn in his Survey of Kent, pag. 106, says, erected by Queen Elizabeth in the third year of her reign, for the defence of the river Medway; \* but has not now, nor for many years past a gun mounted in it for service, nor is there a platform. In the Castle is a magazine of powder for the use of the navy, &c. for the security of which here is an establishment of a governor, store-keeper, clerk of the cheque, a master-gunner, twelve other gunners, &c. There is likewise an officer's command of soldiers on detachment, which with the rest of the Forts on the river Medway, excepting Sheerness, are under the command of the governor of Upnor Castle; one of these is the Fort once called the Swamp, now the Bird-nest; but there has not been a gun mounted on it within remembrance, and the embrasures of earth have

\* Hausted's History of Kent, Vol. I. pag. 548.

been

been long since mouldered away, and over-run with bushes and brambles. Another of them, called Cockhamwood Fort, about a mile below on the same side the Medway, is yet to be seen, but with all the guns dismounted, and thrown by on the ground, the shot, &c. lying in the master-gunner's house just by, which, as well as the fort, is become very ruinous. The gift of the master-gunner, usually some invalid, is in the master-general of the ordnance, besides whom there is a quarter-gunner belonging to this fort. Hoone's-fort, commonly called the Folly, is situated still lower down on the same side the river, where there are no guns mounted; but there is a master-gunner from Upnor Castle, who lives at it for a week at a time, a boat being allowed for the transporting each gunner, and his provisions, weekly from Upnor Castle, for the service of the navy. The south tower of Upnor Castle is allowed to the governor for his house, at which, on account of its dilapidated state, he never resides; but there are near the Castle very good barracks, in which the gunners, soldiers, and officer commanding on the spot, are well accommodated; there is likewise a good store-keeper's house and garden.

This Drawing was made Anno 1780.

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TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

THE following Historic Anecdote of William II. surnamed Rufus, being curious, and not having seen it printed as a detached Piece from any of our ancient Historians, by giving it a Place in your Miscellany, it will perhaps afford Entertainment to some of your Readers. It is taken from the first Edition of Hollinshead's Chronicle, pag. 335. l. 23, et seq.

I am your's, &c.

*Lincoln's-Inn.*

M. M.

“**T**HAT being in Roan one tyme, there came to hym dyvers Jews, whyche inhabited in that citie, complayning to him, that divers of their nation had renounced their Jewish religion and were become Christians,



Christians, wherefore they besought that, for a certaine summe of money which they offered to gyve, it myghte please him to confreyne them to abjure Christianitie and turne to the Jewish laws againe. Hee was contented to satisfie their desires, and so receiving the money, called them afore him, and what with threats and putting them otherwise in feare, he confreynd dyvers of them to forsake Christ, and returne to their old errors. There was also about the same time a young man, a Jew, by a vision appearing unto him (as is said) was converted to the Christian faith, and being baptized, was named Stephen, because St. Stephen was the man that had appeared to him in the vision, as by the same was enforced. The father of hym being sore troubled that his sonne was thus become a Christian, and hearing what the King had done in such like matters, presented to him 60 markes of silver, upon condition he should compell his sonne to returne to his Jewish religion. Hereupon was the young man brought before the King, unto whome the King said, Sirrah, your father here complayneth that without his licence ye are become a Christian; if this be true, I command thee to returne againe to the religion of your nation without any more adoe. Unto whom the young man answered: Your Grace, as I suppose, dothe but jest. Wherewith the King said, What, thou dunghill knave, should I jest with thee? Get thee hence quickiy, and fulfill my commaundment, or by St. Luke's face I shall cause thine eyes to be plucked out of thine head. The young man, nothing abashed therewith, with constant voyce answered, Truly I will not do it, but know for certaine, that if you were a good Christian man, you would never have uttered any such wordes, for it is the part of a Christian to reduce them again to Christ which he departed from him, and not to separate them from him, which are joynd to him by faith. The King herewith confounded, commanded the Jew out of his sight, but his father perceving that the King could not perswade his sonne to forsake the Christian faith, hee required to have his money againe, But the Kyng said, he had done so much as hee promised to doe, that was to perswade him so far as he might. At length, when he would have had the King to have dealt further in the matter, the King, to stop his mouth, returned back to him the one half of his money, and reteyned the other half."

## A R O M A N A L T A R.

ON this Plate is delineated the front and sides of a Roman Altar, that was discovered on March the 24th, 1781, by some workmen employed to dig the cellars of Mr. Jarrat's house at Doncaster. It was found about six feet under ground.

The Drawing from which this Engraving was made, was accurately and carefully done by Mr. William Linley.

Communicated by John Hewit, Esq. F. S. A.

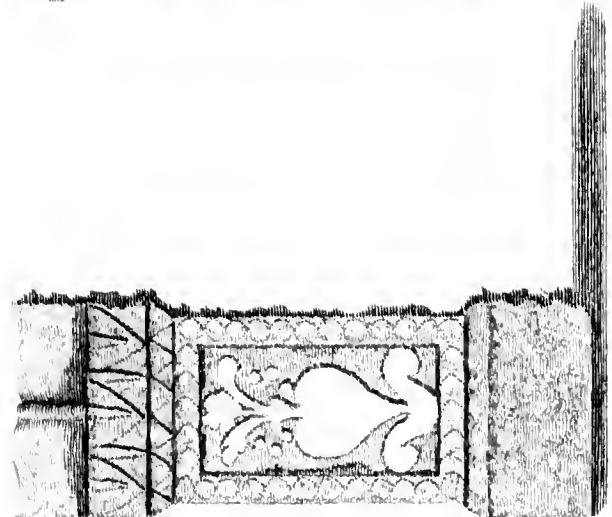
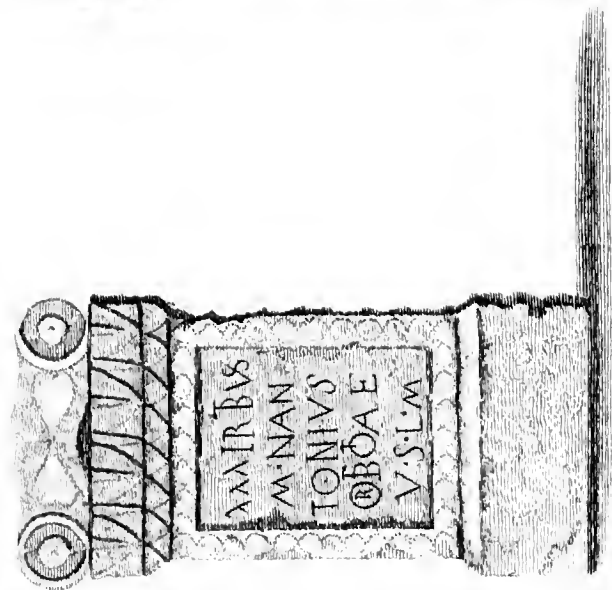
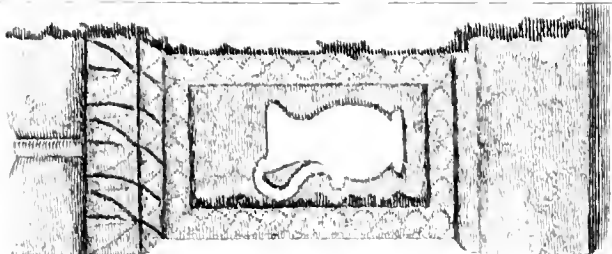


*The COUNSELL of ARISTOTELL which he gave to ALEXANDER Kinge of MACEDONY, in the SYDE of the GARET of the GARDYNCE in LEKYNGFELDE.*

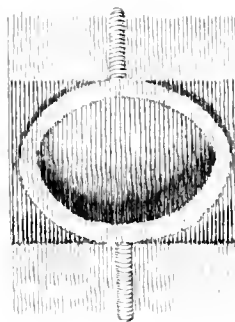
APPLY to the best gyftis geuen to the,  
 And VI speciall doctryne thou shalt learne of me,  
 Fyrst to take payne withe diligent remembraunce,  
 To see the lawes observyde with every dew circumstancee,  
 Punysh mysdoers indyfferently,  
 Honoure God reverently,  
 To a peteus request mekely consent,  
 Which hath humble and trew entent.

Of any faute after the punyshmente,  
 Olde rancoure forget withe mynde benyvolent,  
 And yf thou dispose thy lyf as is saide be fore,  
 Thy name shall floure in honoure evyrmore,  
 O ye erthely princes in youre mynde enprent  
 The gracious counsell and goode advertisment,  
 Of Aristotell philosopher so famouse,  
 Which he gave to greate Alexander prince moste victorius.

VI goodz



*Plan of the T.*





VI goode advertismentis he ferve hys specially,  
 The fyrst to see and cause diligently,  
 The lawes to be observe the secunde moderately,  
 To punyshe offenders wiche discrecion of mercy,  
 The v is do no execucion of payne,  
 To youre angre be passede and hastynes of dysdayne,  
 For as longe as angre dothe endure,  
 Reason to jage the right is not sure.

O myghty princes and nobles of estate,  
 Accordynge to this doctryne yf ye spende the date,  
 Of youre yeres here in thys lyf present,  
 Ye shall leve after you of noblenes a ppetuall precedent,  
 Se the lawes to be observe with justice and equite,  
 And when ye punyshe remembre your owne fraelte,  
 So that your correccion be not of malice,  
 But for the example of goode rewle and ordur of justice.

That God be dewly honowrede do youre diligens,  
 By whome is maynteyned your honour and excellens,  
 To the offender whiche for pite doth sew,  
 Be meke and allway your mercy renew,  
 Yf mociones of anger styr you to displeasure,  
 Tempest not yourself but your passyones measure,  
 Commaunde no execucion unto your Jere be relente,  
 Then shall ye do right and after not repent.

Correccion done for any offens,  
 Mytigate your displeasure wiche sober paciens,  
 Olde rancour forgett and hatrede restrayne,  
 That it induce not you to displeasure agayne,  
 Thes vertuus usynge ye shall content,  
 The highe Lorde whiche is omnipotent,  
 And after this breve lyffe youre name shall floure  
 Unto the worldes ende in lande and honoure.

*Materiam*

*Materiali virtutes habes rem profer in actum,*  
 Thou hast the mater of vertu brynge it to the dede,  
 Let not to exerceyse it for no favoure nor mede.

*Legibus infusa civiliter argue fontes,*  
 Take payne to se the lawes observede and moderatly  
 Panyth offenders with justice and mercy.

*Dicinos rimare apices mansuisse rogatus*  
 Serche oute diligently scriptures of God with humble entent,  
 And at the desyre of thy frende be meke and relent.

*Vindictam differ donec pertranseat ira,*  
 Movyde withe hastynes stay thy self fast,  
 And defer vengeaunce unto thyne angre be past.

Punyshe moderatly and discretely correct,  
 As well to mercy as to justice havynge a respect,  
 So shall ye have meryte for the punyshment,  
 And cause the offender to be sory and penitent,  
 If ye be movede withe anger or hastynes,  
 Pause in youre mynde and youre yre deprefs,  
 Defer vengeaunce unto your anger asswagede be,  
 So shall ye mynyster justice and do dewe equitye.

*Nec meminisse velis odii post verbera,*  
 For any hatrede or affeccion,  
 Remembre not olde rancourse after correccion.

*Si sic vivaris eternum extendes in secula nomen,*  
 After this mater yf thou thy lyf spende,  
 Thy name shal be immortal under the worldes ende.

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T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

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PORTRAIT OF MARGARET, COUNTESS OF *SALISBURY*.

**T**HIS Portrait was engraved from an original Picture in the possession of the Right Honourable the Earl of Huntingdon. There is no mark or signature by which the name of the master may be ascertained by whom it was painted. It is in excellent preservation : and although it cannot be pronounced a masterly performance, it certainly possesses great merit for the period in which it was painted, and consequently must prove an acquisition to the Antiquary and Connoisseur. The great Lady it represents was no less remarkable for her illustrious birth, than her misfortunes. Her mother was daughter to the great Earl of Warwick, who was called the *King Maker*, and wife to George Duke of Clarence, next brother to Edward the IVth, who, like his unfortunate daughter, had fallen a victim to ambition, cruelty and injustice.

The most partial historians that have written the history of Henry VII. under whom she suffered, do not say that there appeared the least foundation for the unjust and undeserved sentence inflicted on her, but acknowledge that the Countess of Salisbury, although a princess of the royal blood was not suffered to make any defence to the charges alledged against her, but suffered on a scaffold erected within the Tower of London. Thus fell this truly illustrious Lady by that most tyrannical of all sentences, a *Bill of Attainder*, passed by a parliament held at Westminster, which began the 28th of April in the year 1539, the thirty-first of

Henry VIII. and was beheaded the 17th day of May, 1541. The opinion the Countess of Salisbury held of the justice of the sentence by which she suffered, cannot be more strongly marked than by her behaviour at her execution, which Lord Herbert, in his life of Henry VIII. has to the following purport:

“ This venerable Lady, about 70 yeares of age, beinge come to a scaffolde erected in the Tower, was bid to laye her head upon the blocke, but she woulde not sayinge *so sholde Traitors doe but I am none*. Nor did it avail, that the executioner told her it was alwayes customary, but turning her grey head every way, she cried out, *If you will have my head get it as you can*, and so he was forced to cut it off barbarously. Thus ended the last of the *right line of Plantagenets*.

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*Articles of agreement agreed and concluded the thirdd Day of July, in the xxiii<sup>th</sup> yere of the Reigne of our Sovereign Lorde Kyng Henry the VIII<sup>th</sup>, betwene the Ryght Honorable Lady Margaret, Countesse of Salisbury, and Henry Lord Mountagu of the one partie, and the Right honorable George Erle of Huntynghdon on the other partie, for Mariage to be hade betwene Fraunceſſe Lorde Hayſtyngs, Sonne and Heire Apparant of the ſaid Erle and Katherine Mountagu, eldest Daughter of the ſaid Lorde Mountagu.*

FIRST, it is agreed that with Godds sufferaunce mariage shall be hade betwene the said Fraunceſſe and the said Katherine, before the fest of the purification of our Lady next commyng, iff the said Fraunceſſe and Katherine will thereunto assent and agree, and at suche place as shall be agreed betwene the said parties.

Item, The Apparell for the tyme of mariage of the said Fraunceſſe to be at the costs of the said Erle.

Item, The Apparell for the tyme of mariage of the said Katherine to be at the costs of the said Countesse.

Item, Meates and drynk with suche other charges for the tyme of mariage, to be at the indifferent costs of the said Countesse and Erle.

Item, It is agreed that the said Erle shall make or cause to be made a good and sure estate in fee-simple, to such Persons as shall be named by the



the said Countesse and Erle, before the feast of the purification of our Lady next comyng of and in manors, londs and teñts, to the yerely value of nyne hundreth poundes over all charges, and discharged of all Incumbrances had or made by the said Erle to thuses and intents hereafter ensuing, that is to saie of manors, londs and teñts, to the yerely value of two hundreth marks, to be immediately after the said mariage had to the use of the said Fraunceffe and Katherine, and of the heirs of the body of the said Fraunceffe lawfully begotten: And of other londs and teñts parcell of the premisses to the clere yerely value of one hundreth and fyfty merks, to the use of the said Erle duryng the lyfe of Syr Rychard Sacheverell, Knyght, and after the deth of the said Sir Rychard, and after the said mariage to the use of the said Fraunceffe and Katherine, and of the heirs of the bodye of the said Fraunceffe lawfully begotten: And of other of the said manors, londs and teñts, to the clere yerely value of fyx hundreth and fyfty merks immediatly after the deth of the said Erle and Sir Rychard Sacheverell, and after mariage hade to thuse of the said Fraunceffe and Katherine, and of the heirs of the body of the said Fraunceffe lawfully begotten, in full Recompence of joyt and dower of the said Katherine; And of the residue of the said manors, londs and teñts of the said value of nyne hundreth poundes, immediatly after the deth of the said Erle, and after the deth of Sir Rychard Sacheverell, and after the last will of my Lady Hungerford deceased, performed for seven yeres to the use of the said Fraunceffe, and of the heirs of his body lawfully begotten.

Item, It is agreed that the said Erle shall make lyke estate in fee-simple of and in other manors, londs and teñts, to the yerely value of eight hundreth poundes to A. B. and C. before the said fest of the purification of our Lady to thuses and intents hereafter ensuing, that is to saie, of londs and teñts, parcell thereof, to the yerely value of CCC merks, to the intent that he may geve to every of his three yonger sonnes one hundreth merks a pece for terme of their severall lyves, and after ther severall dethes, and after the deth of the said Erle, and after the said mariage had to thuse of the said Fraunceffe, and of the heirs of his body lawfully begotten. And of other manors, londs and teñts, to the yerely value of foure hundreth poundes, to thuse and intent that the said Erle at his pleasure may make to Lady Anne nowe his Wyffe, a Joynt thereof for terme of lyfe only, and after the deth of the said Erle and Lady Anne,  
and

and after the said mariage to thuse of the said Fraunceffe and of the heirs of his body lawfully begotten. And of the residue of the said manors, londs and teñts, of the said value of viij<sup>e</sup> poundes, to thuse of the performance of the last will and testament of the said Erle for xv<sup>th</sup> yeres next after his deth. And after those yeres determyned to thuse of the said Fraunceffe and of his heirs of his body lawfully begotten.

Item, After the deth of the said Erle and Lady Anne his wife, and after the said Fraunceffe comes to thage of xxj<sup>th</sup> yeres, and after the said mariage all such manors, londs and teñts, as be nowe appointed, or here after shall be appointed for the joynt<sup>r</sup> of the said Lady Anne, Countesse of Huntynghdon, shall come to the said Fraunceffe and his heirs afore-said.

Item, If it fortune the said Lady Anne, Countesse of Huntynghdon, to deceasse lyvyng the said Erle, that then the same Erle shall make joynt<sup>r</sup>, if it be his pleasure, to suche wyfe or wyfes as he shall marrye for terme of her or their lyves onely, of manors, londs and teñts, to the yerely value of fyve hundreth merks, being no parte of the said londs, of the value of ix<sup>lii</sup>.

Item, The Assurance of the joynt<sup>r</sup> of the said Katherine to be at thindifferent costs in the lawe and otherwise of the said Countesse and Erle; and all other assurances of all other londs, being no parcell of the said joint<sup>r</sup>, to be at the onely costs of the said Erle.

For assurance of all and evry the premisses, the said Countesse of Salisbury to paie three thousand merks in maner and forme following, that is to saie, at the assyans and assurance of the said Fraunceffe and Katherine v<sup>e</sup> merks; and at the feast of the purificacon of our Lady next comyng other v<sup>e</sup> merks, and so yerely at the said feste of the purificatōn other v<sup>e</sup> merks, untill the said summ of three thousand merks be sully paid. For the sure payment whereof it is ageed, that the said Countesse of Salusbury shall fynde collaterall fuertie.

Provided

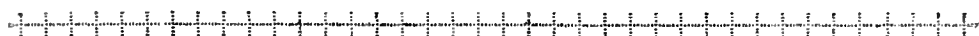




Memorial Tablet of William Brewster  
Presented by the Bar of New York

Provided always, and it is agreed, that if it shall fortune the said Erle to be taken prisoner in Fraunce or els wher, by the reason of the Kyngs warres, that then the said Erle shall have lybertie to use all and evry the said londs, other then the said londs of the value of ix<sup>li</sup> for his Redeptōn or Rainsome at his pleasure.

*Walter Calveley*  
*Henry*  
*Widdowes*



MONUMENT of RICHARD WATTS, Esq. in the Cathedral of  
 ROCHESTER, KENT.

*Under the Head.*

Architypum Hunc dedit.

I O S. BROOKE de Satis Ar.

*On the Tablet.*

Sacred to the Memory

Of Richard Watts Esq<sup>r</sup>

A Principal benefactor to this City

Who departed this life Sep. 10. 1579 at

his Mansion House on Bully Hill called Satis (so named

by Q. Elizabeth of Glorious Memory and lies

interrd near this place as by his will doth plainly

appear, by which will dated Aug. 22 and proved Sep.

25. 1579. he founded an Alms House for the relief of poor.

See Vol. I. Page 95.

VOL. IV. No. VIII.

X x.

people & for the reception of Six poor Travellers  
every Night, and for employing the poor of this City.

The Mayor & Citizens of this City in  
testimony of their Gratitude & his Merit  
have erected this Monument A D. 1736.  
Richard WATTS ESQ<sup>r</sup> then Mayor.

On the monument are three shields with coat armour. These being too small to be represented accurately in the engraving, it becomes necessary to give the blazon, which is as follows :

- 1st. Argent, a chevron engrailed sable, charged with pears Or, between 3 hares heads erased, gules, impaled with sable, a fesse dancette ermine.
- 2d. Sable, a cross engrailed between 4 escalop shells, sable, impaled with sable, a fesse dancette ermine.
- 3d. As the first.



For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

THE following Characters of Henry first Earl of Northumberland, and Henry his Son, surnamed Hotspur, are taken from an original MS. written in Verse; the Title as follows: *The Dissent of the Lorde Percis mad and compiled by William Pears Clarke and preist, Secretary unto the right noble Henry the firste Erle of Northumberland.*

THE vij<sup>th</sup> Henry was the first Erle, and had his creacon  
of king Richard the second the day of his coronacōn

THIS said lady Mawd Lucie as J vnderstand  
married her selfe condicionally to the foresaid 7 Henry  
first Erle of Northumberland  
as to saie that the lorde percy should beare continually  
the blew lion and the lucis silver in his arme quarterly  
her name he might not take, iffew none had she  
therfore she dyd bind him to beare hir Armes, as in his arme ye may see

THE honor of Cokermoth came by her she gaue yt frely  
to him and to his haire, as by the law she might  
Bering the forsaide armes of her in memory  
wyth the blew lyon the Brabants armes quarterly

the vij<sup>th</sup> Henry had great troble in defending the right  
of his foueraigne lord king Richard the ij<sup>d</sup>, to whome he was a trew knight  
And in his quarrell at last on Bramham more for his trewth slaine was he  
by the commandment of Henry the iiij<sup>th</sup> called Henry Darby

THE said Henry of darby after he was entered to this lond  
At Dancafter in the whiet frears was sworne on the sacrament  
to the said seventh Henry first Erle of Northumberland  
And to the lord Percy his eldest sone being there present  
with his vnkle the Erle of worcester that he wold be content  
his owne inheritance onely to clame  
which was the Dukedome of lancafter which of right should obtaine  
and not to vsurpe the crowne vpon his prince king Richard  
But sone after was periured, and of his othe had no regard

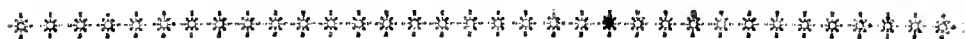
FOR his wrongfull dealling and periury  
as Polycronycon in his life dothe plainly expres  
God ponished him right fore and greuoufly  
for after he had taken vpon him the crowne wrongfully  
Jmmediatly strickene he was with the contagious seknes  
of lepre which is a diseafe remediles  
the body of the said Erle of Northumberland in yorke Mynstler dothe lye  
at the right hand of the highe Alter right honorably

THE viij<sup>th</sup> Henry sone to the vij<sup>th</sup> Henry bounteous and goode  
his father yet leuing was a right valiant knight  
And did manie notable astes as became his noble bloode  
for defence of his Princes Realme he spared not to fight  
his dewtie bound him to manteine his soferaine right  
for his sharpe quicknes and spedines at nede  
Henry hote-spurre he was called in uery dede

THIS viij<sup>th</sup> Henry the first Erles sone his father yet leuing  
Jn his forsaide Princis quarrell king Richard the ij<sup>d</sup> was slaine at Shrewisbury  
whose entent was onely his Prince owt of Pomfret frome captiuitie to  
deliuer and bring

of the said Henry Innocentz death was great ruyth and pittie  
 A more noble capten non might be  
 At the battell of Hummyldon in the feild plaine  
 he tooke Erle Douglas of the Scotz the cheife capten.  
 for honor of the realme he endewred paines greate  
 among the most valiant knightz, he was worthie to opteine a feat

THIS honorable man a righ noble lorde  
 was faithfull and stedfast therefore vnto this day  
 of his faith and truith old wrytings recorde  
 Crowne of all uertues is truith I dar faie  
 whiche in the noble Percy bloode hayth flowerede allway  
 In yorke mynster this most honorable knight  
 by the first Erle his ffather lyeth openly in fight



#### GOODRICH CHURCH, *HEREFORDSHIRE*,

**I**S four miles below Ross, near the bank of the Wye, and on the road from Ross to Monmouth. The situation is retired, and uncommonly pleasing, on a rising ground, and almost surrounded by the woods and rocky hills of that meandering river.

Half a mile from the Church stands the venerable ruins of Goodrich Castle, and about a mile on the other side are those striking rocks called Symond's Gate, which are reared by the side of Wye, and are much visited by the curious traveller.

Drawn and communicated by Mr. Kennion.

For



For the SAFEGUARD of the SEA.

*Petition presented Anno Dom. 1442, 20th Hen. VI. Roll. Parl. Vol. V.  
Pag. 59, 60.*

**P**RAYEN the Communes, that hit please the Kyng our Soverain Lord, for the fauff kepyng of the See, to ordeyn and auctorise by the auctorite of this parlement, certain articles and appoyntmentes conteyned in a Cedula to this Bille annexed. *Tenor vero Cedula predictæ sequitur in hec verba.*

For as muche as it is thought be alle the Communes of this lande, that it is necessarie the See to be kepte, there moſte purviaunce be made for certain shippes defensable in maner and forme after folowyng :

First, it is thought, that, lest purveaunce that can be made for the worship of the Kyng our Soverain Lord, and welfare and defence of this Roialme of England, is for to have upon the See continually, for the fasons of the yere frō Condilmes to Martymesse viii Shippes with forstages, ye whiche Shippes, as it is thought, moſt have on with an other,

c

eche of hem c l men, summa xii men.

Item, Every grete Shippe moſt have attending opon hym a Barge, and a Balynger; and every Barge moſt have in xx c vi xl men; summa vi xl men.

Item, The viii Balyngers moſt have in eche of hem xl men; summa cccxx men.

Item, There moſt be awayting and attendaunt opon hem iiij Spynes, in eche Spyne xxv men; summa c men; summa of the men mmcclx men, every man takyng ii ſ be the month, amounteth in the month ccxxvi ſ.

Item, xxiiii Maisters, eche of hem overe this in the Month xl d; summa iiij l.

Item, Over thier reward for the quarter Maisters be the Month iiij l. summa of the Wages cccxxxiiii ſ.

Item, Vetaillying for a Month, drawith atte xiiii d. the man in the

Weke, <sup>C</sup> summa v xxvii l. vi s. viii d. summa for the Month, in Vetaillying and Wages, <sup>C</sup> vii lxi l. vi s. viii d. summa for vi Moneths for this Yere <sup>M C</sup> iiii d lxxviii l. summa for viii Moneths yerely folowyng <sup>M XX</sup> during the graunte of Tonage and Poundage vi. iiii l. xiii s. iiii d.

Item, It is to be remembred where the saide Shippes shulle be hadde; First at Bristows, the Nicholas of the Toure, and Katherine of Brutons. Item, atte Dertemouth, the Spaynythe Ship that was the Lord Pouns. Item, atte Dertemouth, Sir Phelip Courteney's grete Ship. Item, in the Porte of London ii grete Shippes, one called Trinite and that other called Thomas. Item, atte Hull a grete Ship called Taverners, the name Grace Dieu. Item, atte the Newe Castell, a grete Shippe called the George. Item, viii Barges to be had, first, of Henry Russell of Weymouth, a Barge. Item, of Phelippe Counteney, Knyght, i Barge. Item, atte Plymouth, the Barge called Mangeleke in the water of Saltashe. Item, atte Wynchelfe, ii Barges, one of Morefores called the Marie, and that other pratte Barge called Trinite. Item, of London, a Barge of Beaufitz and Bertyns called Valentyne. Item, of Saltashe, a Barge called Slugge Barge. Item, of Falmouth, a Barge. Item, viii Balengiers; first, atte Newcastle, with the grete Ship their, i Balinger. Item, of Sir Phelip Courtneys, i Balynger. Item, atte Fowy, of Sir William Bonviles, a Balynger called Palmer. Item, atte Dovyr, a Baleynger called Pigfygge, of Wardes and Cooks. Item, atte Sandewych, a Balynger of Haywardes. Item, atte Hampton, a Balynger of Clyf-dons called Jacket. Item, atte Seynt Ofes in Essex, a Balynger. Item, of London p Chirch, a Balynger. Item, atte Falmouth, a Balynger. Item, there most hadde iiii Spynes; first, of Henry Russell. Item, atte Hastyng, a Spynes. Item, atte Dertmouth, ii Spynes. Item, it is thought that there shulde be chosen and nempned, viii of Knyghtes and worthy Swyers of the West, South, and of the North, so that no Cuntre shuld be dispesid; and yerof the Kyng our Soverainge Lord chese suche on as hym liketh to be a chief Capytayn; and other vii as the Kyng liketh of the saide viii, for to attende the said Capytayne; so that every grete Shippe have a Capytayne withynne borde.

Item,

Item, it is to remembre, that the Kyng will gyff hem in charge, be is Officers to hem sent, that all these faide Shippes stufed and arrayed, make theire first assemble in the Caumbre, there to obey suche rewle and governaunce, as be theire Capitayne and under Capitayne shall to hem be ordeyned, and there moustre of every Shippe to be sene be such perones as the Kyng will depute therto by his commission.

Item, there suche Proclamation and Ordenaunce to be made and established amongs and in the faide Navie, that none Shipp or Shippes, harne ne hurte none other Shippe of oure Friendes; where thorough any trouble or brekyng of Pees myght falle betwene the Kyng our Soveraigne Lord, and other of his Freendes.

Item, it is thought necessarie, that if any Shippe or Shippes be taken as Ennemyes, whenne the goodes in the faide Shippes be broght in to eny Port of this land; that the goodes ne the Shippes be not disperbled ne divided, into the tyme that it be duly knowen, wheder it be Enemyes goodes, or Freendes goodes; Forsene alwey, the ye presse be made within ne vi wekes after the landyng or havenyng of seide Shippe or Shippes and Goodes so taken.

Item, it is to be remembred, how in tyme passid awners of divers Shippes, that have, be commaundement of the Kynges Counseill, sent their Shippes to the See, and they nought sette in their Shippes Maisters ne Maryners, for their mesprisyon on the See were putte in grete trouble and diseafe, Wherefore be it now ordeyned by auctorite of this Parlement, that noon such awner of any Shippe atte this tyme going to the See, or here after shall goe to the See for kepyng therof, be endaungerd or disfeised, lesse thenne he be in the See, with his Shippe in his persone, or ellis be partyner of suche goodes mistaken; and if he be so founden, yan' he to answere to the partie that the goddes be mystake of, to the Value therof that comes to his handes, and in that caas he to be beleved be his othe, and ii or iii of his credible neyghbours with hym sverne, and so to be acquitte. Forthermore is avised, yat if it so be that any of the faide Shippes in this Ordenaunce appointed, be not in England, ne in the Portes afore named, or mowe not be had, that yanne it shall be lefull to the faide chiefe Capytayne, for to chese be hys wisdome, an other Shipp or Shippes like to hem that laketh of thoo that afore are named; and that every under Capitayne, in the absence of the chief Capitayne, have

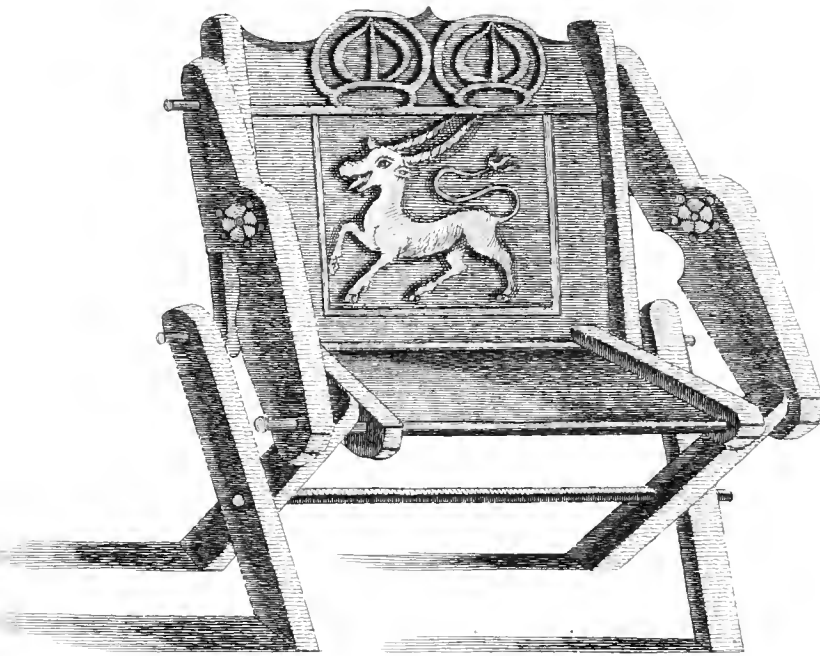
have power, in the same fourme, and in caas like, for suche Shippes as shall be necessarie.

Item, it is thought, that the Godes and Shippes that mowe happe to be taken by hem, or by any of hem, in the See of our Enemys; shall be departed in the fourme afre servyng: That is to say, the Maisters of the Shippes, Quarter Maisters, Shipmen and Soudeours, shall have half of the Shippes and Goodes so taken; and owere half of the Shippes and Goodes shal be departed in three, of which the awners of the Shippes, Barges, Balingers and Spinaces, shall have ii partes, and the chief Capitayn and undre Capitayns the thrid parte; of the whiche thrid parte, the chief Capitayn shall have double that oon of the undre Capitains shal have.

Item, that the iii<sup>th</sup> parte of the half xv<sup>m</sup> now granted after the fourme of exception and deduction in the same Graunte, and after the rate therof, accordyng to the deduction of suche parte of a xv<sup>m</sup> by Knyghtes of the Shire last made, and after the afferaunt of the exceptions in this Graunte, be arrerid by the Collectours therto to be nevend, and by hem payed into the Kings reciept, at the moys of Estre next comyng; and that somme to be delivered by the Tresourer of England, to the chief Capitayn and undre Captains by the Kyng to be nevend, by Endenture betwene the Kyng and the seid Capitayns yerof to be named, for the seid governaunce and keping of the See, and to noon owere use; whiche kepyng shal begynne the xv<sup>th</sup> day of November yan next sewing. And yan, at ye first day of March next afre the seid xv<sup>th</sup> day of November, the keping of the See begynne in manere and fourme as is abovesaid, to endure for the terme of viii moneths yan next followyng; the paiement therof to be made of the Tonage and POUNDAGE in this Parlement graunted, by the Tresorer of England for the tyme beyng, to suche Capytayn and Capitayns as by the Kyng shall be nevend, afre the rate of the seid vi monethes by Endenture betwene the Kyng and the seid Capitains to be made; alwey forsayn, that yf ye seid Capitains or any of theym, or any of their mayne undre theym, absent hemself out of the See any of the monethes of part of hem aforeseid, that yanne he or they be disallowed so moch of their Wages, as the rate comes to for the tyme of her absenc'; lesse yan the seid Capitain or Capitains, or ony man under yeym so absent, leve a suffisant man, or so many suffisant men in their stede, for the tyme of their absenc'.

Item,





Item, that noon of the seid Vesselles, nor noon oyere Vessel to be hadde in stede of any of hem, attendyng to the same Viage, be arrested for any Viage of oure Souveraine Lord the King, appoynted or to be appoyntud, nor in no oyere use, duryng the yeres aforeseid.

Responso.

Soit fait come il est desire, durant le temps de la fauf garde de le Meer deins especifie.

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TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

THE ancient oaken Chair here delineated, is shewn at Southwick House near Fareham in Hampshire, as the official Chair of the Prior of that Monastery. It seems intended to be occasionally taken to pieces, being fastened together only by pegs.

The arms carved on the back are probably those of the Prior for whom it was made, and may enable some of your correspondents skilled in heraldry to point out its owner, and consequently the time of its construction. On the middle of each arm near the place for resting the elbows, are cut the figure of a rose, two roses argent on a chief sable, were the armorial bearings of that Priory.

Southwick was formerly a Priory of Augustine canons founded by King Henry the First, about the year 1133, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. According to Dugdale, it was valued the 26th of Henry the Eighth at 257*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* Speed estimates it at 314*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* It is now the seat of Robert Thistlethwayte, Esq. The present house was in all likelihood built out of the materials of the Monastery, seemingly by its stile about the reign of James the First.

*The PROVERBS in the SYDIS of the INNERE CHAUMBRE above of the  
House in the GARDYNGE at WRÉSILL.*

**W**HEN it is tyme of cosse and greate expens,  
 Beware of waste and spende be measure,  
 Who that outragyusly makithe his dispens,  
 Causythe his goodis not longe to endure,  
 The olde saw sayethe that measure is a treasure,  
 For in short tyme thy goode may well waste away,  
 Whiche by laboure thowe gatest in \* m̄y a sūdry day.

Beleve not the sayenge of every wyght,  
 For sum reportithe all otherwyse,  
 Than ever it was for males and dispyte,  
 And sum hathe of custum and of guyse,  
 To fede folke withe faynyng & flaterynge lyes,  
 Gyf litill trust therfore to such spekyng,  
 For many one be founde contrary in ther sayenge.

If thou surffyte in drynke forget not that,  
 Avyse the ofte thou cū not ī that snare,  
 Withdraw thy hande, fede not thyself to fat,  
 Drynke that suffice the & other whyle thou spare,  
 To muche drynke makith men of witt bare,  
 And yet the wyne therof is not to blame,  
 But the drynker bryngethe hymself to greate dyffame.

Avyse the right well or thou do travers,  
 Agayne thyne owne sayenge therof cumythe shame,  
 Say not one thyng now and after the contrary rehers,  
 Such repugnaunce will make thy trouthe lame,  
 Where stedfastnes shall cause the to have a good name,

\* *i. e.* In many a sundry day.

For



For he shall nevyr accorde w<sup>t</sup> \* man on lyve,  
 Whiche agayne his owne trouthe lovithe to stryve,  
 It is a goode lesson and a profitable,  
 A man to be temporede all way w<sup>t</sup> constaunce,  
 And to be glade and mery at tyme convenable,  
 Not allway sadd nor highe of countenaunce,  
 A man chere full ofte may hymself avaunce,  
 For at every tyme as the case requirythe,  
 So a lyke pretens the wyse man desyrithe.

Agayne besy folkes full of wordes and wynde,  
 Stryve not at all they may not the profyte,  
 Such rashe peple in ther confaytts be blynde,  
 Muche wynde they wast for lac of witt,  
 For in many wordis ys wysdome but lyte,  
 As ye se to every wight is geven speche,  
 And yet the wyse full ofte they be to secke.

Tydynggs new that flyethe as the wynde,  
 Eschew thou evyr with all thy diligens,  
 Be nevyr besy new tydyngs to fynde,  
 Suche novellis oft tymes cawfytth offens,  
 It is no witt, it is no sapiens,  
 It hurtithe not a man to be in peace,  
 But it dothe harme to put his tunge in prease.

If thou lyve longe an olde man thou shal be  
 Age will reproche maugre who faithe nay,  
 Than pceyve thou beholde aboute and see,  
 How agide folke be entretyde every day,  
 And so to purvey for them self assay,  
 In to a stoupynge age when thou art crepte,  
 That thyng may focoure the whiche in youthe was kept,  
 And in youthe to goode vertues yf thou reforte,  
 In thy age they shall helpe the and greatly comfort.

i. e. With.

Looks

Looke on thy selfe & be gr andyde on right,  
 And w<sup>th</sup> thy selfe thy science lat it evyr agre,  
 For as oft as thou any wight  
 Desyrith more than right and equitye,  
 Than may thy requeste repellide be,  
 And it is callid cynycite and is the foly,  
 To aske that whiche all men shal the deny.

There is no man that furder may report  
 Of thy goode dedis than the straunger may,  
 Make hym goode chere & shew hym thy disporte,  
 Paventure he cummyng prove the & assay,  
 Thus shall thy goode be encrease evry day,  
 To have frendis it is better thyng,  
 Than frendles a man to be a kyng.

To have to do yf it fortune the  
 Withe hym whyche is not egall to thy might,  
 To thy uttermost power shew never thy cruelte,  
 For by chaunce thou may cum to the same plight,  
 For it is to be in turnament and in fyght,  
 That fortune may angithe all sodeynly,  
 And he ys caryd whiche had the victory.

Enforce thy selfe w<sup>th</sup> the manly suffraunce,  
 Though he p<sup>ro</sup> judgement agayne the procede,  
 Be not abaishede in worde nor in counteñce,  
 For the fals oppresseure may rewle and lede  
 The law, but trust me in verray dede,  
 Longe to rewse no wyse may he,  
 Whiche preferithe wrong above trouthe & equite.

In thy mynde in worldly compace before,  
 The thyng to pceyve that after may fall,  
 It noyethe not nor grevythe half so fore,

That

That is before feane as other thynges shall,  
 Sodeyne chaunce grevithe moſte of all,  
 It hurtithe the les and ys in better plyght,  
 To do thy beſynes withe a fore ſyght.

Of goddis myſtery and of his warkis,  
 Be not to beſy bycauſe of ignoraunce,  
 It is folly to muſe on thingis whiche darke is,  
 Diſpyce nevyr thy Goddes purviaunce,  
 All thynges muſt be under his governaunce,  
 Synne thou art clad in mortalite,  
 Diſpute of thyngis whiche mortall be.

As the tyme requyrithe ſo make thyne expens,  
 Meaſure thy hande after thy degre,  
 Accordynge to the tyme and alſo the preſens,  
 Se that thou ſpende no more than nedithe the,  
 To thy aſuride frendis be liberall & fre,  
 And when thy mynde is to make ſuche coſte,  
 Provyde allway wyſly that it be not loſte.

To muche ys nought of any maner of thynges,  
 The meane is goode and moſte profitabill,  
 That man ſtondithe ſureſte here in his lyvynges,  
 Withe meane eſtate that can ſtonde & be agreable,  
 To muche is not goode, to litill is not profitable,  
 Meane is beſte for the ſhipe is moſte ſure,  
 When the ſtodis in the ſea excedithe not meſure.

Be not to ſcant, be not to prodygall,  
 Kepe well that whiche is gettyn by thy labour,  
 It is a fayre name to be callede liberall,  
 But yet eſchew waſte and be not ſurfutur,  
 Conſume not all thy treaſure in one houre,  
 When of thy labour iſſithe non avayle,  
 Than povert right ſone will the aſſaylle.

Sithen nature thy fyrst nurs as it is certayne,  
 Hathe brought the hider all naked and bare,  
 'Thoughe thou can never to ryches attayne,  
 But allway holden in povertys snare,  
 Yet no force make thou, nevyr to muche care,  
 Take paciently poverte for the belt,  
 Riches is not of nature but by requeste.

It is no wysdome allway to seme sage,  
 But sumtyme as be pretens to shew foly,  
 Who so hathe this feate shall fynde avauntage,  
 The tyme convenient yf he can espy,  
 And than to dyffymyll it is polycy,  
 Sumtyme to be unwyse as in apparens,  
 Amonge the wyse is called grete prudens,  
 But when thou shalt dyffymyll allway see,  
 Thy faynynge be voyde of all dishoneste.

When fortune hathe gevyn the hye felycite,  
 Yet wysely looke aboute for sodeynly thou may fall,  
 After grete welthe folowyth sharpe adverfyte,  
 Fals fortune turnyth as dothe a ball,  
 In truste of her ys no surete at all,  
 Her wanton play ys so full of perell & blame,  
 That the ende is woo whiche began w<sup>t</sup> game.

Withe thy self agreve the never to fore,  
 'Thoughe thyngis anyse sum tyme the betyde,  
 Dysmay the not in besy tyme therfore,  
 Thyne adventure thou must nedis abyde,  
 Fortune may not all way be on thy syde,  
 For when she hathe brought the to mooste p<sup>s</sup>perite,  
 Than to brynge the to mysfery ys her p<sup>p</sup>yrte.

Make

Make thow no promys of oder mens trust,  
 Remembre well that promys is unfure,  
 Yf thou kepe yt not thy goode name lyeth in the dust,  
 Therfore to kepe thy promys do thy besy cure,  
 Truste not the worde of every cature,  
 Sum mans sayng is esy for to breke,  
 For many thynke not as they speke.

Withe fayre wordis favell fedithe dayly ye fe,  
 But be not blyndede for all his flatory.  
 Lat your owne resone allway your judge be,  
 And in effeste yf your estate be hye,  
 Though he favell w<sup>th</sup> his crafte wolde blynde yō ey,  
 In all yō lyf gyf ye nevyr credence,  
 More of yō self than of yō owne consciens.

What menythe all this, why muse ye in yō mynde,  
 Regarde not the ryme but the reasone marke wele,  
 Marke all thyngs well, and frute shall ye fynde,  
 And yf ye wolde the swetnes have of the kyrnell,  
 Be content to byte upon the harde shell,  
 Under the whiche you may fynde in yō advertens,  
 A swete carnell of wysdam and of goode sentens.

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For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

*An Account of some of the Pictures, &c. which were in the Palace at Whitehall, which Palace was entirely burnt down, January the 5th, 1698.*

1. Queen Elizabeth at sixteen years of age.
2. Henry, Richard and Edward, Kings of England.
3. Rosamond.
4. Lucrece, a Grecian bride in her nuptial habit.
5. The Genealogy of the Kings of England.
6. Edward

6. Edward the Sixth, representing him at the first sight something quite deformed, till by looking through a small hole in a cover which was put over it he appeared in his true proportion.

7. The Emperor Charles the Fifth.

8. Charles Emanuel, Duke of Savoy, and Catherine of Spain, his wife.

9. Ferdinand, Duke of Florence, and his daughters.

10. Philip, King of Spain, when he came into England and married Mary.

11. Henry the Seventh.

12. Henry the Eighth and his mother.

13. The Siege of Malta.

14. Two little Silver Cabinets of exquisite workmanship, in which the Queen kept her paper, and used for writing boxes.

15. The Queen's Bed ingeniously composed of woods of different colours, with quilts of silk, velvet, gold, silver and embroidery.

16. A little Chest, ornamented all over with pearls, in which the Queen kept her bracelets, ear-rings, and other things of extraordinary value.

17. Christ's Passion in painted glass.

18. A small Hermitage half hid in a rock, finely carved in wood.

19. Variety of Emblems on Paper, cut in the shape of shells, with mottos used by the nobility at tilts and tournaments, and was hung up there for a memorial.

20. A Musical Instrument, upon which two persons might perform at the same time.

21. A piece of Clock Work, an Æthiop riding upon a Rhinoceros with four attendants, who all made their obedience when it struck the hours.

In this palace was also a Library well furnished with Greek, Latin, Italian and French books; they were all bound in velvet of different colours, but chiefly red with clasps of gold and silver; some had pearls and precious stones in their bindings; among them was a small book in French upon parchment, in the hand writing of Queen Elizabeth thus inscribed: To the most High, Puissant and Redoubted Prince Henry VIII. of the Name, King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the

the Faith. Elizabeth, his most humble daughter, sends health and obedience.

At the entrance into the Park from Whitehall was this Romantic inscription, which is supposed to allude to Philip the Second, who courted Queen Elizabeth after her sister's death, and the destruction of his Armada :

The Fisherman who has been Wounded learns, tho late, to beware ;  
 But the unfortunate Actæon always presses on.  
 The Chast Virgin naturally pittied ;  
 But the Powerful Goddess Revenged the Wrong.  
 Let Actæon fall a prey to his Dogs,  
 An Example to youth,  
 A Disgrace to those that belong to him !  
 May Diana live the Care of Heaven,  
 The Delight of Mortals,  
 The Security of those that belong to her.

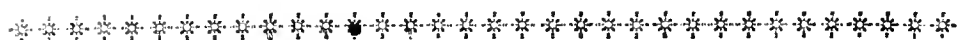


For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

#### AN ANCIENT CUSTOM.

**O**N the Cotswolds in Gloucestershire is a customary annual meeting at Whitfuntide, vulgarly called an Ale or Whitfun-ale. It is supposed that the true word is Yule, for in the time of Druidism the Feasts of Yule or the Grove were celebrated in the months of May or December ; and in the north of England Christmas is called Christmas Yule and Christmas Gambols. Yule Games and Yule is the proper Scotch word for this festival. These sports are resorted to by great numbers of young people of both sexes, and are conducted in the following manner: Two persons are chosen previous to the meeting to be Lord and Lady of the Yule, who dress as suitably as they can to the characters they assume. A large empty barn, or some such building, is provided for the Lord's hall, and fitted up with seats to accommodate the company. Here they assemble to dance and to regale in the best manner their circumstances

and the place will afford. Each young fellow treats his girl with a ribbon or favour; the Lord and Lady honour the hall with their presence, attended by the steward, sword-bearer; purse-bearer and mace-bearer, with their several badges or ensigns of office. They have likewise a page or train-bearer, and a jester dressed in a party-coloured jacket, whose ribaldry and gesticulation contribute not a little to the entertainment of the company, The Lord's music consisting generally of a pipe and tabor, is employed to conduct the dance. Some people think this is a commemoration of the ancient drinking, being a day of festivity formerly observed by the tenants and vassals of the Lord of the Fee within his manor, the memory of which, on account of the jollity of those meetings, the people have thus preserved ever since. It may notwithstanding have its rise in Druidism, as on these occasions they always erect a may-pole, which is an eminent sign of it. The mace is made of silk, finely plaited with ribbons on the top, and filled with spices and perfume for such of the company to smell to as desire it. Does not this afford some light towards discovering the original use, and account for the name of mace, now carried in ostentation before the steward of the Court on court days, and before the chief magistrate in corporations, as the presenting of spices by great men at their entertainments was a very ancient practice.



*A Translation of the Latin Inscription which was affixed upon the Tomb of Mary, Queen of Scots, when she was buried in Peterborough Cathedral, but it was very soon after taken down. At the Accession of King James the First to the Throne of England, her Body was removed into Westminster Abbey, where she now lies.*

Mary Queen of Scotland Daughter of a King Widdow  
of the King of France Kingswoman and next Heir  
to the Queen of England, adorned with Royal Virtues  
and a Princely Spirit having often but in Vain Implor'd  
the right of a Prince; the Ornament of our Age and  
the true Princely light is Extinguished by a Barbarous  
and Tyrannical Cruelty and by the same  
Wicked Judgment both Mary Queen of Scots is punished  
with a Natural Death and all Kings living were



Made Common Persons and made liable to a Civil  
 Death. A strange unheard of Grant is here Extant  
 in which the Living are Included with the Dead. for  
 with the Ashes of this Blessed Mary know thou, that the  
 Majesty of all Kings and Princes lie here depressed  
 and Violated and because the Regal Secret  
 doth Sufficiently Admonish Kings of their Duty  
 O Traveller I Say no more.

N. B. The above inscription was wrote on parchment, and it was by  
 the order of Queen Elizabeth that it was taken down.

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An E P I T A P H designed for the Right Honorable Lady Arabella  
 Stuart. Written by Richard Corbet, Bishop of Norwich. She was  
 Daughter of Charles Stuart, Earl of Lenox, who was younger Brother  
 to Henry Lord Darnley, Father to King James the 6th of Scotland  
 and the first of England. She died in the Tower of London, Septem-  
 ber the 27th, 1615. These Lines are supposed to be spoken by her-  
 self, and the last Line alludes to her being buried in Westminster  
 Abbey. She lies buried in the same Vault with Mary Queen of Scots,  
 but this Inscription never was put upon her Coffin.

**H**OW do I thank Thee Death and Bless thy Power  
 That I have past the Guard and Scap'd the Tower  
 And now my Pardon is my Epitaph  
 And a small Coffin my poor Carcase hath  
 For at thy Charge both Soul and Body were  
 Enlarg'd at last Secur'd from hope and fear  
 That amongst Saints this amongst Kings is laid  
 And that my Birth did Claim my Death hath paid.

XX

*In TAME Church in OXFORDSHIRE is this Inscription.*

**O** Certyn deth that now hast Overthrowe  
 Richard Quatremayns Squier and Sibil his Wyf that ly ber now full  
 love

That

That with rial princes of Councel was true and Wife famed  
 To Richard duke of Yorke and afters with his Sone King Edward IIII  
 named  
 That founded in the Chyrche of Tame a Chantrye Six pore Men and a  
 Fraternity  
 In the Worshop of S<sup>t</sup> Christofer to be relieved in Perpetuitye  
 They that of their Almys for their Sowles a pater Noster and Ave  
 devoutly Wul Seye  
 Of holy Fadurs is granted them Pardum of days xi alway  
 Which Richard and Sibil out of this World passed in the yer of our Lord  
 M.CCCCIX upon their Sowles jhu have Mercy Amen.

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*A very ancient Inscription in ISLINGTON Church near LONDON.*

I Pye the Cryften Man that haft Gce to see this ;  
 to Pye for the Soulls of them that here buryed is I  
 And remember that in Cryft we be Bretherene :  
 the Wich hath Comaundid ev'ry man to py for other I  
 This fayth Robert Midleton & Johan his Wyf,  
 Here Wrappid in Claye. Abiding the Mercy I  
 of Almyghty God till domefdaye.  
 Wch was Suty-me s'unt to S' George hafting Knyght I  
 Erle of huntingdunt passid this trscitory lyf  
 in the yere of our Lord God m cccc . . . . . I  
 On Whose Soull Almyghtygod have m'cy Amen I

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T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

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For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

*Representation of the Procession to the Christning of Prince ARTHUR, Son to  
HENRY VII<sup>th</sup>.*

THIS Plate was engraved from a Drawing in Trick (*i. e.* drawn with pen and ink little more than the outlines) in the possession of Richard Bull, Esq. the Dresses, &c. have been faithfully copied, but it was found necessary in the Engraving to give more colour and finishing to the Draperies than was in the original Drawing, to assist the effect, and make the figures relieve. The following is a Copy of the MS. describing the ceremony.

*The Manner and Order taken for the Christning of the High and Mighty  
Prince ARTHUR Sonne to the King our Sovereigne Lord HENRY the VII<sup>th</sup>.*

By the prouyson and grace of God our Lady the glorious Marter St. George on the xv Day of September the feast of Saynt Eustace the vigill of St. Mathew the Apostle which was on the Wednesday about one of the clock in the morning borne at Winchester Prince Arthur y<sup>e</sup> which was in the yeare of our Lord MCCCCLXXXVI the Dominicall letter A in the second yeare of our said soverigne Lord which was not christened untill the Sunday next following bycause the Earl of Oxenford was not at that tyme present which should be one of his Godfathers at the font and also that season was all rayney Incontinent after the byrth Te<sup>u</sup>deum Laudamus with pression was sungen in the Cathedrall Church of the City and there were made many great fires in the streets and messengers was sent to all the Estates and Cities of the Realm of that Com-

fortable and good tydings to whom were great guifts and over all Te deum Laudamus was fongen wth ringing of bells and in the moft parts fires made in praying of God and rejoyceinge of every true Englifhmen The body of all the Cathedral Church of Wincheſter was hanged with Cloth of Arras and in the middes beſyde the font of the ſaid Church was prepared and ordained a ſolemn font in manner and form as followth Firſt their was ordeyned in manner of a ſtage of vij ſteps ſquare and round lyke a high Croſſe covered with redd worſted and up in the miſt a poſt with a . . . . . made of yron to beare the font of ſilver and gilt which was well addreſſed with fine linnen Cloth and neare the ſame on the weſt ſyde a ſtep lyke a block for the Byſhopp to ſtand on covered alſo with red ſaye and over the Font on a good height a rich canapy with a good great balle fylled and frynged without Curtains.

Item on the North ſyde was ordeyned a traverſe hanged with Cloth of Arras and on the one ſyde thereof whithin fourthe another traverſe of red Sarcenet Whereof James Hyde and Robert Brent had the Charge and their was fyer and fumygations redy againſt the Princes comming and without the gryce of the ſaid fount was railed with good timber and covered as the grees having two entrances one out of the Eaſt and another out of the Weſt which were kept by v yeomen of the gaurd that is to ſay John Parker Thomas Burle Robert Walker William Vaughan and John Hoo.

Item then Maſter Alcocke Buſhop of Worceſter did hallow the fonte which was kept by S<sup>r</sup> Davy Owen S<sup>r</sup> Hugh Parſhal knights for the body and Richard Wodvile Thomas Poyntz John Croker and Thomas Brandone Eſquires for the body.

Item on Sunday the Chappell came into the Priors great hall which was the Queens great chamber then the Trear<sup>e</sup> of the Houſehold took the ſaye of the Salte to the Serjant of the Pantry and delivered it to the Earl of Eſſex and a towell with all which the ſaid Earl left about his Neck In likewiſe the ſerjant of the Chandray a taper garniſhd with iiij wrythen bughts and bollys and with ban<sup>n</sup> rolls and Pencells with prety Imagery and ſcripture which the Lord Nevill ſonne and heir of the Earle of Weſtmoreland bare.

Item the Serjant of the Ewery delivered to the ſaid trer<sup>e</sup> a pair of guilt baffons with a towell fold about them which was delivered to the lord Strange and as followth they pre<sup>c</sup>eded to the Church.

Firſt

First their was vj<sup>xx</sup> torches borne unlight two and two together by henchmen Esquires gent<sup>n</sup> and yeomen of the Crown the governance of whom had Kuyfton Gedding-Peris Awreton and John Annas after them the Chapple

After the Chapple there were without other certain knights and Esquires.

Item then after kings of Armes and Heraulds and Pursuyvants haveing their Coats of Armes on their Armes and the Serjants of Armes as they be accostomed and the Earl of Derby and the Lord Matrevers after them the bafons after them the tap after the tap the falte of Gold Covered. After the falte a rich Chrisome which was pinned on the right breast of my lady Ann sifter of the Queen haveing on her left arme S<sup>r</sup> Richard Gifford knight Conestable and on her right hand S<sup>r</sup> John Turbervill knight Marshall in their left hands bearing their staves of Offices.

And after her my lady Cicily the Queens eldest sifter bearing the prince wraped in a mantle of Crimfon Cloth of Gold furred with ermyne with a traine which was borne by my lady the Marqueffe of Dorset and S<sup>r</sup> John Cheney supported the middle of the same and the lord Edward Woovile The Laware The sonne and heir of the Lord Audley and S<sup>r</sup> John of Arundell bare the Canapy.

Item the Marquis of Dorset and the Earl of Lincoln gave assistants to my Lady Cicely and at this Christning was my Lady Margrett of Clarence my Lady Grarison my Lady Strange th<sup>r</sup> Elder my Lady Lawer M<sup>rs</sup> Ffenys my Lady Vany my Lady Darcy my Lady Mistres my Lady Brey my Lady dame Katherine Gray my Lady dame Elinor haus my Lady Wodall with divers other Gentlewomen.

And thus preceded through the Cloyster to a little dore befyde the West End of the Church where was ordeyned a rich and large Cloth of Estate for the south part of the Church the wedder was to could to foule to have been at the West End of the Church.

And the Queene Elizebeth was in the Church abyding the comeming of the prince att the which tyme tydings came that the Earle of Oxenford was within a myle and their was the Bishop of Worcester Master John Alcork which Christned the Prince in pontificalibus and the Bishopp of Exeter Mr Perys Courteny and the Bishop of Salisbury Mr Thomas Lang-

Langton The Abbot of hyde and the Pryor of the same place in likewise accompanied with may Noteable Doctores in rich Copes and Gray annis.

Item Maister Robert Moreton Maister of the Rolles The Dean of Wells M<sup>re</sup> John Gouthorp Doctor Ffoy the kings Seceratry with many more howbeit they tarried iiij hours and more for the said Earl of Oxenford and after that by the kings Commandment preceded And the Earl of Derby and the Lord Matrevers were Godfathers at the font stone and Queene Elizebeth the Godmother.

And Incontinent the prince was put in the Fonte the Officers of Arms put on their Coats and all the torches were lighted and then entred the Earle of Oxenford and from thence the prince was had to his traverse and about him his Crysome clothed as above his rehersead.

And from thence in fair Order was borne to the high Alter and laid thereupon by his Godmother after certeine ceremony and when the Gospel was done *veni Creator spūs* was begun and solompnely fungen by the kings Chappell with Organs and *Te deum Laudamus* also dureing which feason the Earl of Oxenford took the prince in his right Arm and the Bishop of Exeter confirmed him and the Bishop of Salisbury knitt the band of linnen about the neck And then the Marquis of Dorset The Earl of Lincolne and the Lord Strange served Queene Elezabeth of Towell and Water and S<sup>r</sup> Roger Cotton and Mr West served the other Gossips and beside the said high auter was ordeyned a traverse for the prince where the Queene Elizebeth gave a Riche Cup of Gould covered which was borne by S<sup>r</sup> Davey Owen.

Item Th' Earl of Oxenford gave a pair of guilte basons with a fayer which was borne by S<sup>r</sup> William Stoner.

Item Th' Earl of Darby gave a rich salt of Gold covered which was borne by S<sup>r</sup> Davy Owen.

And the Lord Matrevers gave a Coffer of Gold which was born by S<sup>r</sup> Charles of Somerfet.

And from thence preceded to Saint Swethins shryne and their offered where was another traverse and Iste Confessor with A nemp and an Anthem of St. Swithins fungen and there was spics and hypocras with other sweet wines great plenty.

Which done the prince returned and was borne home by my Lady Cicily accompanied as before is rehearsed saveing the Salt the basins and  
the

the tap and all torches brynnng and in the entry of the Nurcery y<sup>e</sup> kings Trumpets and Miftrells playing on their Instruments and then was he borne to the king and the Queene and had the blessings of them both Almighty God our ladies and S<sup>t</sup> George.

And in the Church yard was set two pipes of wines that every man might drink and the king gave great Largefs.

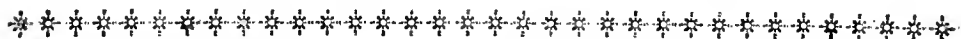
Item that the bishop did wash at the fonte with covered basons and when the Queene shallbe purified she must be richly befeene in tyers and rich bees about her neck and in manner of lying upon the bed of state and their shal be a Dutcheffs or Countefs to take her down of the bed and lede her to her Chamber dore where two Dutcheffes shall receive her and then shall the traverse be drawn of the second Chamber where a Duke shall receive her and lead her to the Church or Chappell where she shalbe purified.

Item a great estate shall beare a tap brennyng before her from that traverse to the Church and when she hath offered all the Ladies and Gentlewomen shall offer after their Estates and Degrees Chambers and other their being present.

And that day she shall sit in the great Chamber under the kings Cloth of Estate and also have her Largs cryed And when the prince shalbe made knight of the Bath then the king directeth his letters to the great Lords of the Realme which have not received the order of knighthood and to other great Inheritances to wait upon his sonne in his banne and to receive to them the order of knighthood in manner and form as en-foeth.

And thus endeth the Christninge of the said Noble prince Arthur.

Communicated by Richard Bull, Esq.



For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

WE having already given several Extracts from the NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSEHOLD BOOK, and a Continuation of them being requested by many of our Readers, the following has been selected being truly curious, and exhibiting in one Point of View the Value of every Article necessary for Comfort, Convenience and Pleasure. It will be necessary to premise here, that the ancient Modes of Computation are

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retained in this Book; according to which it is only in Money that the Hundred consists of Five Score; in all other Articles the Enumerations are made by the old Teutonic Hundred of Six Score, or 120. All Numbers are expressed (not by Figures, but) by the old numerical Letters as follows :

V<sup>xx</sup> is Five Score.

V<sup>c</sup>XLVIII is five Hundred and Forty-eight.

M

VCCLX denotes Five Thousand Two Hundred and Sixty.

CCCCiij<sup>xx</sup>xvj reads Four Hundred, Fourscore and Sixteen.

*The DIRECTIONS and ORDERS for KEPYNGE of my  
LORDE'S HOUSE Verely.*

**T**HIS is the Assignement made by me and my Counsaill at Wresfill to Richard Gowge Countroller of my house and Thomas Percy Clark of the Kechynge of my said house stondynge charged with my said house Which ys for the hole expensys and kepyng of my said house for one hole Yere begynnyng on Monday the xxx<sup>th</sup> day of September which was Michaelmas day last past in the thyrd Yere of my Sovereigne Lorde Kynge Henry the viij<sup>th</sup> and endynge at Michaelmas next cumynge which shal be by the grace of God in the iij<sup>th</sup> yere of my said Sovereigne Lorde as the names of the Parcells that they shall have payd by th'hands of my Cofferers for the tyme beyng With the names of the Sommes that they shall pay hereafter folowyth in the Booke.

R E M A N E T H. \*

FURST there ys payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy as in the price of divers Vitalls and Stuff remanyng in my house of the Remaneth takyn at Michaelmas last past in the third yere of the reigne of my Sovereigne Lorde Kynge Henry the viij<sup>th</sup> and delyverd to the afore-said Richard Gowge Countroller of my house and Thomas Percy Clark the Kechynge of my said house charged with my said Countroller as parcell of th'assignement of the hole Somme for kepyng of my said house for oone hole Year begynnyng at the said Michaelmas last past and endynge

\* Remaneth, a corruption of the Latin Word Remanet, i. e. Stuff unspent.



ynge at Michaelmas next cummynge which shal be with the grace of God in the iiij<sup>th</sup> yere of Kynge Henry the viij<sup>th</sup> As the parcells with the prycys of the said Remanyth hereafter followyth delyvertt to theme. That is to say

Of Whete iij quarters dimid: after vjs. viij*d.* the quarter=xxiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Of Wyne a ton a hogishede & xj \* festrans after iiij*l.* xiiij*s.* iiij*d.* the ton =vj*l.* xvj*s.* xd.

Of Ale vij gallons after ij*d.* the gallon=xiiij*d.*

Of Breid cccv score ij loofys after vj loofys j*d.*=vjs. vj*d.*

Of Beire xiiij hogisheds dimid: contenyngc diij score xvj gallons after obol. quadr. the gallon=xliij*s.* vj*d.*

Of two † Stotts and iij Whies after xs. the pece oone with another=1*s.*

Of Mutons ccij after xvij*d.* the pece=xvij*l.* ijs. xd.

Of Beiff in the larder iij carcas after viij*s.* the carcas=xxxij*s.*

Of Mutons theire viij calys after xiiij*d.* the pece=ix*s.* iiij*d.*

Of Salt Fish ij after vj*d.* the pece=xij*d.*

Of Hoppys cclvj lb. after xiiij*s.* iiij*d.* the c.=xxxiiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Of White Salt j quarter dimid: after iiij*s.* the quarter=vjs.

Of Parisch Candle viij doffon xlb. after xij*d.* the doffon=viij*s.* xd.

Of Weik xij lb. after j*d.* obol. the lb.=xvij*d.*

Of Wax and Rosell myxt v lb. after ij*d.* the lb.=xv*d.*

Of Wax wrought in Torches xxxvj lb. after iiij*d.* the lb.=xiij*s.*

Of Wax wrought in ‡ Quarions j lb. dimid: after viij*d.* the lb.=xij*d.*

Of Wax wrought in Tapers j lb.=viij*d.*

Of Piper iij quarterons after xvj*d.* the lb.=xij*d.*

Of Mace and Clovves j quarteron after viij*s.* the lb.=ijs.

Of Gynger two unces after iiij*s.* the lb.=vj*d.*

Of Prones iiij lb. after j*d.* obol. the lb.=vj*d.*

Of Tornefole j lb. dimid. after ijs. the lb.=iiij*s.*

Of Sugar xlb. dimid. after iiij*d.* obol. the lb.=iiij*s.* xd. quadr.

Of Powder of Licoras j lb.=vj*d.*

Of Saunders j lb. iij quarterons after iij*s.* iiij*d.* the lb.=vs. xd.

Of Safferon j unce after xiiij*s.* iiij*d.* the lb.=xd.

Of

\* Sestrans, are Cisterns.

† A Stott is the Name in Yorkshire for a young Ox: a Whie is a young Heifer that has never had a Calf.

‡ A Quarion is a square lump of Wax with a Wick in the Center.

Of Datys dimid lb. after *vd.* the lb.=*ijd.* obul.

Of Blaynfeh Powder *ijj* quarterons after *xijd.* the lb.=*ixd.*

Of Granes *ijj* quarterons after *xijd.* the lb.=*ixd.*

Of Racyns of Corens *j* lb.=*ijd.*

Of Fagotts at Wrefill *mccccx* after *ijs.* *viijd.* the c.=*xxxvijs.* *viijd.*

M

Of Fagotts at Lekyngfeld *veclx* after *xvd.* the c.=*lxxs.*

Of Fagotts in the Westhaill at Lekyngfeld *m* after *xvd.* the c.=*xijs.* *vjd.*

Of Shids at Lekyngfeld in the Wodyarde *xxx* lode after *viijd.* the lode=  
*xxs.*

Of Hey at Lekyngfeld *clxxij* lode after *xvd.* the lode=*xijl.*

Of Hey at Wrefill *xlvj* lode after *xijd.* quadr. every lode=*ls.* *ixd.* obol.

‘The hole ys’=*lviijl.* *xxijd.*

And as it aperith more playnly by a bill of the said Remaneth signed with my hand which ys delyvert into the kepynge of the said Richard Gowge Countroller and Thomas Percy Clark of the Kitchynge.

#### W H E E T.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for *cv* score *xvj* quarters dimid. of Whete for th’expensys of my house for an hole Yere after *vs.* *viijd.* the quarter by estimation Somme=*lxxviijl.* *xvjs.* *viijd.* Whereof *xxxixl.* *viijs.* *ivd.* to be payd for the fyrst paymentt unto the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy at Saynt Andro day afore Cristymas for the provision of *v* score *xviiij* quarters *ij* bushells of Whete to serve my house bitwixt Candlemas last past and our Lady day in Lent next foloyng And *xxxixl.* *viijs.* *iiijd.* to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for the *ij<sup>th</sup>* paymentt at our Lady day in Lentt for the provision of *v* score *xviiij* quarters *ij* bushells of Whete to serve ‘my’ house frome our said Lady day to Michaelmas next after and so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the said Whete for an hole Yere ys=*lxxviijl.* *xvjs.* *viijd.*

#### M A L T E.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for *ccix* quarters *j* bushell of Maltt after *iiijs.* the quarter by estimation for th’expensys of my house for an hole Yere Somme=*xlxl.* *xvjs.* *vjd.* Whereof *xxiiijl.* *xvijs.* *iijd.* to be payd for the furst paymentt

mentt unto the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy at Sayntt Andrew day afore Cristynmas next cummynge for the provision of ciiij quarters dimid. and dimid: bushell of Maltt for to serve my house frome Michaelmas last past unto our said Lady day in Lentt next foloyng And xxiiijl. xvijjs. iij*d.* to be payd to theym for the second paymentt at our Lady day in Lentt for the provision of ciiij quarters dimid. and dimid. bushell of Maltt for to serve my said house frome our said Lady day in Lentt unto Michaelmas next after And so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the said Maltt for oone hole Yere ys=xlix*l.* xvjs. v*d.*

## B E E F I S.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for cxxiiij Beiffs for th'expensys of my house for an hole Yere Whereof v score ix Fatt Beiffs after xijjs. iiij*d.* a pece by estimacion to be bought at All Hallowtide for to serve my house from that tyme to Midfomer next after And xxiiij Leyn Beiffs after viijs. the pece by estimacion to be boght at Sayntt Elyn day and put into the Pastures assigned to my house to feyd for to serve my said house frome Midfomer aforesaid to Michaelmas next after The hole Somme of the said Beiffs ys iiij score v*l.* vs. iiij*d.* Whereof lxxij*l.* xijjs. iiij*d.* to be payd for the fyrst payment to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy at the foresaid All Hallowtide for the paymentt of the noubre of the Fats Beiffs afore named and xiiij*l.* xijs. to be payd for the secund paymentt at Saynt Elyn day for the paymentt of the noubre of the said leyn Beiffs to be bought to feed in my said Pastures assigned to my said house And so the hole Somme for the full contentacion of the said Beiffs for an hole Yere ys=iiij score v*l.* vs. iiij*d.*

## M U T T U N S.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for dclxvij Mutons for th'expensys of my house for an hole Yere after xx*d.* the pece by estimacion oone with another the flatt and the leyn Somme=lxvii*l.* xijjs. iij*d.* Whereof lx*l.* vijs. iij*d.* to be payd for the fyrst paymentt to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy at All Hallowtide for the provision of dclxvij Mutons to serve my house frome Michaelmas last past unto Lammes next cummynge And viij*l.* vs. to be payd to theme for the secund payment at Sayntt Elyn day for the

provision of v score xix Mutons to serve my house frome Lammes afore-  
said to Michaelmas next after And so the hole Somme for the full con-  
tentacion of the said Mutons for an hole Year ys=lxviiijl. xijs. ij*d*.

#### G A S C O I N W I N E. \*

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy to  
make provision for x ton ij hogisheds of Gascoigne Wyne for th'expenfys  
of my house for an hole Yere Viz. iij ton of Rede Wyne—v ton of Claret  
Wyne—and ij ton and ij hogisheds of White Wyne—after iiiijl. xijs. iiiij*d*.  
the ton by estimation Somme xlix*l*. Whereof xxiiij*l*. xs. to be payd to the  
said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for the fyrst payment at Sayntt  
Andro day afore Cristynmas for the provision of v ton and j hogishede of  
Gascoigne Wyne to be bought at the said Sayntt Andro day to serve my  
house frome that tyme unto our Lady day in Lentt next foloyng And  
xxiiij*l*. xs. to be payd to theme for the secund paymentt at our Lady day  
in Lentt for the provision of v ton and j hogishede of Gascoigne Wyne to  
serve my house frome our Lady day unto Michaelmas next after And so  
the hole Somme for full contentacion of the said Wyne for an hole Yere  
ys=xlix*l*.

#### P O O R K S.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for  
to make provision for xxv Poorks for th'expenfys of my house for an hole  
Yere after ijs. the pece by estimation Somme *ls*. Whereof xx*s*. to be payd  
to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for the fyrst paymentt at  
Sayntt Andrew day next cummyng for the provision of x Poorks to serve  
my

\* Gascoin Wine, viz. Red Wine—White Wine—Claret Wine.] The Claret Wine was  
what the Gascoines call at present Vin Clairet, being a pale Red Wine, as distinguished from  
deeper reds; and was the produce of a district near Bourdeaux called GRAVES, whence the  
English in ancient times fetched the wine they called CLARET, and concerning which many  
very particular regulations may be found in the old *Chronique de Bourdeaux*.

The Red Wine mentioned above was the coarse Red Wine, the growth of what they call  
the Palas or deep low clayey countries; of which there is a great district near Bourdeaux, that  
still produces this sort of Wine.

The White Wine was probably what we now call VIN DE GRAVES and PRINIAc, both of  
them the produce of that country, which was generally called Gascony by the English, who  
antiently applied this name to all that part of France which stretches away from the Loire to  
the Pyrennean Mountains.

my house frome the said Sayntt Andro day to Candlemas next after And xxxs. to be payd to theme for the secund paymentt at the said Candlemas for the provision of xv Poorks to serve my house frome the said Candlemas to Shroftide next after bicause of the more occupiynge of theme the said tyme in Meitts and otherwise And so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the said Poorks for an hole Yere ys=ls.

## V E E L I S.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for xxvij Veills for th'expensys of my House for an hole Year after xxd. the pece by estimacion Somme xlvjs. viij*d*. Whereof xxijjs. iiij*d*. to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for the fyrst paymentt at Sayntt Andrew day next cummynge for the provision of xiiij Veills to serve my house frome Michaelmas last past unto Saynt Elyn day next cummynge And xxijjs. iiij*d*. to be payd to theme for the secund paymentt at Saynt Elyn day for the provision of xiiij Veills to serve my house frome the said Saynt Elyn day unto Michaelmas next after And so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the said Veills for an hole Yere ys=xlvjs. viij*d*.

## L A M B E S.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for lx Lambes for th'expensys of my house for oone hole Yere Whereof x at xij*d*. the pece by estimacion to serve my house frome Cristynmas to Shroftide And l at xd. the pece by estimacion to serve my house frome Ester to Midfomer next after Somme ljs. viij*d*. Whereof xs. to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for the fyrst payment at Candlemas next cummynge And xlvjs. viij*d*. to be payd to theme for the secund paymentt at Sayntt Elyn day next cummynge And so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the said Lambes for oone hole Yere ys=ljs. viij*d*.

## S T O K F I S H.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for cxi Stokfisch for th'expensys of my house for an hole Yere after ij*d*. obol. the pece by estimacion All the said Fisch to be bought at Candlemas next cummynge to serve my house from Shroftide

to

to Ester next after and to be occupied frome the said Shroftide to Ester Viz. all the Lentt season Somme xxxiijs. iiij*d*. Which ys to be payd all to geder to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy at the said Candlemas bicause of the occupyng of theym in the said Lent foloyng And so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the said Stokfische for oone hole Year ys = xxxiijs. iiij*d*.

#### S A L T F I S H E.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for dcccexlij. Salt fisch for th'expenfys of my house for an hole Yere after iiij*d*. the pece by estimacion Somme xviiij*l*. xiiij*s*. Whereof xiiij*l*. xiiij*s*. to be payd to the sayd Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for the fyrst paymentt at All Hallowtide for the provision of dcccexlij Salt fisch to serve my house frome Michaelmas last past unto Sayntt Elyn day next cummyng And iiij*l*. to be payd unto theme for the secund paymentt at Sayntt Elyn day for the provision of cc Saltfisch to serve my house frome the said Sayntt Elyn day to Michaelmas next after And so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the said Saltfisch for an hole Yere ys=xviiij*l*. xiiij*s*.

#### W H Y T H E R I N G.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for ix barrells of White Herynge after xs. the barell by estimacion for th'expenfys of my house betwixt Shroftide and Ester next after Which ys to serve all the Lentt Season Somme iiij*l*. xs. which ys apoynted to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy all to geder at Candlemas next cummyng bicause it must be purveyed all at oons And so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the said White Herynge for an hole Yere ys=iiij*l*. xs.

#### R E D E H E R Y N G E.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for x cades of Rede Herynge for th'expenfys of my House from Shroftide to Ester next after Which ys to serve all the Lent Season after vjs. iiij*d*. the Cade by estimacion Somme lxiijs. iiij*d*. Which ys apoynted to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy all to geder at Candlemas next cummyng bicause it must be purveyd all at

oons

oons And so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the said Rede Herynge for oone hole Yere ys = lxijs. iiij*d*.

## S P R O O T I S.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for v cades of Sproytts for th'expensys of my House betwixt Shroftide and Ester next after Which ys to serve all the Lentt Season after ijs. the cade by estimacion Somme xs. Which ys apoynted to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy all to geder at Candlemas next, cummynge bicause it must be purveyd all at oons and so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the said Sproytts for oone hole Yeaere ys = xs.

## S A L M O N.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for ciiij score Saltt Salmon for th'expensys of my House frome Shroftid to Whitfontid next after Which ys to serve all the Lentt Season and to Whitfontide next foloyng after vjd. the pece by estimacion Somme cs. Which ys apoynted to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy all to geder at Seynt Andro day next cummynge bicause it must be purveyed all at oons And so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the said Saltt Salmon for oone hole Yere ys = cs.

## S A L T T S T U R G I O N.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for iij ferekyngs of Saltt Sturgion for th'expensys of my House from Shroftide to Ester next after Which ys to serve all the Lentt Season after xs. the ferekyng by estimacion Somme xxxs. Which ys apoynted to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy all to geder at Candlemas bicause it must be purveyd all at oons and so the hole Somme for the full contentacion of the said Saltt Sturgion for oone hole Yere ys = xxxs.

## S A L T T E L I S.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for v caggs of Saltt Elys for th'expensys of my House frome Shroftide to Ester next after Which ys to serve all the Lentt season

after iiij<sup>s</sup>. the cagg by estimacion Somme xx<sup>s</sup>. Which ys apoynted to be paid to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy all to geder at Candlemas next cummynge bicause it must be purveyd all at oons And so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the said Saltt Elys for oone hole Yere ys = xx<sup>s</sup>.

## F I E G G S.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for iiij coppetts of Fieggs for th'expensys of my House frome Shroftid to Ester next after Which ys to serve all the Lentt Season after xx<sup>d</sup>. the coppett by estimacion Somme v<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. Which ys apoynted to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy all to geder at Candlemas next cummynge bicause it must be purveyd all at oons And so the hole Somme for the full contentacion of the said Fieggs for oone hole Yere ys = v<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

## G R E A T R A S I N S.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for iiij coppetts of Great Rayfyns for th'expensys of my House from Shroftid to Ester next after Which ys to serve all the Lentt Season after xx<sup>d</sup>. the coppett by estimacion Somme v<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. Which ys appoynted to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy all togeder at Candlemas next cummynge bicause it must be purveyd all at oons And so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the said Great Rayfyns for oone hole Yere ys = v<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

## H O P P S F O R B R E W Y N G E.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for dlvj lb. of Hopps for Brewynge of Bere for th'expensys of my House for oone hole Yere after xiijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. the c by estimacion Somme lxxiijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. Whereof xls. to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for the fyrst payment at our Lady day in Lentt for the provision of ccc lb. Hopps to serve my House from Michaelmas last past unto Midfomer next after And xxxiijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. to be payd to theme for the secund payment att Midfomer for the provision of cclvj lb. Hopps to serve my said House frome Midfomer asorefaid unto Michaelmas next after And so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the said Hopps for an hole Yere ys = lxxiijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

H O N Y.



## H O N Y.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for a barell dimid. of Hony for th'expensys of my House for oone hole Yere after xxijs. the Barell by estimacion Somme xxxiijs. Whereof xjs. to be paid to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for the furst payment at Cristynmas next cummynge for the provision of half a barell of Hony for to serve for th'expensys of my said House frome Michaelmas last past unto Cristynmas aforesaid And xxijs. to be payd unto theme for the secund payment at our Lady day in Lentt next foloynge for the provision of oone hole barell of Hony to serve my House frome Cristynmas next cummyne unto Michaelmas next after And so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the said Hony for oone hole Yere ys = xxxiijs.

## O I L E.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for a barell dimid. of Oyll for th'expensys of my house for oone hole Yere The barell contenyng xxiiij gallons after xjd. ob. the gallon and ijd. les at all And after xxijs. xd. the barell by estimacion Somme xxxiijs. iijd. Whereof xjs. vd. to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for the fyrst paymentt at Cristynmas next cummynge for the provision of dimid. barell of Oyll for to serve for th'expensys of my House frome the said Cristynmas unto Shroftide And frome the said Shroftide unto Ester next after And xxijs. xd. to be payd unto theme for the secund paymentt at Shroftide aforesaid for the provision of oone hole barell of Oyll to serve for th'expensys of my said House unto Michaelmas than next foloynge And so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the said Oyll for frynge of Fish for oone hole Yere ys = xxxiijs. iijd.

## W A X E.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for cciiij score vij lb. dimid. of Wax for th'expensys of my House for oone hole Yere Viz. Syfz Pryketts Quarions and Torches after ixd. the lb. by estimacion Somme xijl. vs. viijd. obol. Whereof iijl. to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for the furst paymentt

paymentt at Criftnmas next cummynge for the provision of v score vij lb. Wax which did serve my house frome Michaelmas last past unto Criftnmas next after And iiij $\frac{1}{2}$ . vs. viij $\frac{1}{2}$ . obol. to be payd to theme for the secund payment at Candlemas next cummynge for the provision of v score xiiij lb. Wax to serve my said house frome Criftnmas unto Ester next after And iiij $\frac{1}{2}$ . to be payd unto theme for the thyrd paymentt and last at Midsomer for the provision of v score vij lb. dimid. of Wax to serve my said house from Ester aforesaid unto Michaelmas next after And so the hole Somme for the full contentacion of the said Wax for oone hole Yere ys = xij $\frac{1}{2}$ . vs. vij $\frac{1}{2}$ . obl.

## R O S I N.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for xxix lb. of Rosyn for Torches for th'expensys of my House for oone hole Yere after jd. obl. the lb. by estimation Somme iiij $\frac{1}{2}$ . xd. obl. Which ys apoynted to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy all to geder at Criftnmas next cummynge bicaufe it must be purveyd all at oons And so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the said Rosyn for oone hole Yere ys = iiij $\frac{1}{2}$ . xd. obol.

## W E I K F O R L I G H T Y S.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for li lb. Weik for to serve for all manner of lyghts of Wax for th'expensys of my House for oone hole Yere after ij $\frac{1}{2}$ . the lb. by estimation Somme viij $\frac{1}{2}$ . vjd. Which ys apoynted to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy at Sayntt Andro day next cummynge bicaufe it must be purveyd all at oons And so the hole Somme for the full contentacion of the said Weik for oone hole Yere ys = viij $\frac{1}{2}$ . vjd.

## B A Y S A L T T E.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for x quarters of Bay Saltt for th'expensys of my House for oone hole Yere after iiij $\frac{1}{2}$ . the quarter by estimation Somme xls. Whereof xxs. to be payd theme for the fyrst paymentt att Sayntt Andro day next cummynge for the provision of v quarters of Bay Saltt to serve my said House frome Michaelmas last past unto Shroftide And xs. to be payd

payd to theme for the secund paymentt att Ester next after for the provision of ij quarters dimid. of Bay Saltt to serve my House frome Shroftide aforefaid unto Midfomer next cummynge And xs. to be payd unto theme for the thyrd and last paymentt att Midfomer for the provision of ij quarters dimid. of Bay Saltt for to serve my said house frome Midfomer aforefaid unto Michaelmas next after And so the hole Somme for the full contentacion of the said Bay Saltt for oone hole Yere ys = xls.

## W H I T E S A L T T E.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for vj quarters dimid. of White Saltt for th'expensys of my house for oone hole Yere after iiij s. the quarter by estimacion Somme xxvj s. Whereof xijs. ys apoynted to be 'paid' to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for the fyrst paymentt at Sayntt Andro day for the provision of iij quarters of White Saltt to serve my House frome Michaelmas last past unto our Lady day in Lentt next after And xiiij s. to be payd unto theme for the secund paymentt and last at our Lady day in Lentt for the provision of iij quarters dimid. Saltt to serve my house frome our Lady day in Lentt unto Michaelmas next after And so the hole Somme for the full contentacion of the said White Saltt for oone hole Yere ys = xxvj s.

## P A R I S H E C A N D E L L.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for iiij score xj doillon ij lb. of Parisch Candle for th'expensys of my House for oone hole Yere after xij d. the doillon by estimacion Somme iiij l. xjs. ij d. Which ys apoynted to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy at Michaelmas next in th'end of the said Yere bicause the Talow ys myne owne And nott be rekynned for unto the said Michaelmas in th'end of the said Yere And so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the said Parische Candle for oone hole Yere ys = iiij l. xjs. ij d.

## V I N A C R E.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for xl gallons of Vinacre for th'expensys of my house for oone hole Yere after iiij d. the gallon by estimacion Somme xiijs. iiij d. Whereof vjs. viij d. ys apoynted to be payd to the said Richard Gowge.

and Thomas Percy for to make provision for xl gallons of Vinacre for th'expenfys of my houle for oone hole Yere after iiij*d.* the gallon by estimation Somme xiijs. iiij*d.* Whereof vjs. viij*d.* ys apoynted to be payd to the faid Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for the fyrst paymentt at Sayntt Andro day for the provision of xx gallons of the faid Vinacre to serve my House frome Michaelmas last past unto our Lady day in Lentt And vjs. viij*d.* to be payd unto theme for the secund paymentt and last at our Lady day in Lentt aforefaid for the provision of other xx gallons of Vinacre to serve my houle frome our Lady day in Lentt aforefaid unto Michaelmas next foloyng And so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the faid Vinacre for oone hole Yere yff the faid Vinacre cannott be made of myne owne Laggs of my Cellar ys = xiijs. iv*d.*

## V E R G E O U S.

ITEM to be payd to the faid Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for iiij score x gallons of Vergeous for th'expenfys of my houle for oone hole Yere after iij*d.* the gallon by estimation Somme xxijs. vj*d.* Whereof vjs. vj*d.* ys apoynted to be payd to the faid Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for the fyrst paymentt at Candlemas for the provision of xxx gallons of Vergeous to serve my houle frome Michaelmas last past unto our Lady day in Lentt And xvs. to be payd unto theme for the secund and last paymentt at Ester for the provision of lx gallons of Vergeous to serve my houle frome our faid Lady day in Lentt unto Michaelmas next foloyng And so the hole Somme for the full contentacion of the faid Vergeous for oone hole Yere ys = xxijs. vj*d.*

## L Y N N O N C L O T H E.

ITEM to be payd to the faid Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for lxx elnys of Lynon Cloth yerde brode Which must serve for all manner of Lynon that must be occupied for th'expenfys of myne houle for oone hole Yere after viij*d.* the elne by estimation Furst for viij Boordeclothes yerde brode for the Hall Viz. For oone Boorde Cloth in lenght v elns iij quarters—And for vij other Boordeclothes every of theym of iiij elnys longe—oone to the Knyghts boord in the great Chambre of v elnys iij quarters longe—oone Ewery Cloth ij elnys longe—two Wefchyng Towells for my Lorde to wesch with for the Ewery ij elnys long a pece and a quarter brode—iiij Towells for Carvers and Sew-

ers

ers of ij elnys long a pece and a quarter dimid. brode—xviij Napkyns vij elnys and a quarter after a yerde longe and half a yerde brode every pece—for a Cupbard Cloth of ij breids for the Sellar iiij elnys Viz. ij elnys longe and ij yerds brode a pece—A single Cupbard Cloth for the said Seller ij elnys longe and a yerde brode—for two Berynge Towells for the Pantre two elnys dimid. after ij elnys longe and a quarter dimid. brode a pece—viij Pantre Towells for Lyverys ij yerds after a quarter brode and a yerde longe a pece—A Portpayne for the said Pantre an elne longe and a yerd brode—two Dreflor Clothes for the Kechvnge ix ‘elnys’ after iiij Elnys dimid. longe and a Yerde brode a pece—Somme of all the said Clothe ys xlvjs. viij*d*. Which ys apoynted to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy at Sayntt Andro day next cummynge all to geder bicause it must be purveyd all at oons And so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the said Lynon Cloth for oone hole Yere ys = xlvjs. viij*d*.

## R U G H E V E S S E L L.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for the hyre of c doffon of Rughe Vessell to serve my house for oone hole Yere after iiij*d*. the hyre of every doffon by estimacion Somme xls. Wherof xiijs. iiij*d*. ys apoynted to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for the fyrst paymentt at Cristynmas for the hyre of xl doffon of the said Rughe Vessell to serve my house in the tyme of Cristynmas next cummynge And xiijs. iiij*d* to be payd to theme for the secund paymentt at Ester next after for the hyre of xl doffon of the said Rughe Vessell to serve my house the said tyme of Ester And xiijs. iiij*d*. to be payd unto theme for the thyrde and last paymentt at Whitson-day next cummynge for the hyre of other xl doffon of Rughe Vessell to serve my house at the same tyme of Whitsonday And so the hole Somme for the full contentacion for the hyre of the said Rughe Pewder Vessell for oone hole Yere ys = xls.

## B R A S S P O T T I S.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for ij Bras Potts for to serve my said house for oone hole Yere after xiijs. ij*d*. the pece by estimacion Somme xxvjs. iiij*d*. Which ys apoynted to be payd unto the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy

Percy at Sayntt Andro day next cummynge all to geder bicaufe they must be purveyd all at oons for to serve my said house at Cristynmas foloynge And so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the byinge of the said ij Bras Potts ys = xxvjs. iiij*d*.

## M U S T A R D E.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for clx gallons of Mustard to be redy made in the Squyllery for th'expensys of my house for oone hole Yere after ij*d*. quad: the gallon and ij*d*. more at all by estimacion Somme xxxiiij*s*. iiij*d*. Whereof xvijs. ij*d*. ys apoynted to be paid to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for the fyrst paymentt at our Lady day in Lentt to make provision for iiij score x gallons of the said Mustard to serve my house frome Michaclmas last past unto our Lady day in Lentt aforesaid And xvijs. ij*d*. to be paid unto theme for the secund and last paymentt at Midfomer for the provision of other iiij score x gallons of the said Mustard to serve my house frome our said Lady day in Lentt unto Michaelmas next foloynge And so the hole Somme for the full contentacion of the said Mustard for oone hole Yere ys = xxxiiij*s*. iiij*d*.

## S T O N E C R U S I S.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for xx doffon of stoone Crosez for to serve my house for oone hole Yere after v*d*. the doffon by estimacion Somme xs. Whereof vs. ys apoynted to be paid unto the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for the fyrst paymentt at Sayntt Andro day next cummynge for the provision of x doffon Crosez to serve my house frome Michaelmas last past unto Ester next after And vs. to be paid unto theme for the secund paymentt and last at Ester for the provision of other x doffon of Stoone Crosez to serve my house frome the said Ester unto Michaelmas next foloynge And so the hole Somme for the full contentacion of the said Stoone Crosez for oone hole Yere ys = xs.

## C O U N T E R F O O T V E S S E L L.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for the byinge of two Garnysch of Counterfeitt Vessell for servyng of my house an hole Yere after xxxvs. the Garnysch by estimacion Somme lxx*s*. Which

Which ys apoynted to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy all to geder at Sayntt Andro day next cummynge bicaufe they must be purveyd all to geder And so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the said Counterfeitt Vessell ys = lxxx.

## RUGHE PEWTER VESSEL.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for the byinge of vj doffon Rugh Pewter Vessell for servynge of my house for oone hole Yere after vjs. viij*d*. the doffon by estimacion Somme xls. Which ys apoynted to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy all to geder at Sayntt Andro day afore Cristynmas next cummyne bicaufe they must be purveyd all att oons And so the hole Somme for full contentacion for the byinge of the said Rugh Pewter Vessell ys = xls.

## ALL MANNER OF SPICES.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for all manner of Spices for th'expensys of my house for oone hole Yere; Viz. of Piper l lb. j quarteron dimid.—Rafyns of Corens ciiij score lb.—Prones cxxxj lb. dimid.—Gynger xxj lb. dimid.—Mace vj lb.—Clovvez ij lb. dimid.—Sugour ciiij score lb. j quarteron—Cinamom xvij lb. ij quarterons dimid.—Allmonds cxxxij lb.—Daytts xxx lb.—Nuttmuggs j lb. j quarteron—\* Granes vij lb.—Tornesolle x lb. dimid.—† Saunders x lb.—Powder of Annes ij lb. j quarteron—Rice xix lb.—Counfetts xix lb. dimid.—‡ Galyngga j quarteron—Longe Piper dimid. lb.—Blaynshe Powder ij lb.—And Safferon ij lb.—Somme of all the said Spices by estimacion ys xxv*l*. xix*s*. vij*d*. quad. Whereof xiiij*l*. ys apoynted to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for the fyrst paymentt at Sayntt Andro day next cummynge for the provision of all manner of Spices for to serve my house frome Michaelmas last past

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\* Granes are probably what are now called "Granes of Paradise," small pungent seeds brought from the East Indies, much resembling Cardamum Seeds in appearance, but in properties approaching nearer to pepper. See Lewis's *Materia Medica*, p. 293.

† Saunders. This fragrant wood, brought from the East-Indies, was principally used for colouring the confectiions red, as Saffron was for tinging them yellow. See Lewis, p. 517.

‡ Galyngga; Lat. *Galanga*; is the root of a grassy-leaved plant brought from the East-Indies, of an aromatic smell, and hot, biting, bitterish taste, anciently among other spices, but now almost laid aside. See Lewis, p. 286.

unto our Lady day in Lentt next foloynge And *vj*l. to be payd unto theme for the secund paymentt at our Lady day in Lentt for the provision of all manner of Spices to serve my house frome our said Lady day in Lentt unto Midfomer next foloynge And *vj*l. *xixs. vijd.* quad. to be payd to theme for the thyrd and last paymentt at Midfomer next cummynge for the provision of all manner of Spices to serve my house frome the said Midfomer unto Michaelmas next foloynge And so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the said Spices for oone hole Yere *ys=xxvj. xixs. vijd.*

## S E E C H O L Y S.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for *iiij* score Chawder of Seecolys for th'expenfys of my house for oone hole Yere Whereof *xx* Chawder after *iiij*s. *ijd.* the Chawder And *lx* Chawder after *vs.* the Chawder by estimacion Somme *xixl. iijs. iiijd.* Whereof *xvj.* *ys* apoynted to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for the fyrst paymentt at Sayntt Andro day next cummynge for the provision of *lx* Chawder of Seecolys to serve my house frome Michaelmas last past unto our Lady day in Lentt next after And *iiij*l. *iijs. iiijd.* to be payd to theme for the secund and last paymentt at our Lady day in Lentt for the provision of *xx* Chawder of Seecolys to serve my house frome our Lady day afore unto Michaelmas next after And so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the said Seecolys for oone hole Yere *ys= xixl. iijs. iiijd.*

## C H A R C H O L I S.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for *xx* quarters of Charcolys for th'expenfys of my house for oone hole Yere after *xijd.* the quarter with the cariage Somme *xxs.* Which *ys* apoynted to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy all to geder at Sayntt Andro day next cummynge bicause they must be purveyd all at oons for to serve in the tyme of Cristynmas next after Which *ys* bicause the Smook of the Seecolys wold hurtt myne Arras when it *ys* hunge And so the hole Somme of full contentacion for the said Charcolys for oone hole Yere *ys=xxs.*

## F A G O O T S.



## FAGOOT S.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for mmmccclx Fagotts which ys for Bakynge and Brewynge for th'expensys of my house for oone hole Yere after ijs. viij*d*. the c by estimation Somme iiij*l*. xij*s*. ij*d*. Which ys apoynted to be payd to theme all to geder at Candlemas next cummynge bicause they must be purveyd all at oons And so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the said Fagotts for oone hole Yere ys=iiij*l*. xij*s*. ij*d*.

## GREET WOOD E.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for lxiiij loodd of Greatt Wodd for th'expensys of my house for oone hole Yere after xij*d*. the loode with the cariage oone with another by estimation Somme lxiiij*s*. Which ys apoynted to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy at Candlemas all togeder Which ys bicause Colys will not byrne withowte Wodd And so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the said Greatt Wodd for oone hole Yere ys=lxiiij*s*.

## OOTT Y S.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to make provision for v score quarters of Oytes for th'expensys of my Horses in Household for oone hole Yere after ijs. the quarter by estimation Somme x*l*. Whereof c*s*. ys apoynted to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for the fyrst paymentt att Cristynmas next cummynge for the provision of i quarters Oyts to serve for th'expensys of my said Hors in Household frome Michaelmas last past unto our Lady day in Lentt next after And c*s*. to be payd to theme for the secund and last paymentt att Ester for the provision of other i. quarters of Ottes for th'expensys of my said Hors in Household frome our Lady day aforefaid unto Michaelmas next after And so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the said Ottes for an hole Yere ys=x*l*.

## BORD WAGIS.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to pay for the Boord Waigies of divers of my Servantts who be putt to Boord.

Boord Waigies att certain tymes of the Yere for divers causes by estimation  $x\text{ l}$ . Which ys apoynted to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy att Michaelmas next foloyng in th'end of the said Yere for full contentacion of the said Boord Waigies  $=x\text{ l}$ .

#### REWARDS TO PLAYERS.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for Rewards to Players for Playes playd in Christynmas by Stranegers in my house after  $xx\text{ d}$ . every play by estimation Somme  $xxx\text{ iijs. iiij d}$ . Which ys apoynted to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy at the said Christynmas in full contentacion of the said Rewardys  $=xxx\text{ iijs. iiij d}$ .

#### LAUNDERS OF HOUSEHOLD.

ITEM to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for to pay to the Launders of Houschold for the Wefchyng of all the Lynonn Stuff belongyng to my house Viz. the Chapell the Ewery the Sellar the Pantre the Kechyng and the Wardrobe for the space of oone hole Yere by estimation  $=xlv\text{ js. viij d}$ . Whereof  $x\text{ js. viij d}$ . ys apoynted to be payd to the said Richard Gowge and Thomas Percy for the fyrst paymentt at Cristynmas for to pay for the Wefchyng of the said Lynonn Stuff of Houschold frome Michaelmas last past unto Cristynmas aforefaid And  $x\text{ js. viij d}$ . to be payd to theme for the secund paymentt at our Lady day in Lentt to pay for the Wefchyng of all the said Lynonn Stuff of Houschold frome Cristynmas aforefaid unto our said Lady day And  $x\text{ js. viij d}$ . to be payd unto theme for the thyrd paymentt at Midfomer for to pay for the Wefchyng of all the said Lynonn Stuff of Houschold frome our Lady day aforefaid unto the said Midfomer And  $x\text{ js. viij d}$ . to be payd unto theme for the  $iiij^{\text{th}}$  and last paymentt at Michaelmas for to pay for the Wefchyng of all the said Lynonn Stuff of Houschold frome Midfomer aforefaid unto Michaelmas next after And so the hole Somme for full contentacion of the said Wefchyng of all the said Lynonn Stuff of Houschold for oone hole Yere is  $=xlv\text{ js. viij d}$ .

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T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

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For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

PORTRAIT OF THOMAS RADCLIFF, EARL OF SUSSEX.

**T**HE original Picture from which this Engraving was made is in the collection of his Grace the Duke of Dorset at Knole in Kent; it is painted on board, but the name of the artist, or the year in which it was done, are not known.

Thomas Radcliff, Earl of Suffex, Viscount Fitzwalter, Baron Egremont and Burnel, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Chief Justice of all the royal forests, parks, chafes and warrens, on this side Trent, Captain General of the gentlemen pensioners and gentlemen at arms, Lord Chamberlain of the household, and Privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth, was one of the greatest and most eminent characters that flourished during the reigns of Henry VIII. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, and was by each of them employed on the most important affairs during their several reigns. He was most faithful to his sovereign Henry VIII. was possessed of an invincible soul, brave and fortunate in the field, and in the cabinet a most prudent counsellor. \* He was a goodly gentleman, and of a brave noble nature, true and constant to his friends and servants, and noted for honesty. A very excellent soldier, being one of the Queen's martialists, who did very good service in Ireland at her first accession, till she recalled him to the court, where she made him Lord

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\* See Lloyd's State Worthies, page 489, et seq.

Chamberlain; and though he was not endowed with the cunningness and dexterity of others, yet upon his death-bed he gave his friends a caveat whom they should beware. His words (saith Sir Robert Naunton) are these: "I am now passing into another world, and must leave you to your fortunes, and to the Queen's graces, but beware of the Gypsie, for he will be too hard for you all, you know not the beast so well as I do. His prowess and integrity drew the soldiers after him, Leicester's courtship and cunning the courtiers, Cecil's prudence and service the statemen."

This Thomas Radcliff, Lord Fitz Walter, second Earl of Suffex of that surname, was twice Lord Deputy of Ireland. By his prudence he prevented the breaking out of an actual rebellion in that kingdom; and no wonder if in his time it rained not war there, seeing his diligence dispersed the clouds before they could gather together. Thus he who cures a disease may be skillfullest, but he that prevents it is the best physician. Being called home by the Queen to be Lord Chamberlain, a constant court faction was maintained between him and Robert Earl of Leicester; these two parties dividing the court, whilst the Cecilians, as neuters, did look upon them; Suffex had a great estate left by his ancestors, Leicester as great given or restored him by the Queen. Suffex was the honest man and greater soldier, Leicester the more facetious courtier and deep politician, not for the general good, but his own particular profit. Great was the animosity betwixt them, and what in vain the Queen endeavoured, death performed, taking this Earl away, and so the competition ended. New Hall in Essex was the place (if not of his birth) of his principal habitation. He lieth buried in the church of St. Olave's, Hart-street, London.

The first of Queen Elizabeth found this brave Earl commanding Ireland in peace and plenty, with three hundred and twenty horse, and eight hundred and sixty foot, prudently garrisoned, and well paid; and the second employed him thither again, with instructions that he should beware, above all things, lest the Irish, being an uncivil people, and therefore the more superstitious, should, by the cunning practices of the French, be excited to rebellion under the pretext of religion.

2d. That he should fortify Ophale with castles and forts.

3d. That he should engage the soldiers with large possessions.

4th. That

4th. That the Irish nobility should hold their estates in fee.

5th. That he should improve the Queen's revenues moderately, and reduce her exchequer there to the form of that in England.

At what time Maximilian the Emperor courted Queen Elizabeth, whom all Englishmen wished married, all Protestants married to a Protestant, and the Earl of Leicester had designed for himself, there arose a deadly feud in the English court between the Earl of Suffolk, that favoured the match upon common principles of government, and the Earl of Leicester who opposed it upon a private design of his own, certainly very great and shameful hopes do they foster, who have already attained things beyond hopes. The open-hearted Earl would call his antagonist an upstart, that they had but two ancestors, his father a traitor, and his grandfather a publican. Thus the court is divided, the Earls are always attended with their armed guards, until the Queen, who took pleasure in the innocent emulation of her woman, became fearful of the dangerous contests of her favourites, and rather skinned over than healed the rupture.

At the Emperor's court, whither he is sent with the order of St. George, he presseth the marriage closely, as much out of love to his country as hatred to Leicester; having nothing more ordinary in his discourse, than that a foreign prince was to be preferred before the noblest Englishman, the three grand things of Honour, Power, and Wealth, who was joined with him rather as his guardian than his colleague, opposed privately, until a few fond scruples broke the most solemn negotiations, wherein yet this Earl behaved himself with a gallantry that gained him a familiarity from the Emperor, a reverence from the Archduke, a respect from the people, and his mistress a kindness in that court, that stood her in a great stead against the attempts of Spain and Rome.

From Germany he returned with much Honour to command in the North with more, where he and his old settlers at court discovered the grand plot in the North, as Hunsdon and his old soldiers at Berwick defeated it, and both harrassed the Scottish borders, all things yielding to those two grand disposers of the world, now predominant in England, wisdom and Cecil at home, arms and Hunsdon abroad, and both with Suffolk at home, now for his approved wisdom and fidelity made Privy Counsellor, and abroad always Lord General.

Of

Of many I pitch on this one argument of the greatness of his mind, that he scorned to trample the prostrate, that he had a just passion, but not an unworthy malice for an enemy, tho' he had a generous goodness to pity when unhappy, as well as a brave spirit to contest with when injurious. The lesser fry of adversaries railed against this great one and pleaded for Leicester, when his practice against Anjou's marriage with the Queen confined him to the castle of Windsor; and his menaces had cast him to the tower of London, had not my Lord, minding more the common interest than his private resentments, first moderated the Queen's passions with reason, and then overcame it with this jest, you must allow lovers their jealousy. He succeeded his father in his fortune, and in his favour, his prudence and resolution promoting him to the government of Ireland and the North. His good husbandry and skill in surveying, making him Justice in Eyre of all the parks beyond Trent; and his comely presence advancing him Lord Chamberlain. Queen Elizabeth poised her state by factions abroad, and parties at home, her chiefest wisdom lying in her general correspondence and compliance and distance from one another. My Lord of Suffex left this memorial behind him, that for raising men to stick to a side is necessary; for great men to be indifferent is wise; and this, that he and my Lord of Leicester cleared and purged the court; their cross observations refining each person that was admitted to court, none daring any injustice while Leicester observed him on the one hand, and Suffex punished him on the other. Then no deserving person could be excluded by the one that could serve his prince, not any undeserving one admitted that might disparage him, one interest being sure to receive the one, as the other was to exclude the other.

Divers persons, saith one, of equal authority, though both wicked, do in experience produce more justice, than a greater probity in a single individual hath been heard to pronounce. In a divided court the creatures of one party being the enemies of another, no less powerful; and so they both become liable to accusation, or capable of defence; and from the sparkles of this clashing, not only persons and actions, but the publick councils came to be refined from the rusts and cankers that grow by an unanimity. Faction can be as little spared in a monarchy as an eye or an ear, as through which the prince hath a clearer apprehension of his own and others affairs, than he can have when his followers are all agreed:  
through

through the percussioſion of equal factions, as through that of flint and ſteel, all things coming to light by debates that might either advance or eclipse a prince's glory.

When my Lord of Suffex could not overbear Leiceſter with power, he did it with policy; and by yielding to him conquered him: for as he obſerved when he and his friends retired, Leiceſter and his ſub-divided; and he was checked more by the ambition he taught his own followers, than by the competition of his adverſaries. When factions are carried too high and too violently, it is a ſign of weakneſs in princes, and much to the prejudice of their authority and buſineſs.

The motions of factions under kings, ought to be like the motions as the Aſtronomers ſpeak of the inferior orbs, which may have their proper inclination, but yet are ſtill quietly carried by the higher primum mobile. Queen Elizabeth had an happy time of it, if it were but for this, that her favourites diviſions were but for this, for thereby ſhe attained the knowledge of all things that happened, ſo as no ſuit or deſign paſſed the royal aſſent, before ſhe underſtood as much of reaſon as enemies or friends could bring for or againſt it.

The character this third great Lord of his family left behind him, was, This year died a man of great ſpirit and faithfulneſs to his country; and therefore none freer than he of his thoughts, none ſounder than he in his counſels. Nor did this freedom of communication betray his future reſolutions to the diſcovery of his enemies, as they opened his heart to the obſervation of his prince, through a ſeeming unconfſtancy not of words but of action; not his weakneſs but his nimbleneſs; the bird on the wing is ſafe: he could ſo often vary, as it was not eaſy to diſcover where or when he would be buzzing and give the blow; by which unſteady carriage he ſo befooled his adverſary with their ſpies and penſioners, as they were at a loſs what to inform the patrons of, or themſelves how to reſolve. Fortune and conduct ſet up this favourite, it falling in the character as at *Primero* and other plays, wherein fortune is directed and conducted by art. The beſt and ſubtleſt gameſter may loſe if it croſs him, but if it ſmiles and favours he knoweth beſt how to manage and govern it. Five things raiſed this perſon to a reſpect as great as his fortune, to be as high in the Queen's favour as he was in his deſcent:

1. Civility ſet off with ſtate.

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2. A pleasing modesty of countenance and affability of speech, commanded with gravity.

3. A boldness attended with patience.

4. A great capacity enlivened with as great dexterity.

5. An integrity secured with wariness in the dark, of which quality both in his expression and in his actions he wrapped himself, as the sepia to preserve herself undiscovered, doth shed forth about her a quantity of blushes in her blood to hide herself from the fisherman.

For a particular account of the actions of this great nobleman, who was equally distinguished as a soldier and statesman, we refer our readers to Hollenshead and other Historians, who have faithfully recorded the several transactions in which he bore so considerable a part.

We shall close these Memoirs with a plate, representing the very elegant tomb erected in Boreham church, Essex, to the memory of this nobleman, his father and grandfather, which a correspondent has favoured us with.

TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

**I**NCLOSED I send you a Sketch I took in the year 1765 \*, of the top of a very curious monument made by Richard Stephens, of Holland, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth †, and set up in Suffex chancel in Boreham church, Essex, for Robert, Henry, and Thomas Radcliff, Earls of Suffex, as you will see by the following inscriptions, which I took from the monument at the time I made my Drawing, if I may so call it.

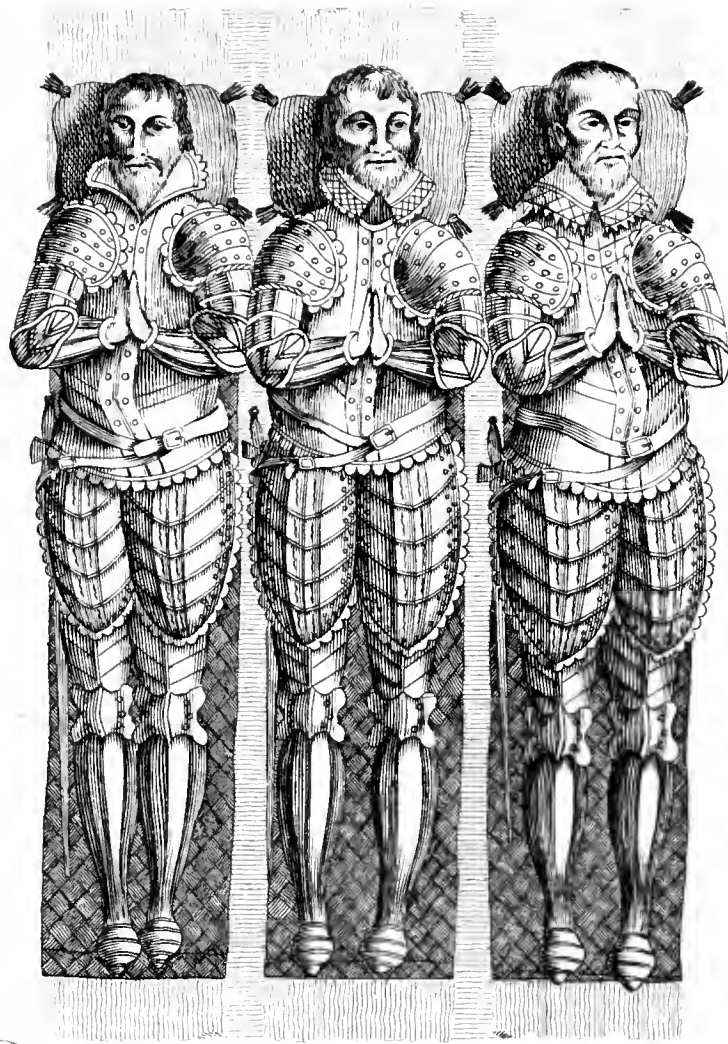
R. B.

\* I wish I could have made a better. I did hear that a Mr. Street, about a year or two after, made a high finished Drawing of it, but did not learn who has it, otherwise should refer you to it instead of my Sketch.

† See Walpole's Anecdotes, Vol. I. pag. 172.

I. Beati





*The MONUMENT of the SUSSEX FAMILY*  
*in Boreham Church Essex*  
*Engraved from the Original Drawing.*  
*Pub:<sup>d</sup> by Rich<sup>d</sup> Godfrey April 1 1733:*



## I.

Beati mortui qui in Domino moriuntur, requiescunt a laboribus suis et opera eorum sequuntur eos.

ROBERTUS RADCLIF miles, comes Suffexiæ, vice comes Fitzwalter, baro de Egremond et de Burnel, eques auratus prænobilis ordinis Garterii, magnus camerarius Angliæ, et camerarius hospitii magni Henrici Regis Octavi, ac eidem e consiliis privatis. Præliis in Gallia commissis, aliquoties inter primos ductores honoratus. In aliis belli, pacisque, consultationibus, non inter postremos habitus. Æquitatis, justitiæ, constantiæ, magnum ætate sua columen. Obiit 27 die Novemb. anno Domini 1542. Ætatis suæ      Sepultusq. primo Londini, inde corpus huc translatum ultima voluntate Thomæ comitis Suffexiæ nepotis sui.

Conjuges habuit	{	Elisab. Sororem. Hen : ducis Buckinghamii.
		Marg. Sororem comitis Darbei.
		Mariam Sororem Jo. Arundel Equ :
Elizabethæ filii	{	Georgius patre vivente mortuus.
		Henricus prox : comes Suffexiæ.
		Humfreius, miles.
Margaretæ filiæ	{	Anna, nupta domino Wharton.
		Margareta, nupta domino Montacute.
Mariæ filius		Johannes Radclif, miles.

Thus Englished :

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labours, and their works follow them.

ROBERT RADCLIFF, earl of Suffex, viscount Fitzwalter, baron Egremond and Burnel; an honorable knight of the most noble order of the garter, lord chamberlain of England, and of the household to the mighty Henry the Eighth, and one of his privy counsellors.

In the wars in France he distinguished himself among the first leaders; and in all consultations either of war or peace, he was reckoned among the chief. He was the great standard of equity, justice, and fidelity in his time.

He died November 27, 1542, aged      He was first buried in London, but his body was removed hither afterwards for interment, at the dying request of Thomas earl of Suffex, his grandson.

He

He wedded	{	Elizabeth, sister of Henry duke of Buckingham. Marg: sister to the earl of Derby. Mary, sister to Jo. Arundel, knt.
Elizabeth's sons	{	George, who died in the time of his father. Henry, afterwards earl of Suffex. Humphry.
Daughters of	{	Ann, married to Lord Wharton. Margaret
Margaret	{	Margaret, espoused to Lord Montacute.
Son of Mary	{	John Radcliff, Esq.

## II.

Post mortem erit judicium, ac nomina justorum manifestabuntur, et improborum opera patebunt.

HENRICUS RADCLIF, comes Suffexiæ, vice comes Fitzwalter, baro de Egremond et de Burnel, eques auratus prænobilis ordinis Garterii, capitali justitiarius, et justitiarius itinerans, omnium forestarum, parcorum chacearum, et warrenarum regiæ majestatis citra Trentam, locum tenens Norfolkiæ, et Suffolkiæ, et capitaneus generalis exercitus reginæ Mariæ, quo ipsam e tumultu regni auspicandi vindicavit. Præliis in Gallia confectis, ac aliis legationibus ibidem habitis, cum nobilium principibus aliquoties honoratus. In aliis belli, pacis que negotiationibus inter primarios habitus. Magnum constantiæ religionis, fideique testimonium, præcipue sub mortem exhibuit.

Obiit 5 die Februarii, anno Domini 1556, Ætatis suæ

Sepultusque primo Londini; inde corpus huc translatus ultima voluntate Thomæ comitis Suffexiæ filii sui.

Conjuges habuit { Elifab. filiam Tho. Ducis Norfolkiæ.  
Annam filiam Philippi Caltrop equitis.

Thus Englished:

After death shall be the judgment, when the names of the righteous shall be made manifest, and the actions of the wicked displayed.

HENRY RADCLIFF earl of Suffex, vice. Fitzwalter, baron Egremond and Burnel, an honourable knight of the most noble order of the garter, chief justice and ranger of all the royal forests, parks, chaces and warrens on this side the Trent, lord lieut. of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and captain general of the forces of queen Mary (at which time he rescued her from the disorders that affected the beginning of her reign). Upon  
the

the conclusion of hostilities in France, and all his embassies there, he was honoured among the chief of the nobility; and in all negotiations both of peace and war, was esteemed one of the first ambassadors.

He ever displayed the most convincing testimony of constancy, religion, and fidelity; more particularly at his departure.

He died the 5th day of February, 1556, aged

He was first interred at London, from whence his body was conveyed hither, at the dying request of his son, Thomas earl of Suffex.

He espoused { Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas duke of Norfolk.  
Ann, daughter of Philip Caltrop, knt.

### III.

*Pretiosa in conspectu domini mors justorum.*

THOMAS RADCLIFF miles, comes Suffexiæ, vicecomes Fitzwalter, baro de Egremond, et de Burnel, eques auratus prænobilis ordinis Garterii, capitalis justitarius omnium forestarum, parcorum, chacearum, wardenarum regiæ Majestatis citra Trentam. Capitaneus generosorum Pencionariorum et generosorum ad arma. Camerarius hospitii reginæ Elisabethæ, et e consiliis privatis. Duas amplissimas legationes Reginæ Mariæ ad Imperatorem Carolum quintum, et regem Hispaniæ; tertiamq; serenissimæ reginæ Elisabethæ ad imperatorem Maximilianum obivit. Prorex Hiberniæ, ipsam per annos novem subjugatis rebellibus pecavit, Scotiamq; ipsis adhærentem spoliavit. Præses borealis Provin: Angliæ, Perduelles profligavit. Scotiamq; ipsis faventem, multis castellas captis dirutisque iterum vastavit. Magno Henrico regi Octavo, heroicæ et ipsius progeniei propagandæ semper fidelissimus. Inviæctus animo: semper belloque fortis et felix: Pace consiliarius prudentis: linguarum varietate facundus, vitæ inculpatæ, etc.

Obit 9 die Junii anno Domin 1583 Ætatis 57.

Conjuges habuit { Elisab. filiam Tho. Comitiss Southampt.  
Franciscam, filiam Gulielmi Sidnei Equitis.

Unica filia ex priore uxore, prima infantia mortuus.

Heredem reliquit fratrem, Henricum proxime comitem Suffexiæ.

Thus Englished:

The death of the righteous is precious in the sight of the Lord.

THOMAS RADCLIFF, earl of Suffex, viscount Fitzwalter, baron Egre-

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mond

mond and Burnel, an honorable knight of the most noble order of the garter, chief justice of all the royal forests, parks, chafes and warrens, on this side the Trent, captain general of the gent. pensioners and gent. at arms; lord chamberlain of the household, and privy counsellor to queen Elizabeth. He executed two very considerable embassies from queen Mary to the emperor Charles the Fifth, and king of Spain; and a third from his royal mistress Elizabeth to the emperor Maximilian. He was viceroy in Ireland, and for nine years together suppressed all rising rebellions there, and prevented Scotland from uniting with them. He was govetnor of the English northern province, where he routed the rebels, and the Scotch who encouraged them, laying waste their castles, again taking or destroying numbers. He was most faithful to his mighty sovereign Henry the Eighth, and his heroic race. He was possessed of an invincible soul; alike brave and fortunate in the field, and in the cabinet a most prudent counsellor. He was skilled in most languages, and of an uncorrupt life, &c.

He died the 9th day of June, 1583, aged 57.

He married { Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas earl of Southampton.  
 Frances, daughter of William Sidney, kn.

He had one daughter by his former wife, who died in her infancy.

Henry, afterwards earl of Suffex, succeeded him in his titles and estate.

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TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

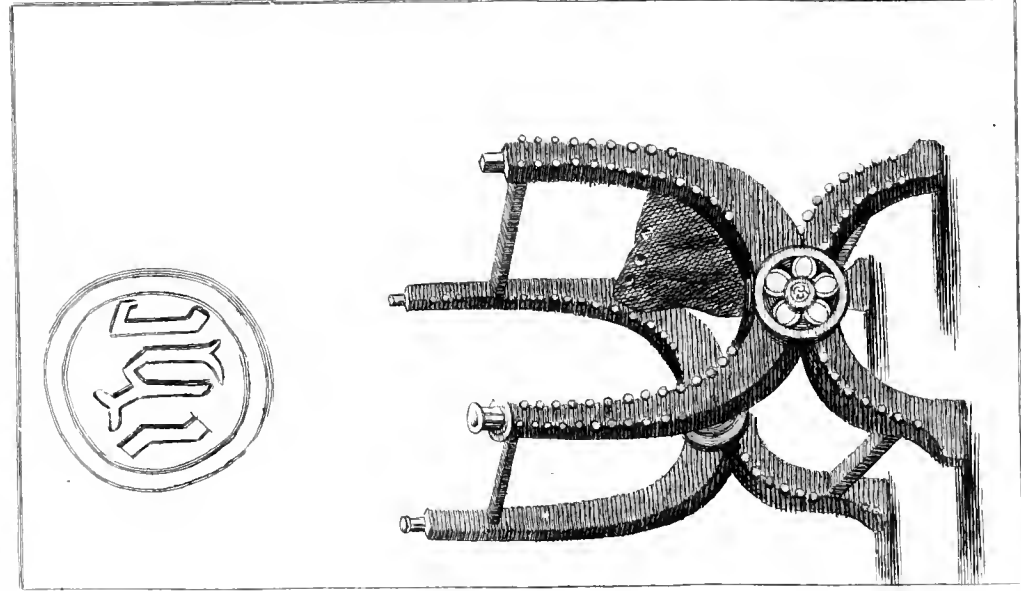
S I R,

**A**S you have already introduced to the public the chairs of venerable Bede, and the prior of Southwick, permit me to encrease the collection, with two antiques of the same kind.

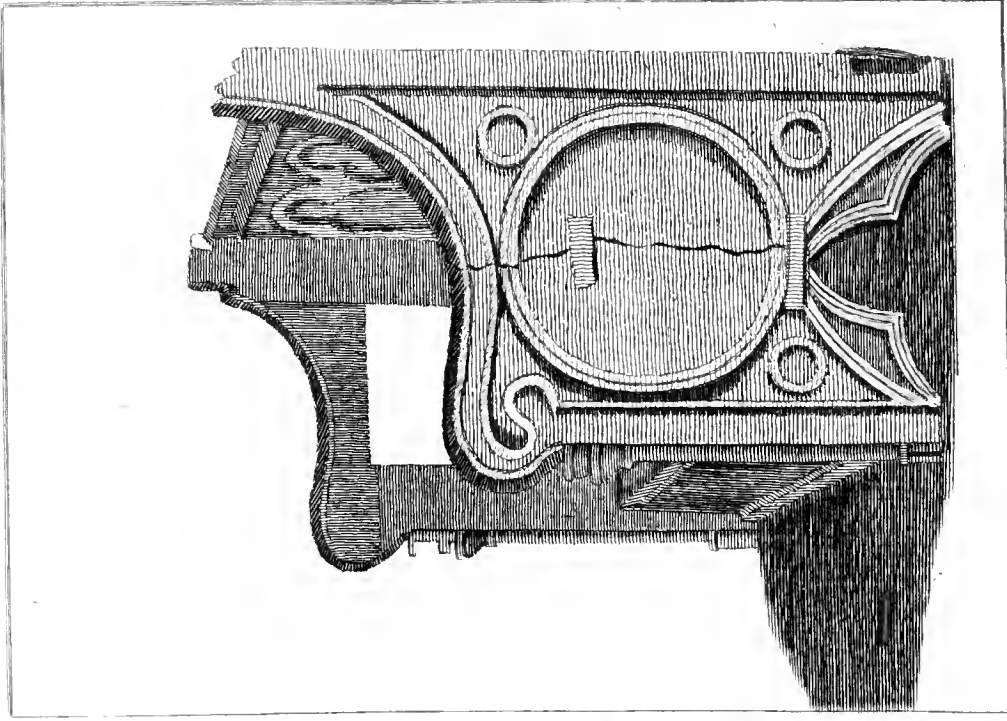
The first, though not the most ancient, is the chair in which Queen Mary, successor to Edward the Sixth, was crowned. It was, as the story goes, blessed, and sent to her by the Pope. It is made of wood, covered over with purple velvet, and adorned with gilt nails. The letters I. H. S. in the old characters, are embossed on a circular brass plate on the arm of the chair: its fellow is lost. Indeed, the whole seems to have suffered much from time, worms, and moths. At present, it is kept in the cathedral at Winchester.

The





QUEEN MARY'S CORONATION CHAIR



THE DUNMOW CHAIR



The other, No. 2, is the Dunmow chair, in which the successful candidates for the bacon were seated, after obtaining the honourable testimony of their connubial happiness. It is made of oak, and tho' large, seems hardly big enough for any pair, but such as had given proofs of their mutual good nature and affection. It is still preserved in Dunmow church, and makes part of the admiranda of that place. It is undoubtedly of great antiquity, probably the official chair of the prior, or that of the lord of the manor, in which he held the annual courts, and received the suit and service of his tenants.



To the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

IF you think the following Extract, which is taken from the Parish Register of Thorpe Selwin, in the West Riding of the County of York, is worthy a Place in your Repertory, by inserting it, you will much oblige your constant Reader.

G. P.

**T**HERE were five men buried in the beginning of October, beinge slayne in the fight on Thorpe More, betweene the garrison of Welbeck, on the King's part, and Captaine Rodes, on the Parliament part. A. D. 1645.

The manner of which scermige was thus: A partie of Welbeck horse were drawn out, under the command of John Jametz, major, to Colonel Fretwell, to descrie a partie of the Parliament's, which had given an alarme to the Welbekians at Workop, where they had killed two of the King's partie in the Hollings on the More, meeting with the forlorne hope of the enemies, who flew into theyr bodie, commanded by Captaine Rodes, of Steetly, which was divided into three companies, to the number of two hundred. Jametz had advanced but with eighteen men, and his forlorne hope, being some threescore flyinge. The Parliamenters pursued, killed five men, and tooke fortie, the most of which they murdered after quarter was given: one of them escaped, whose name was Thomas Battersbie, whose hand they cut off, which was buried in the church-yard of Thorpe Salvin, in the West Riding in the county of York.

Extracted from the Parish Register.

To

TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

THE Halls of our ancient nobility and gentry, and the windows of the parish churches where they resided, were formerly decorated with the arms of their families, and with those of the families allied to them. Herewith I send you an account of the arms, which were formerly in the old hall and church of Kedlatton in the county of Derby, the seat of the ancient family of Curzon. This account was taken by Mr. Roper in the year 1657.

The old house was some years ago taken down by the present Earl of Scarfdale, who hath built a most magnificent mansion in its stead. Several of the arms, not only of the Curzon family, but of many of the most ancient families of the county of Derby, are still preserved in the church. I hope this memoir will be acceptable to your Antiquary Readers in general, and to the gentlemen of the county of Derby in particular, as it illustrates the original bearings of their ancestors.

I am your Well-wisher,

Jan. 1, 1783.

A. T.

In the North Window of the Hall.

Twyford's Coat Argent, two bars Sable, in a Canton of the Second, a Cinquefoil Or.

Arden. Erminie a fess cheque.	}	Impaled.
Beak. Vert a Cross engrailed ermine.		
Greasly. Varre Argent and Gules.		

Quartering Wastness, Sable a Lyon rampant Argent.

Curson. Argent on a bend Sable three Popinjays Or.

Chandos of Radbourne. Argent a Pile Gules.

Talbot. Gules a Lyon rampant Or, border.

The Second Quartering Furnival. Argent a bend Gules, between Six Martlets of the Second.

Montgomery of Cubly. Or, an Eagle displayed azure, beak and legs Gules.

At

At the Upper End of the Hall.

Curzon and Poole with Poole's Quarterings.

Curzon alone.

Curzon and Vernon, with Vernon's Quarterings.

Memorandum. Col. Roper saith that Vernon should be a red Knot, not Sable.

Curzon and Sacheverell, with Sacheverell's Quarterings.

In the South Window.

Curzon and Bagott.

On the Buttery Chimney inside.

The Coat of Touchet Lord Audley of Marton, a Chevron on a field Ermine.

Lyon Rampant, cannot be known for want of the Colours, Crofs flori, Latimer or Frevill.

Outside of the same Chimney.

A Saltier, the Colours wanting.

Coat of Montgomery, border of Horse-shoes.

Griffith of Whitsnor.

Conceived to be Work of about Henry the Fourth's time.

The great Chamber-door conceived to be near 500 years old.

About the Room are Coates of

Sacheverell

Vernon

Poole

Bagott

Ireton

Montgomery

Minors

Twyford

Curzon.

Braylesford.

Window.

Vernon and Ludlow

Poole

Curzon

Device of the house of Lancaster.

Chimney.

Curzon and Vernon

Curzon and Sacheverell.

In the Church.

The Monument in the Wall appears by the Crofs upon the Helmet to be of a Curzon, but no mention whom. It is believed, that on those

escutcheons on the Wall above it, have been coates of arms painted which are now defaced.

In the East Window is the Effigies painted (as appears by the inscription under them) of

Ricardus de Curzon &

Johaña Uxor ejus.

Conceived to be the Work of Henry the Third's time.

Same Window Coats of Brelsford,

Twyford.

Marble Stone, where the Communion Table used to stand, appears to be the Monument of William, son of Richard Curzon, of Kedleston, who died 1543.

That whereupon are the brass inscriptions by Sir Joseph Curzon's feat, is of Richard Curzon and Alice his wife, who died 1496. She was a daughter of Willoughby of Woolerton; they had issue four sons, and eight daughters.

Note. That the Wife quarters Momford's Coat before her own, impaling Griffith of Whitnor, who married the daughter and heir of Somervill, of Whitnor, by whom he had the same, with other great possessions.

W. Coleman.

The two heads in stone, conceived to be of Henry the Second, or King John's time, at lowest, more antient than the building of the church.

In the little Window to the south behind the church-door, are the coats of Ireton of Ireton, and Curson, ——— Shirley, a younger brother of Ireton's.

Monument in the South Angle is of a Curzon, which appears by the Collar and other Things to be a person of eminent quality; the Wife appears by the Coats to be a Bagott, conceived to be about Henry the Fourth's time; the Monument is much defaced.

Over the Pulpit are the names of Matches.

Francis and his Coat of Arms

Maynell

Poole

Greasly

Montgomery

Montgomery  
Curzon and Manering  
Fulthurst of Crew in Cheshire  
Bagott  
Kniveton

Window in the South Angle.

St. Catherine  
St. Mary  
St. Margaret

Window of the North Angle.

St. Chad	}	Bishops
St. Thomas Becket		
St. Nicholas		

South Window Body of the Church.

Are the Coats of Bagott and Langford, &  
Minors—of about H. 6. time

West Window.

Montgomery and Arden

North Window.

Curzon and Twyford

The Font Stone of Saxon work near 1000 years old. Building of this Church conceived to be about 400 years since, in or near Hen. 3d's time.

That a Church might be in the same place before; for the two heads in stone are more ancient, as before said. On the Monument with Brass are a device of

Haftings, Maunch.

Willoughby's Gule.

Curzon's Popinjays

About Henry 4th's time Basset, who married the daughter and heir of Brelsford of Brelsford, had issue three daughters and heirs married to Shirley Curzon, and Kniveton, by whom Shirley had Brelsford, Curzon Wingerworth, Kniveton, Bradley and Mereaston, and each of them many other manors and lands.

Twyford

Twyford and Stenson, and several lands there belonged to the family of Curzon in Henry the second's time.

A suite concerning the same between Curzon of Kedleston and Curzon of Croxall, who were brothers, was ended by E. Ferrars.

Those lands afterwards came to Twyfords of Twyford. Curzon was Lord of Bredfall, and lands there by a daughter and heir of Sir Hugh Dunn.

Of lands in Sutbury by a match with Montgomery, who were Lords thereof.

Chadfden and Spoonedon belonged to the family of Curzon.

Francis Curzon, grandfather of Sir John that now is, married the eldest daughter and coheir of Vernon Lord Powis, Vernon of Shropshire, married the other daughter. Curzon had with her the chief rent of Andover and Iron Brooke Grange.

Great part of the lands went to Herberts of Powis, by a fine taken by Throgmorton a judge, from an infant; which Throgmorton was punished for the same.

A proviso in an act of parliament, to save the right of them that married daughters and heirs of Vernon Lord Powis.

Port, a townsman's son of Chester, became a judge in Henry 8th's time, 1533, and settled at Etwell in Derbyshire.

Descended from him three daughters, married to E. of Huntingdon, Sir Thomas Stanhope, and Gerard of Bryan, 2000l. per ann. a piece.

Harper the judge, a townsman of Chester, chief clerk to judge Port, was of the inner temple, and became a judge in 1566.

Estate increased by Sir Jo. his son.



#### For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

**I**N the Chancel of Stone Church, Kent, upon a brass plate, on a grave-stone, is the following whimsical inscription:

O merciful Jesu  
have Mercy on the  
Soul of St John Dew.

For

For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

# MALCOLM'S CROSS AND ALNWICK CASTLE.

TO illustrate the Engravings, which we have given of MALCOLM'S CROSS and this CASTLE, we shall not reprint Passages from popular Books, which are in every one's Hands, but rather refer the Reader to them : the most exact Account of ALNWICK CASTLE is in Captain Grose's *Antiquities of England and Wales*, in 4 Vols. 4to.

To accompany the aforefaid Engravings here, we shall present our Readers with a curious Fragment of the *Annals of ALNWICK CASTLE*, compiled by the late Rev. Mr. George Ridpath, Author of " *The Border-History of England and Scotland*. 4to. 1776."

THE first mention I find of Alnwick or its Castle by English or Scottish historians, is in their account of the famous event of the Scottish King Malcolm Canmore being killed, and his eldest son Edward, mortally wounded in its neighbourhood, A. D. 1093. It is remarkable, that the most ancient English writers, the Saxon Chronicler, Florence of Worcester, Henry of Huntingdon, Simeon of Durham, and the Chronicler of Mailros, in their accounts of Malcolm's being slain in Northumberland, make no mention either of Alnwick or its Castle. Hoveden, a little more modern, says, that Malcolm was slain by \* Moræl near the Alne. The account given by Fordun (l. 5. c. 25. Ed. edition) of this event, seems to have been copied from Turgot, who wrote the lives of Malcolm and his Queen; in which Lives it is probable he would be more copious in recounting the circumstances of Malcolm's death than in his annals (which bear the name of Simeon of Durham, but in truth, as is shewn by Selden in his Preface to the *Decem Scriptores*, were written by Turgot.) If Fordun's account is from Turgot, it is the only ancient one, so far as I know, that mentions the Castle of Alnwick. In this account it is also called MUREALDEN;† which the learned Editor

3 N

of

\* The *Annals of Waverley*, and some latter Annalists, call him Moræl of Bamburgh.

† " *Castrum de Alynwick, sive Murealden, quod idem est.*" [Fordun.] This word has been thought to be only an inversion of Haydon-Mure; the Moor above Alnwick being so anciently named, or Haydon Forest, which has been thought to be derived from HAX-DUN, or the Woody Mountain, being anciently covered with trees.

of the Edinburgh Fordun conjectures may be read INVERALDEN, because, I suppose he thought this reading expresseth its situation on the Alne, as Inverness, Inverara, upon the Ness, Ara, &c. the circumstances of the story itself may be found in the authors abovementioned.

In the beginning of 1136, David King of Scots entering England, after he had received intelligence of Stephen's usurpation, seized the Castles of Carlisle, Wark, Alnwick, Norham, and Newcastle. These, with Bamburgh, were the principal fortresses in the North of England; Bamburgh he was not able to reduce.

When David again invaded England in autumn 1138, he was joined by Eustace Fitz-John, Lord of Alnwick, which Lordship and Castle, together with those of Malton in Yorkshire, Eustace had acquired by marrying Beatrix the daughter of Jno. de Vescy. Stephen had provoked Eustace, in his Northern expedition in the beginning of this year, by depriving him of the keeping of the Castle of Bamburgh, Richard Prior of Hexham, in his account of this affair, calls the Castle of Alnwick *munitissimum castellum*. The best and fullest accounts of David's wars with Stephen, and expeditions into England, are given by Richard and John of Hexham, and Ailred, Abbot of Recvalle, all published in the Decem Scriptores. The two Priors of Hexham were cotemporary, or nearly so, with the events they relate, and Ailred knew intimately David and his son Henry.

In 1174, July 13, William the Lyon, King of Scotland, was taken prisoner in the neighbourhood of Alnwick, by William de Vesci, Lord of Alnwick, and other Northern Barons, who came upon him by surprise. He was at that time besieging or blocking up the Castle of Alnwick with one part of his army, while the other two parts of it were employed in ravaging the adjacent country. The best accounts of this transaction are given by Benedict of Peterburgh, William of Newburgh, and Roger Hoveden, all cotemporary writers. The two first are published by Hearne. Benedict is the most circumstantial in his account.

In 1209, King John of England, and William the Lyon, had a conference at the Castle of Alnwick. [This from Chron. Mailros. ad ann. The passage is obscure.]

In 1210, Alexander Prince of Scotland, paid homage at Alnwick to King John, for the possessions which the Scottish King held in England. [Fordun. l. 8. c. 72.]

In



In 1212, Eustace de Vesey fled from the jealousy and resentment of King John, into Scotland, where he was entertained and protected by King William, whose bastard daughter Margery, he had married. On this John ordered Vesey's estate to be confiscated, and his Castle of Alnwick to be demolished. [Ford. l. 9. c. 5. Matt. Par. ad ann. Dugd. Peerage v. 1. p. 92. quoting John's Patents.] But a reconciliation being soon after effected by Pandulph, the Pope's Legate, Eustace had restitution of his land. [Dugd. Matt. Par.]

In 1216, Alnwick was burnt on the 9th of January, and, about the same time, several other strong places in the North, either by the lords of these places, in the view of rendering them unprofitable to John, or by John's army of foreign mercenaries. [Chron. Mailr. Matt. Par.]

In the same year, towards autumn, Eustace de Vesey, marching along with Alexander King of Scotland, in his way to join Louis the French Prince, was slain before Barnard Castle. What followed with regard to his estate and castle, is related by Dugdale, T. 1. p. 93.

In 1255, Henry III. was at Alnwick, September 3d. on his way to Scotland, to settle the dissensions that had arisen there, during his son-in-law, Alexander III's minority. He remained some time at the Castle of Wark, and was at Alnwick, on his return, September 23d. [Rym. 1. 562, 568.]

In 1267, beginning of the year, Prince Edward was employed in an expedition into the North against John de Vesey, and others. Vesey was one of the rebel Barons who followed Simon de Montfort, and being driven to despair by a sentence of forfeiture, had re-seized by force his castle and lands of Alnwick. Prince Edward soon obliged him to surrender his castle, and to throw himself on the mercy of his conqueror, which he obtained. [Thomas Wicks in 2d. vol. of Gale's Collection, p. 79. Chron. Dunstaple, quoted by Carte. (I have not the original of this Chronicle.)] \* \* \* \*

[Thus far from a MS. of the Rev. Mr. George Ridpath : the remaining annals of this ancient and important fortrefs, especially after it devolved to the noble family of PERCY, may be seen at large in The Border-History [*i. e.* the History of the Wars fought on the Borders] of England and Scotland, &c. begun but left unfinished by this learned and industrious Annalist.

Of this Work it should be observed, that so far as it received the last hand of its original author, it is equally curious and authentic ; but such parts as he left unfinished at his death, were not supplied with equal success by the Continuator ; who, though a man of learning, not having made English History his study, has failed in many instances ; one of which in particular is very remarkable, for he has every where misrepresented the name of the ancient Lords of Alnwick, by printing it VESSEY, instead of VESCY.]

On the Cross are the following Inscriptions and Arms.

On the North-Side.

A THISTLE CROWNED.

On the East-Side.

K. MALCOLM'S CROSS  
DECAYED BY TIME  
WAS RESTORED BY  
HIS DESCENDANT  
ELIZ. DUTCHESS OF  
NORTHUMBERLAND  
MDCCLXXIV

On the South-Side.

THE ARMS OF SCOTLAND.

On the West Side.

MALCOLM III  
KING OF SCOTLAND  
BESIEGING  
ALNWICK CASTLE  
WAS SLAIN HERE  
NOV. XII. AN. MXCIII

For

For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

*From a M. S. in Corpus Christi College Library, Oxon, intituled, FULMAN,  
No. 20.*

**B**E it had in remembrance, that the viii day of the moneth of Dec<sup>r</sup>. that is to Wete. In the fest of the Conception of our Lady Seynt Mary being Sondag in the yere of the Incarnacion of our Lord thee Criste MCCCCLXXVI. In this wise was ye Translacion and the Installacion of our Rev<sup>d</sup> Father in God John Alkok by Godds Sufferance late Bushoppe of Rochestre and now Bushop of this his Cee of Worcestre. Imprimis, the said Rev<sup>d</sup> Fadir the Saturday nyght next after the said feste, he was loged within his own Maner called Northwyke a lytell Myle Fro his said Cite : the said day of his Transfacion and Installacion at ye hour of viii of the Clock in ye Morning this was his Comyng and Receiving Furst divers Lords Temporals with honourable Congregation of Knyghts Esquires and Gentlemen the Bayliffits and Aldermen with . . . Sargeants with Mace after them, the Bayliffits Comper xxiiii . . . Richeley Befeyn in Gownes of Scarlet the XLVIII of the Councel of the said Cite with all the hoole Comynalte reverently they received without the Northgate of the Cite coming from his said Maners : at which Gate there abyding a Suffrygan Pontifically habited the Deane of Cite - - - Wool Clergye Richely besegn in - - - with Crofs Encense and holy Water thus recevyd procedyng with Solempne Song afore Wym furst the Religieuse took preeh and four - - - the said Clerge through the high Street synging solemply these Songs Omne Trinitati, Te Deum, Ave Regina continewing the space from the said Gate unto the Eenterying of the Church hye and next before my Lorde goyng ye Lord Temporals afore-said and on eche side of them goyng on a Rowe xxx poor men that is to say xv on the onn side of the Strete and xv on the othin Clothed in White Gowns with hoods abon their nekks and yis signe make of black Cloth in . . . . . fet on each side of their Breast, S. M, furthermore at the Eenterying of the Church Porche ther were - - - the Priour of the said Cathedral Church with dyvers Prelacy that is to Wete Abbots of the Diocess vii of them with Cros and Myteur and of dyvers Priours with all ye Religious of the place and so with Crofs in Cense and holy Water Recevyd and Conveyd to high Awoter and Enstaliyd and th' Awtorite afor

them then Redde : then was he Conveyed by the Sexten and the Chanter of the place into the Vestiarie and then making his Chaurge and himself redy thereto come to him one Dan John Jodbnry, beseeching first to consecrate a new Chalice which he let make of pure and fine Gold : and so my Lord was the first that song Mas with that Chalice which was gevyn into the said place by the said Dan John for an Eternal Memory to be a Special Jewel—this done my Lord with all our Prelates and the Covent goyng then about ye Cloysters in Procession with Solempne Ryte and synging Salve Festa to the Station accustomed where my Lord preched a solempne Sermon unto the Peple full grete of Audience his Theme Ego Sum Pasto bonus and in the Sermon hymself praying the peple to take such parte as God has sent and he had ordygned for the Day . . . . the Sermon fynished procedyng forth to Masse . . . . after this Mas fynished my said Lorde with all Lords Spiritual and Temporal with all the Religious persons Curates and Prestes Gentilmens Yomen and Citizens they war convey'd into the Fraytour wher the feste was holdyn - - - the high borde Rever'd and Estate made for my Lords own person in ye myddel sittynge on his right Hand ye Priour of the place with ix other Abbots - - - and on ye left side my Lord Richard my Lord Stanley S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Lyttilton Knyt and Gulge with others—the side on the right hand sittynge other Prelates that is to Wete Abbots Priours Doctors and Religious etyng Fyshe and so down to ye end dyvers Gentilmen and yomen on the other side of the Hall Knyghts Esquires and so along the Hall yomen and Gentilmen. in the Middel of that Hall were ii Tabuls all the length forsaide at the upper End of yat borde Ther sate my Lordes Chancelar at that tyme Master Will Bance with other Officers Spiritual of my Lords Doctors Graduates Parsonns and Curates and Prests with other that Fylled yat home—at the overmoost end of the Borde next ther Sate the Bayliffs of the Cite—the Aldermen with ye Worshipfull called the xxiiii and so the Cityzens and Commynalte of the same with divers othen then in ye End of the said Fraytors lowest. ther was a Tabull set of the said xxx Men whom my Lorde servyd with his own hand or he and the Lords set to Meate. when the Lorde and the Hall were served of the first Cowvre Immediately ther came in oon like a Doctour clothyd in Scarlet standyng afor the Tabel seying a Colacyon made by Metre in Rhetorical Terms the Theme Triplicat first of John ye Baptist 2<sup>d</sup> of John Evangelist 3<sup>d</sup> of John the Bushop present - - - - *Cetera Desunt.*

For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

## AN ANTIENT CUSTOM.

**I**N this nation (as well as others) by the abundant zeal of our ancestors, virginity was held in great estimation; insomuch that those which died in that state were rewarded at their death with a garland or crown on their heads, denoting their triumphant victory over the lusts of the flesh. Nay, this honour was extended even to a widow who had never enjoyed but one husband. These garlands or crowns were most artificially wrought in filagree work with gold and silver wire in resemblance of myrtle, with which plant the funebrial garlands of the antients were always composed, whose leaves was fastened to hoops of larger wire of iron, and they was lined with cloth of silver.

Besides these crowns the antients had also their depository garlands, the use of which continued till of late years, and may perhaps still in some parts of England; these garlands at the funerals of the deceased was carried solemnly before the corpse by two maids, and afterwards hung up in some conspicuous place within the church, and was made in the following manner, viz. the lower rim or circlet, was a broad hoop of wood, whereunto was fixed at the sides thereof part of two other hoops crossing each other at the top, at right angles, which formed the upper part being about one-third longer than the width. These hoops were wholly covered with artificial flowers of paper dyed horn and silk, and more or less beautiful according to the skill or ingenuity of the performer. In the vacancy of the inside from the top hung white paper cut in form of gloves, whereon was wrote the deceased's name, age, &c. together with long slips of various coloured paper or ribbons; these were many times intermixt with gilded or painted empty shells of blown eggs as farther ornaments, or it may be as emblems of bubbles or bitterness of this life: whilst other garlands had only a solitary hour-glass hanging therein, as a more significant symbol of mortality.

To

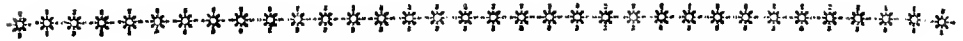
TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

IN Number 44 of your Repertory you gave a beautiful Print of Margaret Countess of Salisbury. If you think the following Anecdote of that Lady worth inserting, I shall esteem myself obliged to see it in your next Number.

MARGARET COUNTESS *of* COVENTRY

**W**AS mother to the famous Cardinal Poole, last Catholic Archbishop of Canterbury in England. She was born about the year 1471 at Farley Castle near Bath in Somersetshire, a Print of the ruins of which may be seen in Mr. Grose's Antiquities, Vol. III. She was at the time of her attainder in possession of Cowdry House, near Midhurst in Suffex, now the beautiful seat of Lord Viscount Montacute.



TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

I lately met with the following very antient Epitaph upon a Tombstone in Scotland, and it is undoubtedly that from which Prior borrowed those beautiful and well-known Lines he once intended for his own Monument:

Nobles and heralds by your leave, &c.

**J**OHNIE CARNAGIE lies here  
Descended of Adam and Eve;  
If any can Gang higher  
He Willingly Give him leave.

---

T H E

ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

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For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

*The following Description of the Ceremonies at the Funeral of Queen Elizabeth, Daughter of Edward IV. and Wife to Henry VII. is printed from a MS in the Possession of RICHARD BULL, Esq. F. S. A.*

A

**R**EMEMBRANCE for the enterment of the right high right excellent and most Christen Princess Elizabeth Queene of England and of France Lady of Ireland and the Eldest daughter of king Edward the fourth wife to the most hygh most puyssant and most victorious king Henry the viii<sup>th</sup> our most dread Souveraigne Lord the which deceased in childbed in The Tower of London the xi<sup>th</sup> day of Februarye which was upon Saturday and the xviii<sup>th</sup> yeare of the reigne of our said Souveraigne Lord the king her most dearest husband whose departing was as heveye and dolorous to the kings heighness as hath been sene or heard of. And also in likeyfe to all the Estates of this Realme as well Citizens as Commyns for she was one of the most gracious and best beloved princesses in the world in her tyme beinge.

Then the king of his wisdom ordeyned certaine of his Counsell for the ordering of her buryall to be at Westminster. That is to say The Erle of Surry Treasorer of England and S<sup>r</sup> Richard Guilford Comptrowler of his noble household And himselfe tooke with him certain of his secretest and

prevely departed to a solitary place to passe his sorrows and would no man should resort to him but such his grace appointed untill such tyme it should please him to shewe his pleasure and over y<sup>e</sup> every Officer to give their Attendance upon the said Councillours And over y<sup>e</sup> in his Departing ordeyned Incontinent the next day following for vi Hundredth and xxxvi hole masses said in London and by S<sup>r</sup> Charles Somerset and S<sup>r</sup> Richard Guilford sent the best comfort to all the Queens servants that hath bene sene of a soveraigne Lord with as good words.

Also then were ronnen the bells of London everye one and after that through out the Realme with solomne Dyrgies and Masses of Requiem and everye Religious place collegs and Churches.

And after that the corps was could the Serjeant of the Chandry with such officers that belong to that Office had the Charge of baumeing with other serimonies thei<sup>r</sup>to belonging and were allowed xl. Ells of lynning holland Cloth of Ell bredth with there gomes baumes Spices sweet wines and other as thereto belongeth and was thereto according.

Item after that she was fered by the Kings Plumer Closed her in lead with an Epitaph of lead what she was and then all that was Chested in borde sufficiently Coverd for bearing of the same which was covered with white and black velvet with a Croffe of white damaske.

Item in the quire of the Chappell of the Tower was ordeyned a hearse of fine principills with Renninge lights about the Church and all the windows rayled about a good heighte furnish'd with burninge tapers and also hanged with black Cloth furnish'd with scotchins of her Armes.

The Sunday next following the corps was removed from her Chamber to the Chappell in manner that followeth

First there was The Abbott of Westminster in pontificalibus with the Dean of the kings Chappell and the whole company of the same fowr knights bearing the Canapye with great Number of Gentlemen which went two and two together on every syde of the prössion great Number of torches brening borne by the Kings and the Queens servants after them the Officers of Armes and the Greatest estates and other Lords their present layd their hands to the Corps the Lady Elizabeth Stafford was that Day principall Mourner and all the other Laides followed her two and two together in such most sadd and simplest Clothing that they had on their heads thredde kierchiefs hanging on their shoulders and close under their Chins and this daily until their slopps mantells hoodes and paris were made and Ordyned.

And



And when the Corps was sett under the hearse in the Chappell Coverd with a rich Cloth of black velvet with a Crosse of Cloth of Gold. And an Officer of Armes in an high voice said for Queen Elizebeth soule and all X<sup>tn</sup> souls Pater noster and every . . . . . and at oremus before the Collect Amnabus in lykewise.

That night and every Night following was ordyned a goodly watch both of men and Gentlewomen at the lest iiij gentlewomen ij officers of Armes, and vij yeomen and grooms. the gentlewomen were relieved with vj ladies which continually did knele about the Corps.

Then the kings Chaplin began and Redd the sawter that done to the laudes and Commendations.

After that the Deane of the kings Chappell all the nobles officers of Armes other gentle and honest persons went to the great chamber for the Ladys to the Masse of Requiem.

Then was the Lady Catherin siter of the noble Queene Cheif mourner led by the Earle of Surry and Earle of Essex her train borne by the Lady Elizabeth Stafford accompanied also with all the other Laidies and Gentlewomen of the Court And when they were comen to the quier the foresaid vj Laides gave roome to there betters in tyme masse was done after which they continued their watch.

The Cheif Mourner kneled at the heade alone then an officer of Arms began for the Queene &c And so began the masse songen by the Abbot of Westminster at the Offringe the lady was led by ij of the greatest Estates there present and the lest gave her the offering having before her the Chamberlain and the Officers of Arms passing always by the Corps did their obedience as before.

Then offered the other six Laides before any Estate ij and ij together then the greatest estates and all the Laides and Gentlewomen then all the other Laides and knights and squires with other Gentlemen So this order as before was dayly kept as long as she was in the Tower every day in pontificalibus by a Bishop or an Abbott at the least as the next day by the Abbott of Barmsey The iiij<sup>d</sup> by the Abbott Albones The iiij<sup>th</sup> by the Abbott of Winchcomb The v<sup>th</sup> by the Abbott of Towerhill The vj<sup>th</sup> by the Abbott of Stratford The vij<sup>th</sup> day there was ij solempne masses The first of our lady songen by the Abbott of Redyng att that masse offered a peece of Gold of xl<sup>d</sup> for the masse pennye the principle Mourner and no other person The second masse songen by the bishop Landaffe and Likewise at the masse

none

none offered but she and then offered a piece of Gold of 5s. The iij<sup>d</sup> Masse fongen by the bishop of Norwidge and att that Masse she offered a Noble Then offered the Laides and the Nobles as before The viij<sup>th</sup> day the service was done by the Bishop of Bangor The ix<sup>th</sup> day by the Bishop of Exeter the x<sup>th</sup> day by the Bishop of Lincolne.

That Masse done the Lords and Laides went to breakfast and in meane tyme the Corps was conveyd into the Chaire which was emparralled as followeth:

Firft all the bayles fydes and Coffers were covered with black velvett and over all along of a pretty depnes a Cloth of black velvett with a Crosse of White Cloth of Gould well frindged drawn with vi horses trapped with black velvett and all the draught of the same.

And when the Corps was in the Chest there was Ordeyned an Image or a personage like a Queene Clothed in the very Roabes of Estate of the Queene having her very rich Crowne on her Head her heire about her shoulders her septer in her right Hand and her fingers well garnished with Gould and precious Stones.

And on every end of the Chair on the Coffer kneeled a Gentleman Usher by all the way to Westminster.

On the fore horse and the tyller ij charriott men and on the other vij horses iiij henchmen in black gowns and mourning hood over their heads every horse having iiij lozenges of the quenes Armes beaten in oyle rolled upon farcenett with fine Gould and the fore horse having one on his forehead and none but he.

And by every horse there was a man of honour a foot with mourning hoods over their heads and at every corner of the Chaire a White banner of our Lady borne by a knight the banners were all White in token that she dyed in Childbed their were ordeyned and appoynted Certain knights and Esquires to go by the Chaire and the horse to beare the banner and every each to assist other whose names followeth S<sup>r</sup> Edward Haward S<sup>r</sup> Henery Wylongby S<sup>r</sup> Thomas West sonne and heir of the Lord Lavarres S<sup>r</sup> Edward Darell S<sup>r</sup> John Petche S<sup>r</sup> George Manners S<sup>r</sup> Richard Carew S<sup>r</sup> Edward Wingfield S<sup>r</sup> William Sands S<sup>r</sup> Raufe Verney.

Sir John Hodelston S<sup>r</sup> John Rainsford William Denton Richard Wingfuld Raphe Dacre Xtöfer Wylongby Edward Guilford William West John Gawge Also their were ordyned viij palferys saddled trapped and empelled with black velvett for the viij Laides of honour to follow the

Chaire

Chaire that is to say the Lady Katherine The Lady Elizebeth Stafford The Countess of Essex The Lady Harbert The Lady Lucey of Mountagne The Lady Anne Percy The Lady Lisle The Lady Scrope of Upsall.

All these Laides Roode alone in their slopps and mantles every horse led with a man a foote without hood in a demy black gowne The ij Chaire drawn with vi horses trapped with Black Cloth and also covered with the same having iij Charriott men in that Chaire was the Lady Anne The Lady Marquesse The Lady Daubeney and the Lady Clifford following the Chaire the horses empelled with black Cloth The Lady Dacres The Lady Verney The Lady Guilford The Lady Darell The Lady Egremont The Lady Risseley The Lady Petche The Lady Bryan and in like manner the iij Chaire in which was the Lady Gordon The Lady Fitzwater The Lady Monjoy and the Lady Bray following that Chaire Mrs. Cromer Mrs. Burn Mrs. Stafford, Mrs Belknappe Mrs Weston Mrs Anne Browne Mrs Brent Mrs Yon Then iiij<sup>th</sup> Chaire emparelled as before in the which was The Lady Pudsey Mrs Catesby Mrs Lary Mrs Tendringe Mrs Florence Bruges Mrs Balfrod Mrs Ffog Mrs Fitzharbert and Mrs Jones in the lyke manner as before was the v<sup>th</sup> Chaire apperrelled in the which was Mrs Dany Mrs Skilling Mrs Elizebeth Mrs Ffrances.

Then after them the honest persons citizens of London on horseback in a great number after them the kings servants after them the Lords servants in great number And from the foremost horse backward they were C of the Kings servants as Marshells servants yeomen and gromes with mourning hoods over their heads bearing a hundred of staffe torches of pure wax.

Here followeth the ordering before the Chaire through London to Westminster First next before the foremost horse of the first Chaire The Earle of Derby Constable of England Before him Garter and the Maior of London The Queenes Chamberlain in manner between the Maior and the Lord Constable before them the Queens Confessor and Aumnoer and before them in manner as ensueth on the left syde the precession of London Also first next to the Corps the kings Chappell before them the quier of Poules and so forth on the same syde the generall precession of London in their ould Custome that is to say the Crossed fryers the white the Augustines and the black and in the middes as farr fourth as they might strydeing the cannells one after another in mourning habitt ijC poore men ewych bearing a weyghty torch.

The Manner of the right syde next before the Confessor and aulmoner all the great Lords after there Estate ij and ij together and next before them ij

of the Cheif Judges and M<sup>r</sup> of the Rowles before them knights of the Garter not lords before them the great Chapleines that be of dignitee as the secretary to the king almoner the Deane of York The archdeacon of Richmond The Dean of Windsor and such other Before them the Aldermen of London Before them all knights before them the squires for the Body before them Chapleines of dignitee before them gentlemen and squires before them The Esterlings before them the frenchmen before them the portingalls before them the Venetians before them the Jannayes before them the Lewknors before them the trumppetts and mynstrells on horseback without their instruments before them the messengers.

From Mark lane to Temple bar by estimation were beyond iiij or v thousand torches set all the street along of the parish Churches in the best manner with Crosses preffions and singing antemes and orafons envyroned the Corps.

Att fanchers were set xxxvij Virgins all in White linnen having Chappletts of white and grene on their heads eūych houlding a brening tap of wax in the honour of our Lady and that the foresaid good quene was in xxxvij<sup>th</sup> year.

Also all the surplus of the Citizens of London that rode not in black were along from thence the end of Cheap. In the which strete the lady may esse ordeyned also xxxvij other virgins all in their heires houlding likewise as the other pretty taps brening.

Also it is to be remembred that the nation of Fraunce had xij torches with scochins of the armes of Fraunce.

Item the Spaniards had xxiiij torches with the armes of Spayne on them.

Item the Venetians had xxiiij torches and these fore said torch bearers of the said strangers had mourning habbitts.

And as the for surplus of strangers had no torches as Esterlings Portingalls Jannaynes and Lukeners but yet they rode all in black.

Item their were ordeyned divers torch bearers of certain Crafts of London whose torches bearers had gownes and hoods of white wollen clothe afore against Charing Crosse besyds the little bridge deputed the quire of of Poules and then left the generall preffion and there mett the corps the Abbott of Westminster and the Abbott of Barmesey both in pontificalibus with the Covent of that place in black Coopes fenced the Corps and so in order proceded to the Church Yard of St Margaretts without meeting of  
any

any preffion of St Stephens or St Margaretts to my marvell and in that Church Yard the Marquifs and th' earles tooke there mantells and evry bodyes horfe was conveyed by the Santuarye.

Then there was redy with Senfars and holy water all in pontificalibus the plats that followeth

First the Byfhopp of London the Byfhopp of Sailfbury The Byfhopp of Lincolne The Byfhopp Excefter The Byfhopp of Rochefter The Byfhopp of Norwige The Byfhopp of Landaf The Byfhopp of Bangor.

The Abbotts

The Abbott of Redyng The abbott of St Albons The Abbott of Winchcombe The Abbott of Stratford The Abbott of Towerhill The Prior of Towerhill and the Priour of Chrifchurch London.

After that the Corps was Senfed and taken out of the Chare borne by fuch perfons as was appoynted Image and all as it appteyneth with the fore faid bañs of our lady and the greateft eftates laying there hands was with preffion conveyed to the hearfe And then began the dirge After that an Herauld of Armes had fayd for Quene Elizabeth foule &c by the Byshop of London.

The Abbott of St Albons red the firft Leffon The Byshop of Bangor the ij<sup>d</sup> The Byshop of Landaffe the third The Byshop of Norwidge the fourth The Byshop of Rocoefter the v<sup>th</sup> The Byshop of Excefter the vi<sup>th</sup> The Byshop of Lincoln the vij<sup>th</sup> The Byshop of Sailfbury the viij<sup>th</sup> The Byshop of London the ix<sup>th</sup>.

Then the eftats and the Officers of Armes accompanied the Cheif Mourner. led by tne lord Marquis and The Earle of Derby to the Quenes great Chamber to fupper.

That night was ordeyned a goodly watch of Ladies and Gentlewomen knights Efquires Officers of Armes yeomen and other with xxiiij Torch bearers all the night longe.

After midnight when mattens was done the prior of that place with the Covent full devoutly came from the quire and ftood about the Corps faying divers pfalmes Deus mefereatur noftri Deprofundis with Oraifons to St Peter and from thence to St Edwards fhine then returned to there reft.

On the morne anon after vi of the Clock began the laudes Sungen by the kings Chappell Then the Deane and the other laides which were redy by vii of the Clock.

Then

Then began our lady Masse Songen by the Byshopp of Lincolne th' Abbott of Winchcombe gospeller and doctour Hatton Epistoler in the absence of the priour of Crychurch att that Masse the lady Katherin accompanied as before led by the Marquis and th' Earle of Darby And the lady Marqueße the Elder bare her traine and all th' other ladies accompanied her and none offred but she alone at that Masse a piece of iij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup> in gold.

That done the ladies went to a Chappell ordeyned for the same intent to refresh them then they returned to the second Masse.

The second masse of the Trynytie Songen by the Byshop of Sailsbury ij Abbotts were gospeller and Epistoler att that Masse none offered but she led accompanied as before And then she offred a piece of Gold v<sup>s</sup> an huisher alwaies supporting her traine.

The third Masse of Requiem song by the Byshop of Lincolne an Abbott Gospeller And priour Epistoler And att that masse th' aforesaid lady accompanied with other ladies and all the Nobles offred an noble for the Masse penny And after her sister Anne And she offred for themselves Then the Lady Marquis And the lady Elizabeth Stafford and so in order all the ladies mourners.

Item to expresse more plainly the Offring of the said 3<sup>d</sup> Masse that is to wete that the lady Katherine cheif mourner accompanied with divers noble ladies assysted and her trayne borne by the noble persons as aforesaid so going up to the offringe and there offered an Angell for the Masse pennye and in the same order brought downe again to the head of the hearse then was her trayne layd downe and none assistance she with the lady Anne her sister went up again and offered for themselves Then the lady Marqueße and the lady Elizebeth Stafford and so in order all the ladyes mourners ij and ij together that is to say groats a peice.

After them the plats went up and the Earles on there left syde the plats offred at the high ater then Temporalls to the Byshop next th' Earles the Maior of London.

Then the Barons.

Then the Cheif Justice.

Then the Knights of the Garter not lords and some other knights for the body and Counsellours.

Then the Aldermen of London in asmuch as by there pvillege they represent the state of Barrons.

Then

Then the other knights.

Then the Esquires for the body.

Then the oder Esquires officers.

Then the other gentlemen in great number.

And after th' offring of money there were offred to the Corps by the laides xxxvij palls in manner as followeth first the lady Montjoy a pall delivered to her at the quier dore by a gent huisher and when she came to the feete of the Corps there stood two officers of Armes after that she had done her obeysance and kissed it and layd it along the Corps In lykewise the lady Dacre of the south offred another which the said officers layde a Crosse over that other and lykewise these laides offred palls whose names follow.

The lady Fitzwater.

The lady Gordon;

The lady Scrope.

The lady Powys.

The lady Clifford.

The lady Daubeny.

The lady vicountesse Lisley ij.

The lady Anne Percy.

The lady Lucey of Montague.

The lady Herbard.

The countess of Essex iij.

The lady Elizebeth Stafford iij.

The lady marquisse iiij.

Every of the Queens sisters instead of Dutcheffes v which all were layde acrosse over the Corps.

All the Ceremony of that offring doone to the sermon said by the said lord Richard Fitzjames Byshopp of Rochester which tooke to his anteme Misere mei misere mei saltem vos amici mei quia manus Dñi tetigit me he spake these wordes in the name of England and the lovers and friends of the same seing the great losse of that vertuous Queene and that noble prince and th' Arch Byshop of Canterbury.

The Masse done a mynister of the Church tooke away the palls.

Then the ladyes deputed.

After whose depute the Image with the Crowne and the rich robes were had to a secret place to St Edwards shrine.

Then all the Prelates with the kings Chappell came about the hearse and the grave was opened and hallowed by the Byshop of London and after many oraisons and seremonies the Chest layd in the grave.

Incontinent her Chamberlaine brake the staffe of his office and cast it into the grave and so did the gentlemans ushers there then there was weeping and forrowing and so depted.

On whose soule God have mercye Amen.

That masse season there was a great Dole of groates to every man and woman.

Item grater almes given to bed-rid folks lazars blynde folkes and others.

Item every place of the fryers of London had v marke xx schochins and certain torches.

Item every parish Church of London and the suburbs had vj schochins and a noble some two torches and some one.

Item every Colledge hospittall and oder had armes besydes them that were sent and geuen into the Cuntry to the number in all passed ij thousand lx and x.

Item Banners in all xxviij.

Item Pencells ij c. and od.

Item the greatest livery of black gowns that ever was given in our days.

Item the hearse was curiously wrought with Imagery wele garnished with banners banner rolles pencells Cloth of Majestye and valence with the fringe accordinge the number of lights upon the said hearse passed a thousand a hundred and vj.

Item the vaults and the Crosse of the Church was hanged with black Cloth above the which were ij c. and lxxij taps of ijl b. a piece garnished with scochins and bolles of white and greene.

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TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

IF you have a spare Corner in your Repertory, you may, if you please, insert the following Trifle.

In



**I**N August, 1779, when it was apprehended the French meant to invade this kingdom, government thought it necessary to erect a fort at Stokes Bay, to cover the entrance into Portsmouth harbour. It was also judged proper to take down the sea-mark called Gill-Kicker, which with another called Kicker-Gill served to direct the navigation on that coast.

Gill-Kicker was a triangular prism, about 50 feet high, the top sloped off so that the point of the triangle was lowest; it was cased with square stones, and on it were carved the arms of an Earl of Warwick, with an inscription recording the time of its erection, these were nearly obliterated by the injuries of time and weather, so that only the following part remained intelligible:

This SEA MARKE was  
ERECTED BY ROBERT  
EARL OF WARWICKE  
THERE AS  
CAPTAINE CHARDBLIE  
SENIOR HIS CAPTAINE IN  
THE PRINCE ROYAL AND  
WILLIAM COOKE MASTER  
OF ATTENDANT HIS MASTER

On demolishing this building the foundations of a small tower or block-house were discovered, concerning which there is the following tradition: When Philip of Spain came over to espouse Queen Mary, he was saluted by all the forts and batteries on the coast, this small tower excepted, which omission so highly offended him that he made a formal complaint to the Queen; in consequence whereof the governor or captain was turned out, and the fort suffered to fall to ruin. This tower is shewn in the view of the sea-fight off Portsmouth, engraved from an ancient painting at Cowdry in Sussex, by the Antiquarian Society. There is also a tradition that this building was afterwards used as a place of divine worship. Perhaps from these hints some of your correspondents may be able to point out when this sea-mark was erected, which though of no very great importance, yet makes a part of the history of this country.

For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

THE FONT IN THE CATHEDRAL AT WINCHESTER.

THE rude Basso Relievo here delineated was undoubtedly meant to record the legend of some saint with the history of the foundation of some religious house, but of what saint or monastery is not known. The figures seem to tell somewhat like the following story:

In the first compartment, the small figure with the cap in his hand, is from that circumstance conceived to represent the King's butler. He is in the act of giving his hand to a bishop, distinguished as such by his robe and pastoral staff. This butler is supposed to have falsely accused three men (whose heads only appear) of some atrocious crime, for which they either have or are just going to be beheaded. The executioner standing by with his ax.

In the second compartment the bishop, doubting the truth of the accusation, prays that their innocence or guilt may be discovered by a miracle; on which the three men come to life, and the false accuser falls down seemingly dead at his feet. The sculptor has represented these men as in the act of rising.

The persons in the ship, one of whom by his cap seems a man of importance, are supposed to have been converted to the Christian religion at the sight of this miracle, and sailing forth to the neighbouring kingdoms to propagate their new faith.

In the third compartment which occupies the whole side, a man (probably meant for one of the persons shewn in the vessel) is represented holding the hand of a young woman, who, by her hand on her breast, seems testifying her sincerity. From a coronet on her head, she is meant for some princess or great lady converted to Christianity. On her right stands a man in a mantle ornamented with a border similar to that of the cap or coronet, having a hawk on his hand, always among our ancestors a mark of dignity. This man is possibly the father, and the other woman (always having a coronet) her mother, who with the bishop is raising up the repentant butler, restored to life by the prayers of the bishop. The building seen in the corner is evidently intended for a monastery built and endowed by some of the good company.

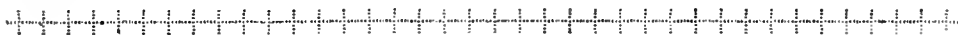
This



Scene from the play of the three kings



This ancient Font is cut out of a block of jet-coloured marble, about three feet three inches square by fifteen inches thick ; in it is formed a circular basin lined with lead for the water, two of its sides are ornamented with the basso relievo here described, the other two with circles of foliage enclosing foxes and birds ; the angles on the top are also adorned with carvings of birds and foliage. It is supported by four columns, each about two feet high. The height of the basin relief is about one foot. This Font is generally supposed to be of Saxon workmanship.



For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

*In Walton Church in Essex is this Epitaph.*

HERE lieth Nicholas Inglefield  
Esquyr Sometime Controler of  
the House to King Richard 2  
who died 1 Apr 1415 Whose  
Soul Jesu Pardon Amen



*In the Church in Otes Manor in Essex is this Inscription.*

HERE lyeth in Grave undre this  
Marbyll harde  
of John Coph Esquire the daughter  
and heyrely right  
Myrabill late Wife of Edward  
Sulyard.  
Coosyn and Heire of Sir Thomas  
Flemming Knight  
Who is . . . . and Womans delite  
Remain shall in Essex in ppetuall  
Memorie  
Sithe deth hath her Caste owte of.  
this present light.

*In the Church of the Manor of Amterden Hall in ESSEX, was this  
Inscription, but now lost.*

HERE lieth buried Nicholas  
Banners whith his Wife  
Margaret one of the Daughters  
and Co-heirs of John Swynden  
Esq who died—1441.

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For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

*An ANECTOTE in ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.*

IN the time of Gaufridus an Abbot of St. Alban's Monastery in Hertfordshire, one Roger, a Monk of that Abby became a Hermit in a Hermitage between St. Alban's and Dunstable in Bedfordshire, where he lived in a most austere manner with the reputation of great sanctity. At the same time Christiana, a Virgin renouncing the world, became an Anchorets at the same place, yet the said Roger never saw her face, though they lived four years together. Roger died and was buried in the Abby Church of St. Alban's. Christiana surviving, became of so great note for her sanctity, that the abovesaid Gaufridus built here from the foundation a Convent for Nuns, and endowed the same with revenues, of which House Christiana became the first Prioress.

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For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

*The COUNSELL of ARISTOTILL whiche he gayfe to ALEXANDER Kynge  
of MASSYDONV, whiche are writyn in the SYDE of the UTTER CHAM-  
BER above of the HOUSE in the GARDYNGE at WRESYLL.*

PUNYSHE moderatly and dyscretly correcte,  
As well to mercye as to justice havynge a respede,  
For as justice aught to commaunde the payne,  
So yt is necessary that mercy mitigate agayne.

IF

If ye be movede withe hastynes or yre,  
Let refone mettygate the fume or fyre,  
Execute no rigor unto your anger fall,  
Than shall ye moder ye cause and be iuste and egall,  
Many goode vertues thou hast apply them to the best,  
Then shall thy mynde in quyetnes rest,  
And to manteyne thyne honoure and pryncely dignyte,  
VI speciall doctrynes thou shalt lerne of me,  
First to take payne with diligent remembraunce,  
To se the Lawes observe with every dewe circumstancee.

To punyshe mysdoers for there offenses,  
Stondithe withe right and goode consciens,  
Honoure God withe humble reverens,  
And to make suters shew benyvolens.

After payne and punysmente hatrede expell,  
After this maner yf thou folow my counsell,  
Thy name and fame shall evyr floure,  
Unto the worldis ende in excellent honoure.

O ye erthly prynces youre eeres inclyne,  
To the notable counsell and doctryne,  
Of the moste prudent Philosophere & grete clerke of experiens,  
Whiche he gave to kynge Alexander of moste hy excellens.

Ye ertly princes in youre mynde advertys,  
The sayge counsell of Aristotell in suche wyse,  
As he indoctryned Alexander the greate kynge,  
And ye shall prosper the better in every thyng.

Se the lawes dewly to be observe,  
And in youre punysment let mercy be reserve,  
So that your correccion be done of pfyte zeale,  
For example of goode rewle & for the comon welle.

If passyones of angre inflame youre brest,  
 To deffer vengeance yt is the best,  
 Unto youre yre asswage and relent by pacience,  
 Then shall ye do right and not offende your conscience.

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*The PROVERBIS in the SYDE of the UTTER CHAMBER above of the  
 Hous in the GARDYNE at WRESYLL.*

**R**EMORDE thynne ey inwordly,  
 Fyx not thy mynde on fortune yt delythe dyversly,  
 Regarde not the worlde whiche workith craftely,  
 Sequester y' self frome them & y' caste thy fyghte  
 Where it may refeyve dyversly light.

Have thy meditacion in thyngis celestially,  
 Worldely vanitees are but fantastical,  
 The gyftis of grace prent in thy memory,  
 For all worldly pleasures be transitory,  
 Of heavenly remembraunce cummythe grace,  
 Worldly vanitees indurithe no space.

No thyng to fortune thow apply,  
 For her gyftis vanyshithe as dothe fantasy,  
 The more thou receyvethe of her gyftis mosse unsure,  
 The more to the aprochethe displeasure.

Then in blynde fortune put not thy truste,  
 For her brightnes sone receyvethe ruste,  
 Fortune is fykill fortune is blynde,  
 Her rawardes be fekill and unkynde.

Forlake the glory of fortune is fykillnes;  
 Of whom comythe worldly glory & yet muche unkyndnes,  
 Put thy trust and in hym sett thy mynde,  
 Whiche when fortune faylithe will nevyr be unkynde.

The



The worlde is rounde lyke a ball,  
 And to dalyaunce it dothe the call,  
 But I here another fownde,  
 Which bidethe and other way rebounde,  
 For fere of a wors that may confounde:

The one bydithe me to inclyne,  
 The other bydithe me draw from the lyne,  
 Ther be but thyngs twayne,  
 To apply or to refrayne.

Two foundes thou dost here,  
 To the better inclyne thyne ere,  
 The worlde is swete and fortune is favoure plesaunte,  
 But the worlde variethe and fortune is unconstaunte.

The one is very delicious,  
 But it makithe the stomake foule and tedious,  
 Th'other is plesaunte to the ey,  
 And no thinge comfortable evyrlastyngly,  
 Therefore lat thyne inwarde ey be thy Judge,  
 Nother in the worlde nor in fortune put thy refuge.

Never in certaynte is the rowndnes of the ball,  
 And fortune is bretall and of a glassy metall,  
 Lyke an adamunde vertue insure,  
 To purches her onely do thy besy cure.

In chofys of lyf naturall be but thingis twayne,  
 To do as a man lyst or by reason refrayne,  
 Reason deservyth allwayes to have a guyde,  
 Where sensuall appetyte depitthe grace will not abyde.

Lyff covatyth worldely proteccion,  
 Bloode is inclynede to pciall affeccion,

Abjeſt thes whiche be bot temporall,  
And thou ſhalt attayne to the grace eternall.

Redyng and lookinge on this ſympyll yf it be,  
Abhorre not w<sup>t</sup> yt but conſider and ſe,  
That it was lefte the for a memoriall,  
Of love and kyndnes and gode mynd ſpeciall.

Repeate in thy mynde,  
That goode nature ande kynde,  
Hathe lefte the this,  
If ſenſualite be blynde,  
Repugne not agaynſte kynde Whiche ſo lovynge is

Make thy proporcion by moode,  
Judge nothinge bot goode,  
Have this in thy mynde,  
Unto the tyme experiens dothe prove,  
And that thou can deſerve an love,  
As becummythe thy kynde.

The wyſe and aunciente,  
May err in ther Judgment,  
Notwithſtondynge experiens,  
Than infancy whiche ignorant is,  
May ſone erre and do amys,  
Forget not this ſentence.

When gravite cummythe then Judge may he,  
How blynde and unkynde in fancy can be,  
For that youthe ſaw not age ſhall ſee,  
Untrew Judgementis before expellyde may be,  
And myche to the lacke of youthe y<sup>t</sup> judgithe or he enterithe g<sup>r</sup>vite.

His

His mynde whiche this dyvysede and ment,  
Towarde the had goode entente,  
Accepte yt and yf affeccion wolde cause y<sup>e</sup> hy to abjecte,  
Let reason refrayne & yet in thy self have a respecte.

As his mynde was to leve this goode memory,  
So as the goodnes requyrith have respecte kyndly,  
And that shall brynge i' remembraunce to posterite,  
That other shall se y<sup>e</sup> goodnes is not forgotton whiche is lent the,

More of love than of dewte,  
That this is done reason may see,  
If it be not takyn equally,  
The mynde Judgithe sensually.

Lacke of experiens and infancy of mynde,  
Makith thyngs kynde to some unkynde,  
Judge no thyng but goode unto the season,  
That love knowyth kyndes sensuallyte be under reason.

Evyl customes of Judgement,  
By corrupte mynde makithe men Improvident,  
Unto prudens aproche nere Juge the best,  
When she enterithe ignoraunce no longer dar rest,  
He that leste this memory desyrith that request.

When adolescencia is auncient & cumyth to gravite,  
He shall abject ignoraunce that reason may se,  
If thou before remembre and cast this,  
Thou groundithe thy mynde on grace & acceptable.

As well he that dyd aske that causyd to be made this memory  
Of goode entent towarde the infyxed ther ey.  
Let not affeccion cause the them to abjecte,  
Unto the tyme that posterite & reasone in y<sup>e</sup> have a respecte.

Let

As he of goode mynde left the this lesson,  
 So of thy gentilnes marke it w<sup>t</sup> depe impressyon,  
 That shall cause other to thynke that folowithe afterwarde,  
 That goodnes in the by nature can kyndnes rewarde.

As thou rewardest remembraunce of goodnes left in the,  
 So thy memory for thy goodnes rewardyd shall be,  
 Rewarde w<sup>t</sup> reports of vertues commendacion,  
 To the honoure of thy name & spēcall consolacion.

If murmur be agaynstē trouthe whiche is of trew mynde,  
 By vayne wordis unstedfast as the wynde,  
 Thy wordis shalbe taken of litill sentens,  
 And thy dedis shalbe reputyde of les credens,  
 And so by the opynyon of the sage clarke,  
 Not substanciall nor stabill of lyklyhode shalbe y<sup>r</sup> warke.

As repellyd thy request may be,  
 Desyrynge that whiche stondithe not w<sup>t</sup> reason & equalite,  
 So agaynst thy wordis may be made abjeccion,  
 When they do fownde to sensualnes & blynde affeccion.

Pronounce thes proverbis indifferently,  
 Withe remors of reason and not sensually,  
 For as foundithe the instrument,  
 So shalbe judged the entent.

Parabillis symylitudis and reasons morall,  
 Be comprysede and left for a memoriall,  
 Of vertues information and goodly doctryne,  
 They whiche be goode of reason will inclyne.

TO render these MS Poems complete that have been printed in this Work, it may be deemed necessary to give some Account of the Castles in which they were inscribed, particularly Leckinfield, this House having been long since destroyed. The following Description is taken from the Northumberland Household Book, and therefore of unquestionable Authority.

LECKINFIELD MANOUR-HOUSE, or LECKINFIELD CASTLE, \*

**I**S now so entirely destroyed that the area on which it stood (forming a parallelogram of 4 acres) now affords a rich green pasture, being still inclosed by the ancient Mote, which is wide and deep, and full of Water.

The Castle is thus described by Leland, in his Itinerary, (Vol. I. fol. 50.) as it was about the Year 1538.

Al the way bytwixt York, and the Parke of Lekenfield ys meetely frute-ful of corn and grasse, but it hath little wood.

“ Lekingfeld is a large House, and stondith withyn a great Mote yn one  
“ very spacious Courte. Three partes of the House, saving the Meane  
“ Gate that is made of brike, is al of tymbre. The fourth parte is made  
“ of stone and sum brike.

“ I saw in a little studying Chaumber ther caullid PARADICE, the Genealogie of the PERCYs.

“ The Park thereby is very fair and large and meetely welle woddid.  
“ There is a fair Tour of brike for a Lodge yn the Park. From Lekingfeld to Beverle 2 Miles.”

As the Reader may be curious to know how our first Nobility were accommodated with apartments in their largest mansions, I shall subjoin a List of all the Rooms of every kind, that were in LECKINGFIELD MANOUR-HOUSE: being nearly double the Number that were in WRESSEL CASTLE,

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\* For it was fortified by a licence from the crown in 2 Edw. II. *Dugd. Baron. I. 273.*

as appears from an Inventory of them both now before me, taken in the Year 1574. The Names of the Apartments in both were so much alike, that the enumeration of one was thought sufficient.

The Furniture of the Apartments in both these Mansions consisted of nothing but long Tables, Benches, Cupboards, and Bedsteads, and contained nothing curious; otherwise the Inventory should have been printed at large.

It is observable that in upwards of Fourscore Apartments, there do not seem to have been more than three or four destined for the reception of the noble Owners and their Guests; these were probably, the Drawing-Chamber, the New Chamber, the Carved Chamber, and the Great Chamber or Dining-room: all the rest were merely offices, or cabins to sleep in.

I shall premise, that the GREAT CHAMBER contained only "a Long Table upon a Frame, a Cupboard with a dore;" and the HALL "Six great standing Tables, with six Formes, three Cupboards, - - - two Dore's nether Locks nor Keys."

#### The APARTMENTS at LECKENFIELD.

1. "The Gallery. 2. The Chapel. 3. My Lord's Chamber. 4. The Gentlewoman's Chamber. 5. The Nursery. 6. My Lady's Closett. 7. The Drawing Chamber. 8. The New Chamber. 9. The Great Chamber. 10. The Carved Chamber. 11. Paradise and the Lower House. 12. The Hall. 13. The Pantry. 14. The Buttery. 15. The Larder. 16. The Scullery. 17. The New Larder. 18. The Kytchen. 19. The Pastry. \* The Chamber over the Hall. 20. The Inner Chamber, 21. The Chamber over the Pantry. 22. The Utter Chamber. 23. The Laundry. 24. The Milkhouse. 25. John Bone's Chamber. 26. My Lady's Buttery. 27. The Green Tower. 28. The Auditor's Chamber. 29. The Upper Chamber. 30. My Lady Percy's Chamber. 31. The Musicians Chamber. 32. The Utter Chamber. 33. The Bayne. 34. The Bakehouse. 35. The Brewhouse. 36. The Garners. 37. The Chamber adjoining to the Milne. 38. The Groom's Chamber. 39. Tho. Bingham's Chamber. 40. The Smethie. 41. The Stable Tower. 42. The Stables. 43. The Chamber over the Gate. 44. The Utter Chamber. 45. The Porter's Lodge. 46. Alfourth Tower. 47. The Towres Chamber. 48. The Clarke's Chamber.

Chamber. 49. The Checker. 50. The Spicery. 51. The Storehouse. 52. Edward Graie's Chamber. 53. John Coke's Chamber. 54. The Chamber under the Clarke's Chamber. 55. 56. The two next Chambers. 57. The Gardyner's Chamber. 58. The Ewery. 59. The Study at the Starehead. 60. The next Chamber called the Scole-howse. 61. The Waredropp. [Wardrobe]. 62. The Waredropp of Beds. 63. The Storehowse under the Waredropp. 64. Dudlayes Towrie. 65. Mr. Mychell Chamber. 66. The Bayleys Chamber. 67. The Carter's Chamber. 68. Jenytt Perfonnes Chamber. 69. Personne Ralliff's Chamber. 70. Stokaies 71. Peter Garnet's Chamber. 72. 73. 74. Three next Chambers. 75 Mrs. Percy's Chamber. 76. William Twathes Chamber. 77. The Corner Chamber. 78. 79. 80. Three next Chambers. 81. Charlton's Chamber. 82. The next Chamber. 83. The Hawk's Mew."

At the end of the above INVENTORY, the Surveyors report that they find the "Decayes of the Howse at Leckinfield, to be mach greater, and of "more charge, than of that at Wressel; and that the greatest part of the "said Howse, as well the Lead Cover, as Tyle, must be taken of, and "new tymbered, &c. &c." They conclude their Report in the following words, "We cannot speke of the particular harmes of the said Howse, the "Waste is so universal."

Thence-forward, it was probably never repaired; but after some time pulled down and demolished: for I have seen an account sent up to the succeeding Earl of Northumberland in James the First's reign, of the Quantity of Timber, Painted Glasse, and Carved Images in the Ceilings, &c. which were removed by his order from Leckenfield to Wressel Castle.

\* \* The Account of Wressel will be given in our next.

TO the EDITOR of the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

S I R,

EVERY act of benevolence that is done either by a King or a Peasant, should in the history of every public charity be faithfully recorded, I was led to this reflection by reading in Hollinshead's History, the effect the munificence of Edward VI<sup>th</sup> (in founding Christ's hospital) had on the mind of an honest Shoemaker in Westminster, which I shall give in the Historian's words, for I do not remember to have seen it noticed any where else; after enumerating the liberality of Sir William Chester, Knt. and Alderman, and John Calthrop, Citizen, &c. he says, " This hospital being thus erected and put in good order, there was one Richard Castell, alias Casteller, Shoemaker, dwelling in Westminster, a man of great travaile and labor in his facultie with his owne handes, and such a one as was named the COCKE OF WESTMINSTER, for that both winter and sommer he was at his worke before foure of the clocke in the morning. This man thus truly and painfully labouring for his living, God blessed and increased his labors so abundantly, that he purchased lands and tenements in Westminster, to the yearely value of xliiii lb. And having no childe, with the consent of his wife (who also yet liveth, and is a vertuous and good woman) gave the same landes wholye to Christes hospitall aforeseyde, to the reliefe of the innocent and fatherless children, and for the succor of the miserable, fore and sicke, harboured in the other hospitals about London, whose example God graunt many to followe." *Holl. Chron. p. 1714, old edit. Black Letter.*

If you think this worth inserting in your Repertory, you will oblige your constant Reader,

*Islington, July 4,*  
1784.

C. H.



*An Account of WRESSIL CASTLE and LECKINFIELD  
MANOUR in YORKSHIRE.*

WITH regard to WRESSIL CASTLE, we have a very particular Description of it by Leland, a few Years after the Date of the foregoing Book. See his Itinerary, begun 1538, Vol. I. fol. 59.

## WRESSIL CASTLE.

“ From Houeden to Wreschill, [are] 3 Miles ; al by low Medow and  
“ Pasture Ground, whereof part is enclosid with Heggcs.

“ Yet is the Ground, that the Castelle of Wreschil standith on, sumwhat  
“ high yn the respect of the very lough Ground therabout.

“ Most Part of the Basse Courte of the Castelle of Wreschil, is all of  
“ Tymbre\*.

“ The Castelle it selfe is moted aboute on 3 Partes. The 4 Parte is dry  
“ where the entre is ynto the Castelle.

“ The Castelle is al of very fair and greate squarid Stone, both withyn  
“ and withowte: whereof (as sum hold opinion) much was brought out  
“ of France.

“ In the Castelle be only 5 Towers, One at each corner almost of like big-  
“ genes. The Gate House is the 5, having fyve Lougginges yn high.  
“  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the other Towers have 4 Highes in Lougginges: The 4 conteinith  
“ the Botery, Pantery, Pastery, Lardery and Kechyn.

“ The Haule† and the Great Chaumbers be fair: and so is the Chapelle  
“ and the Clofettes.

“ To conclude, the House is one of the most propre beyound Trente,  
“ and seemith as newly made: yet was it made by a youngger Brother of  
“ the Percys, Erle of Wiccester, that was yn high favor with Richard the  
“ Secunde, and bought the Maner of Wreschil, mountting at that tyme  
“ litle above 30li. by the yere: and for lak of Heires of hym, and by favor  
“ of the King, ‡ it cam to the Erles of Northumbreland.

“ The Basse Courte is of a newer Building.

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“ And

\* i. e. The Buildings in the Base-Court are of Timber. † This Hall contained 8 standing tables, and 8 Formes, as appears from an Inventory taken in 1574. ‡ Probably Hen. 5.

“ And the last Erle of Northumberland saving one,\* made the Brew-  
 “ House of the Stone without the Castelle Waulle, but hard joyning to the  
 “ Kechyn of it.

“ One thing I likid exceedingly yn one of the Towers, that was a Study,  
 “ caullid Paradise; † wher was a Closet in the midle, of 8 Squares latifid  
 “ aboute, and at the Toppe of every Square was a Desk ledgid to set Bookes  
 “ ‘ on Bookes’ ‡ on Cofers withyn them, and these semid as yoinid hard to  
 “ the Toppe of the Closet: and yet by pulling, one or al wold cum downe  
 “ briste higthe in rabettes, and serve for Deskes to lay Bokes on.

“ The Garde-Robe yn the Castelle was exceedingly fair. And so wer the  
 “ Gardeins withyn the mote, and the Orchardes without. And yn the  
 “ Orchardes were Mountes *Opere topiario*, writhen about with Degrees like  
 “ Turninges of Cockelshilles, to come to the Top without payn.

“ The ryver of Darwent rennith almost hard by the Castelle; and aboute  
 “ a mile lower goith ynto Owse. This Ryver at greate Raynes ragith and  
 “ overflowith much of the Ground there aboute, beyng low Medowes.

“ There is a Parke hard by the Castelle.”

THREE of the Apartments in Wressill Castle, were adorned with POETICAL  
 INSCRIPTIONS, as mentioned in the Preface (p. xxii.) These are called in  
 the MS.

“ PROVERBES in the LODGINGS in WRESSILL.”

1. “ The Proverbes in the Sydis of the Innere Chamber “ at Wressill.”  
 This is a Poem of 24 Stanzas, each containing 7 Lines: beginning  
 thus,

“ When it is tyme of colte and greate expens,  
 “ Beware of WASTE and spende by measure:  
 “ Who that outrageously makithe his dispens,  
 “ Causythe his goodes not long to endure, &c.

2. “ The Counsell of Aristotill, whiche he gayfe to Alexander, kyng of  
 “ Massydony; Whiche ar wrytyn in the Syde of the Utter Chamber above  
 “ the House in the Gardynge at Wressyll.”—This is in Distichs of 38 lines;  
 “ beginning thus,

“ Punyshe

\* This was writ after the Death of Henry Percy, the 6th Earl, son of the Author of  
 this Book. † This is called in the Inventory 1574, “ Paradise, a new Studie co-  
 loured green and white.” ‡ These two words are thought to be redundant.

“ Punyshe moderatly and discretly correcte,

“ As well to mercy, as to justice havynge a respecte, &c.

3. “ The Proverbis in the syde of th’Utter Chamber above of the  
“ Hous in the Gardying at Wresyll.” A Poem of 30 stanzas, chiefly of  
4 lines, &c.

“ Remorde thyne ey inwardly,

“ Fyx not thy mynde on Fortune, that delythe dyversly, &c.

WRESSIL CASTLE continued in all its Splendor, till the fatal Civil Wars broke out in 1641: It was then garrisoned with soldiers for the Parliament; and notwithstanding the Earl of Northumberland had espoused their Cause, the Damage he sustained there by his own Party before Michaelmas 1646, was judged to amount to a thousand Pounds, \* in the Destruction of his Buildings, Leads, Outhouses, &c. by the Garrison: their havock of his Woods, Inclosures, &c. without including the Losses he had sustained in the Non-payments of his Rents, in consequence of the Contributions levied on his Tenants.

On the decline of the King’s Party, it should seem, that the Northern Counties enjoyed some respite: but in 1648, some Attempts being made, or expected from the Royalists, fresh Troops were sent into the north; and in May that Year, Major-General Lambert, ordered a small Detachment of 60 Men to garrison Wressil Castle, of which Major Charles Fenwick had all along continued Governor for the Parliament, with the intire approbation of the Earl of Northumberland.

About the Beginning of June 1648, Pomfret Castle was seized for the King, and underwent a Siege of ten months: to prevent any more Surprizes of this kind, a resolution was taken for demolishing all the Castles in that Part of England: and while the Earl of Northumberland was exerting all his influence above, to save this noble seat of his Ancestors, a Committee at York sent a sudden and unexpected Order to dismantle it: which was executed with such precipitation and fury, that before the Earl could receive notice of the design, the mischief was done.

The following Letters, selected from a Series on this subject, will shew the Spirit of the Times, and how little respect was shewn to this great No-  
“ bléman,

\* Extracted from a “ Brief View of the Arrearages, and Losses sustained by his Lp. occasioned by the late unhappy Warres,” MS. dated Michas. 1646. The Sum total of his Losses even then amounted to 42,554l.

bleman, by the low People, who had wrested the power into their hands.

I. A LETTER to Mr. PRICKETT at YORK.

“ Sir,

“ I am very forrye to see the spoyle that is alreadye made of his  
 “ Lordships Castle with this forenoones worke : there is 15 men throwing  
 “ downe the Out-Battlemt; I thinke by to morrow noone they will have  
 “ gone rownd about the Castle. The Stones are for the most parte all  
 “ mashed to pieces, and if their be not some speedy course taken for to pre-  
 “ serve the Timber, Lead, Glasse, and Wainscott, by taking them downe  
 “ att his Lordships cost, they will be all spoyled and broaken to peeces.  
 “ I pray see if you can get an Order from the Committee to stay the pro-  
 “ ceedings till we can take course to preserve those things for his Lordships  
 “ use : the workemen doe not looke to save any of the materiels but take  
 “ the readiest course to throw downe the wall; which they will doe inward  
 “ upon the floores and sealing, as well as outward upon the ground. I  
 “ dare say his Lordship had better have given 150 li. then these 15 men  
 “ should have done this dayes worke. Good Sir, let me intreat your paines  
 “ to come over as shortly as possiblye you can. In the mean time my best  
 “ care shall not be awanting; I have sent you a Copy of the workemans war-  
 “ rant.\* This in great hast from

“ Decemb. 28th.

1648.

“ Your assured true friend

“ To serve yow,

WM. PLAXTON.

“ His Lordship had better take downe the Castle, att his owne charge,  
 “ then suffer the spoyle that will be done by the Countryemen,

DIRECTION.

“ For his very friend Mr. Marmaduke  
 “ Prickett, these with speede.”  
 “ Leave this Letter at Mr. James Black-  
 “ beards next the Minster Gates; and  
 “ I desire it may be delivered as soon as  
 “ possibly may be.”

II. A

• This is not preserved in the Family.

## II. A LETTER to Mr. POTTER, at Northumberland House.

“ Sir,

“ Yours I received; and since I writt my last, on the same daye, the  
 “ Commissioners sett on workmen to pull downe and deface that stately  
 “ Structure. They fell upon the Constables Tower, and hath with much  
 “ violence pursued the work on thursday and fryday. Their Agents wold  
 “ shoue noe care in preserveinge any of the materialls, but pitched of the  
 “ Stones from the Battlements to the ground; and the Chymneys that stood  
 “ upon the Lead downe to the Leades, which made breaches thorough the  
 “ roofe where they fell. All the Battelements to the roofe, on the ffront  
 “ of the Castle (excepting the High Tower over the Gate) are bett downe.  
 “ What materialls could bee sav’d Mr. Plaxton did sett on some Tenants to  
 “ take awaye, and laye in the barne. Belieeve it, Sir, his Lordship hath sust-  
 “ tain’d very deepe losses in his house; I conceive 2000l. will not repaire the  
 “ ruynes there: But I hope their work is at an end; for this day the Major  
 “ and Mr. Plaxton are sett forward to attend Major Generall Lambert with  
 “ the Lord Generall’s order to him: And in the meane tyme the soldiers are  
 “ to hold them of, from doinge further violence to the Castle; which I  
 “ wish had bin done by order 2 dayes sooner\*.

“ Your true ffriende and servant,

Wr. 30. 10<sup>bris</sup>  
 48°

“ ROB. THOMSONE.

## DIRECTION

“ To my much honored Friende  
 “ Hugh Potter Esquire, these I pray  
 “ present with Care and Speede att  
 “ Northumberland House, London.”

From this 30th of December, 1648, no further outrages were committed, till the year 1650. And then, notwithstanding all the endeavours of the Earl of Northumberland to preserve it, an Order was issued out for the further demolishing of Wressil Castle. The only indulgence he obtained was

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that

\* The Remainder of the Letter relating to private business is here omitted.

that the execution of the Order should be intrusted to his own Stewards, and that part of the principal Building should be spared, to serve for a Manor-House.

### III. The ORDER for demolishing WRESSIL CASTLE.

“ In pursuance of the Orders of Councell [of] State to us directed, for  
 “ the making Wresle Castle inteneable, as alsoe of a further Order of the  
 “ Committe of Militia of the County of Yorke to that purpose; These  
 “ are therefore to require you to proceede in making the sayd Castle inte-  
 “ neable with all speede: Which we conceive will we by throwing downe  
 “ to the ground all that side wherein the Hall stands, to the Towre ad-  
 “ joyning, leaving only the South Side remayning; wherein we require  
 “ you alsoe That Windowes be broken forth of eight foote breadth and  
 “ heighth, and eight foote distance round about all that side which re-  
 “ maynes; And that it be down by the 17th of May next; that the Coun-  
 “ try may be secured from any danger that may happen thereby. Given  
 “ under our Hands at Wresle this 17th of Aprill, 1650.

“ You are also to throwe  
 “ downe all the Battle-  
 “ ments round about.

“ PHIL. SALTMARSH.  
 “ CHA. FEINWICKE.  
 “ ED. KIR-LEWE.  
 “ THO. ATHROPPE.

#### DIRECTION.

“ ffor Mr. William Plaxton or other  
 “ the Lord Northumberland Officers  
 “ at Wresle.”

In consequence of this Order, three Sides of the Square, which formerly composed WRESSIL CASTLE, were entirely demolished. However the whole South-Front, which was the most considerable, and contained some of the principal State-Rooms, still remains, and is very magnificent. It is flanked by two large square Towers; and these again are mounted by circular Turrets of a smaller size: on the top of one of the turrets is still preserved the Iron Pan of the Beacon, anciently used to alarm the country.

The

The whole Building, which is of the finest masonry, still contains the Great Chamber or Dining-Room, the Drawing Chamber, and the Chapel, besides many of the inferior Apartments. In all these the finishing and ornaments seem to be left nearly in the same state that they were in the time of this HOUSEHOLD BOOK. The Cielings still appear richly carved, and the sides of the Rooms are ornamented with a great profusion of ancient Sculpture, finely executed in wood, exhibiting the ancient Bearings, Crests, Badges and Devices of the PERCY Family, in a great variety of forms, set off with all the advantages of Painting, Gilding and Imagery. In the two principal Chambers are small beautiful Stair-Cases of very singular contrivance with octagon Screens, imbrattled at the top, and covered with very bold sculpture, containing double flights of Stairs, winding round each other, after the design of Paladio.

The Chapel appears to have been fitted up in a ruder style and at a more early period than the other apartments. In this the sculptured Badges, &c. are still tolerably entire, and some of the painted glass unbroken. The Cieling is inscribed with the following Motto; *Esperance en Dieu ma Comforte*. The Chapel is now used instead of the Parish-Church, which was situate about a bow-shot from the Castle. Of this one ruined end-wall only remains, in which at present hang two Bells. The Pulpit now stands as on a pedestal, upon the great stone Altar of the Chapel, and the Communion is administered at a Table in the middle of the room.



For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

THE PORTRAIT OF SIR WILLIAM WALWORTH,  
LORD MAYOR OF LONDON,

Anno 1342, in the V<sup>th</sup> RICHARD II.

THE Picture from which this Plate was engraved, is in the Possession of Richard Bull, Esq. F. S. A. who had it from the Collection of the late Right Honourable Joceline Sidney, Earl of Leicester, who died anno 1743, it is painted in Oil, on Boards of Oak, and has suffered much

much from the Hand of Time. The Length of the Picture is four Feet six Inches ; Height two Feet four Inches. On the flat Part of the Frame, between the Mouldings, is the following Inscription in Gold Letters :

THIS. IS. THE. PICTOR. OF. S<sup>r</sup>. WILYAM. WALWORTH.  
 \* KNYGHT.  
 THAT. KYLDE. JAKE. STRAW. THE. REBELL. IN. KYNGE.  
 RYCCHARDS. SIGHT.

and on the short Sword or Dagger, which he holds in his Hand, is inscribed,

PVGNA. PRO. PATRIA.

The Dress is a scarlet Gown trimmed with brown Fur, over a dark brown Gown ; on his Head is a scarlet Cap ; a Gold Chain hangs about the Neck. The Arms of the Fishmongers Company, of which Sir William was a Member, is placed in the Picture on the Side of the Portrait, but is put at the bottom of the Plate, that the Head, &c. might be engraved on a larger Scale.

The killing of Wat Tyler, by Sir William, in Smithfield, being an Event recorded by every Historian since that Time, it will be needless here to insert it, and we shall only observe, that he was a Person of great Courage and Bravery for on the first Attempt of Wat Tyler and his Adherents ; to pass London-Bridge, Sir William, with some Citizens, endeavoured to prevent them by Force from entering the City ; for this, and afterwards endeavouring to shut the City Gates, the Mob threatened to kill him, and those that assisted him. Indeed he seems, throughout the whole of the riotous Proceedings of Wat Tyler and his followers, to have been active, brave and prudent.

Several Writers affirm, that the Addition of the Dagger to the Arms of the City, was in Remembrance of the good Service done by the Citizens and Sir William Walworth, Lord Mayor.

For



For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

THE following Orders, &c. for the Office of Constable of ENGLAND, is printed from a MS in the Possession of RICHARD BULL, Esq. F.S.A.

*ORDERS for the Office of Constable of ENGLAND, made and conceived by THOMAS OF WOODSTOCK, Duke of GLOUCESTER and Constable of ENGLAND, and dedicated to King RICHARD the Second.*

**T**O his right highe & mighty lord and liege Richard by the grace of God King of England and France, Lord of Ireland & acquytaine Thomas Duke of Gloster your Conestable of England sheweth that whereas many battayles within listes have ben in this your Realme of England aswell of late in the time, & p'sence of my right worthie Lord and father your grandfather whom God pardon, as in this your tyme, & p'cense more then hath ben longe tyme before and yt is very apparainte that many ought to have ben, And for that yt is the greateste acte that may be in armes & that to yo<sup>r</sup> righte excelent royall Ma<sup>tie</sup> appertayneth the soveraignetie iurisdiction and knowledge so that yt be grownded by Justice and equitie to your honorable renowne in whom all Justice ought to remayne and be Wherfor for that there are diuers maners, costomes and orders establisshed in diuers partes and Contries aswell within your subiection as otherwies wheresoeuer, Howbeit this your said Realme had neuer any establisshment, Costomes or ordynance of armed battails within listes in your tyme ne yet in the tyme of your noble Progenytors albeit they were wise valyant and Juste Neuertheles because that you yo<sup>r</sup> heirs and successors may the bettar do Justice & equitie to all suche as in lyke feates of armes shall have to do before you aswell your Leges & subiects as others Whatsoeuer I your said humle Leege & constable do offer vnto your royall Maiestie this litle booke of the order and manner of combatinge in listes not denyenge but that yt is not so wisely nor With so good aduifement and discretion made but that yt maye easely be amended Requireng your nobleffe as humbly as I maye or can that of your benigneite it might please your grace to surueue examine correcte and amend the said booke shewenge your opinyon as yt shall seeme good with the delyberation & aduifement of the wisest most valyant and sufficient lordes and Knights of your Realme who in feates of armes haue the greateste

Knolldg, Albeit I haue enterprised this work I haue not don the same to take vppon me suche knowlidge or skill that I am hable to accomplishe suche a matter but for that yt belongeth tomy office Although that those which weare in the same office before me did neuer write the same howbeit they weare wise & discrete ye farre more then I am Wherfore I requer your royall Maiestie and all my companyons and frendes w<sup>ch</sup> the said booke shall see or heare that you and they will holde me excused if there be any thinge more or lesse added to the same then ought to be for accordinge to the litle power and knoledge that I haue I haue made the same beseechinge your highnes my right excellent & rightworthie Lorde that the saide booke maye be examyned corrected and amended and to adde or dymynishe if neede requyer withe the good aduancement and deliberacion of you your graue valyant and sufficient Lordes & Knights of your Realme who in feates of armes haue the greatest Knowlidge as aforesaid Further maye yt please you to establishe approue ordeyne and confirme the said booke to be kept in your said realme of England for you your herrs and succeffors beinge Kinges of England as to whome of right it appertayneth.

Firste the quarrells & billes of the Challenger & defendante shalbe pleadid in the cowrte before the Conestable and marshall and if they can not prove theiur cawse neyther by witnes nor otherwise but discide there quarrell by force the one to proue his entent vppon the other and the other in like case to defende, the Constable hath a power to appointe the battaile as cheef Vycaire or capptaine vnder god & the Kinge. The battele beinge appoynted the constable shall assigne them the daye and place in sorte that yt be not within xl daies after the battaile appointed unlesst yt be by the consent of the challenger and deft. awardinge them how many weappons they shall haue that is to saye Glayue Longesword short sworde and dagar Also the said Challenger and defendant shall find sufficient suerties and pledges that euery of them shall come at their said daye the Challenger to trie his proufe vppon the defendent and the deft. in his defence vppon the Challenger. And that the hower be appointed to the Challenger & that he be in the listes at the leaste by the hower of prime to make his proofs & discharge his suerties & the deft. to do in lyke case and that neyther of them do hurte damage laye in waight nor do eche other any greuance or annoyance by them or any of their frendes wellwillers or others whatsoever before the houre appoynted to the battaile.

The

The Kinge shall finde the feeld to fight in and the listes shalbe mad & devised by the Constable and it is to be considered that the listes muste be 60 pace longe and equally made without greate stones the grounde flat and 40 pace brode in good order and that the ground be harde stable and firme and that the listes be strongly barred abowt with one dore in the este an other in the weste with good and stronge barres vij foote highe or more that a horse can not leape over them.

The daye of the battale the Kinge shalbe in a seate vppon a high skaf-folde & a place shalbe made for the Constable & Marshall at the foote of the steers of the said skaffolde where they shall sit and then the suerties of the Challenger and defendantt shalbe called into the listes & present in the cowrte before the Kinge as prisnars vnto the Challenger and Defendant be come into the listes and haue mad their assurance.

When the Challenger comethe in his Jorneye he shall come to the easte gate of the listes in suche manner as he will fighte with his armour and weapons as is appoynted by the cowrte and there he shall remayne vntill that he be led awaye by the Constable in sorte that when he is com to the gate the Constable & Marshall shall go thether & the Constable shall aske him what man he is that is come armed to the dore of the listes What is his name and wherfor he is come and the Challenger shall answer I am suche a one A de K the Challenger that is com hether &c. for to accomlishe &c. Then the Constable openynge the Vmbrell of his helmet & perceav-inge him to be the same man which is the Challenger shall cawse the doore of the listes to be opened and suffer him to enter with his said armour weapons victualls and other lowable necessities about him & also his counsaile with him and then he shall bringe him before the King and to his seate wheare he shall attend vntill the Defendant be come.

In the like sorte shalbe doone to the defendant but that he shall enter in at the Weste dore of the listes.

The Conestables Clarke shall write and put in regefter the comynge and the hower of the entrance of the Challenger and how he entred into the listes a foot or on horsbacke with the Color of the horse and how the horse is armed lest anye thinge sholde happen by weaknes of the horse or harnes & allso the harnes of the Challenger and how he is armed and with how many weapons he entrithe the listes & what victualls or other lowable necessities he bringethe into the listes with him.

In the like forte shalbe donne to the defendante.

Further that the Constable cawse goode heede to be taken that no man neyther before nor behinde the Challenger or defendant shall bringe any more weappons or victualls then are appointed by the cowrte.

If so be that the defendant come not in tyme at the daye howre & tyme lymeted by the cowrte the Constable shall comānd the Marshall to cawse him to be caled at the fowre Corners of the listes the which Crie shalbe made there in manare and form followinge Oies Oies Oies E de B defendant come to the iorney the which you haue enterprised this daye to discharge your suerties before the Kinge the Constable and Marshall do encownter in your defence A de K the Challenger in that he hath surmysed the.

And if that he come not then in tyme he shalbe caled the seconde tyme in the lyke manner & in the ende he shall saye come the daye passethe to moche & if he come not at that tyme he shalbe caled agayne the thirde time but yt shalbe between the highe third and middaye in the same manner as before & in the ende he shall saye the daye passeth to moche and the howre of myddaye is at hand see that you come at that howre of myddaye at the farthest vppon perrill that maye ensue,

Albeit that the Constable haue appointed the howre and tyme vnto the defendant to come to his Jorney Neuertheles thoughe he tarry vntill middaye the Judgment ought not to pas against him whether yt be in case of treason or otherwise But yt is not so with the Challenger for yt behoweth him to kepe his howre & tyme lymted by the cowrte without any prolonginge or excuse whatsoeuer whether yt be in case of treason or otherwise.

The Challenger and the defendant beinge entred into the listes with ther armoire weapons victualls other lowable necessities and cownsailes as they are assigned by the cowrte the Constable shall knowe the Kinges pleasure whether he will appoynte any of his Lordes or Knights of honor to the saide parties to heare there othe or whether he will that the said othe be made before him or before the Constable & Marshall within the listes the which thinge beinge donne the Constable & Marshall shall ueue the speares of the said Challenger & Defendant and shall cawse them to be cut and sharped of equall measure as shalbe after reherfed.

Then the Challenger and Defendant beinge bi the Constable ferched for there weapons that they be allowable without any manner of engyne in them.

them disallowable and if they be otherwise then reason requireth then they shalbe taken awaye cleerelie for reason good faithe nor lawe of armes ought not to suffer anye false ergyne or treachery in so greate a deede further yt is to be noted that the Challenger or defendante maye arme themselves as suerly vppon thire bodies as shal seeme good to them & to have a targe or pavis in the listes because yt is but armure so that it be without any engyne in hit disallowable if the one have yt and the other not & if yt fortune that the one of them wolde make his glayue short within the mesure of the stand-ard yt neuertheles the other may haue yt of the mesure of the standarde if he will demand it of the Cowrte but as touchinge the speares whiche pas the mesure of the standarde the one shalbe made of equall mesure after the other.

And then the Constable shall sende by the Marshall firste for the Chal-lenger and his counsaile to make his othe & before the said othe the Constable shall aske him whether he will proteste any more and if he will that then he put yt in writinge for from thenceforthe he shall not make any other ptestacion. The Constable shall haue his Clarke redie in his p'sence & shall laye before him a booke open & then the Constable shall cawse his said Clarke to reade the saide bille of the Chalenger aloud & the bill being red the Constable shall say to the Chalenger A de K thou knowest this bill well & this the warrante and gage that thou gauest into our Cowrte so shall thou laye this right hand vpon these saincts and shall swere in man-ner and forme followenge

Thow A de K shalt swere that this thi bill is trewe in all poynts & articles conteyned in the same from the begynning to the ende and that thou entendest to p'sue the same this daye vppon the said C de b defendante so god the healpe and all the Saincts.

This beinge ended the Marshall shall cawse him to be led backe into his place and the Constable shall cawse the Defendante to be caled by the Mar-shall and the lyke shalbe don to the Defendante as befor to the Challenger.

Afterwardes the Constable shall cawse the Challenger to be caled agayne by the Marshall and shall cawse him to laye his hande as before vppon the booke & shall saye A de K thou shalt sweare that thou neuer haste nor shalt haue more weappons about the nē on thy bodie nor within thes listes other then are assigned the by the cowrts that is to say Glayue longsword short sword and dagger nor any other knife smale or greate nē ston of

vertue ne herbe nē charme experience carrestē or enchantment by the nē for the by the whiche thou trustest the better to vanquyshe the faide E de B thine aduersarie whiche shal come agaynst the within tū listes this daye in his defence & that thou trustest in no other thinge but only in god in thy bodie and thy rightfull quarrell so god the healpe & all sameth after the faide other beinge ended he shall be led agayne to his place.

In the like sorte shalbe don to the defendante.

The whiche othes beinge ended & their Chamberlins & pages beinge takē awaye the Conestable shall cawse by the Marshall bothe the Challenger & defendē to be called who shalbe brought & garded by the Constable & Marshalls men before them And the Constable shall saye to bothe parties thou A de K the shalt take C de K defendant by the right hand & he the in like case charging yow & euery of you in the Kinges name vpon pill that maye ensue & vpon pill to lose your quarell that whosoever it is that is found in defawte that nether of you be so hardie to do to eche other anye hurt troble or grevance nor to threttē any other mischefe at this tyme by the hand vpon pill before said this charge beinge ended the Constable shall cawse them to claspe their handes together and to laye their lefte handes vpon the boke sayinge to the Challenger A de K Challenger thou swearest by the faithe that thou geuest in the hande of thine aduersarie C de B Defendant and by all the sainctes that you touche withe your lefte hand that this presente day you shall do all your power by all meanes that you can deuise to proue your entente againste C de B defendant your aduersarie to make him yelde into your handes & so he to crie or speake or ells to make him die by your hande before you departe owte of these listes by the tyme & forme appoynted you by this cowrte by your faithe & so god your healpe & all faints.

Then he shall saye vnto the defendant C de B defendant you sweare by the faithe that you giue into the hand of your aduersarie A de K the Challenger & by all thē S<sup>r</sup> that you touche with your lefte hande that this presente daye you shall vse all your strenght pollycie & connyng in the beste sorte that you maye or can to defende yourselfe againste A de K the Challenger your aduersarie in that he hath surmysed the so god the healpe & all faintes.

These othes being ended & euery of them led to his place their Counsellors and frendes beinge taken awaye from them there shalbe certaine appoynted.

poynted by the Constable & Marshall to gard them and yt is to be noted that then the suerties of bothe parties ought to be discharged of ther suretieship if they will require yt of the Cowrte.

Then afterwarde the Conestable shall comand the Marshall to make a proclimation at the 4 cornars of the listes in manner and form followenge OIES. OIES. OIES. we charge & comande you in the behalf of the Kinge the Conestable & Marshall that no man neyther of greate or smale estate of what condition or nation soeuer he be, be so hardie from henceforth to approche the listes by a foote nor to speake owne worde to make any countenance signe likelehood or noyse wherby any of the pties A de K Challenger & C de B defendant maye take aduantage of eche other vppon pill to lose their life and goode at the Kinge's pleasure.

That done the Constable & Mareshall shall cause the listes to be voyded of all manner of psons except their lieutenantes & two knights for the Conestable & one for the marshall who shalbe armed vpon their bodies but they shall have no knives or swordes abowt hem nor any other weapons wherby the Challenger or Defendant maye haue any aduantage whether yt be by negligence or otherwise by not kepinge them but the two lieutenants of the Conestable and marshall ought to haue in their handes eyther of them a speare without Iron for to parte them if the kinge wolde cause them to staye in their fightinge whether yt be to reste or otherwise howsoeuer yt be.

The Challenger beinge in this place garded and accompanied by such as be apoynted by the Conestable & Mareheall & the Defendant in like manner both pties beinge made redie appariled & accompanied by their treps aforesaid the Marshall with the one partie & the Conestables Lieutenant with thother the Constable sittinge in his place before the kinge as his generall vicayre & the pties beinge redie to fight as ys said the Conestable shall by Comandement of the Kinge saye with a loude voyce let them goe and rest a while let them goe agayne & reste a while let them goe & do their indeuoir in godes names That beinge saide euerie man shall departe from bothe parties so that they maye encounter & do what shall seme to them beste.

The Chalenger nor Defendant may not eate nor drinke thenceforth without leaue or lycence of the Kinge for anye thinge that mighte happen albeit they wolde agree to hit by assent within them selues.

Thence-

Thenceforth yt is to be considered diligentlie of the Conestable that if if the Kinge will cawse the pties fighting to be parted to rest or tarrye for what cawse soeuer it be that the take good regarde how they are parted that they be bothe in one estate and Degre in althings if the Kinge would suffer or cawse them to goe together agayne and also that he harken well & haue good regard to them whether they speake each to another to render or otherwise for the witnesinge & reporte of the wordes from thenceforthe apperteyneth vnto him and vnto none other.

And if the battayle be in case of treason he which is conuicte shalbe vnarmed in the listes by the comandement of the Constable & a peece of the listes broken in reproche of him vppon the whiche he shall be drawne out with horses from the same place wheare he is vnarmed through the listes vnto the place of execution wheare he shall be headed or hanged accordinge to the mannar of the contrie the which thinge apertayneth to the Marshall to surueue & pforme by his office and to put the same in execution & to be by vntill yt be donne & fully ended aswell for the Chalenger as Defendant or good faithe right & lawe of armes will that the Challenger endure the lyke danger that the Defendant shoulde if he be vanqust & overcome.

If so be that the case befor any other crime he which is conuict or overcome shalbe unarmed without the listes at the place of execution whether yt be to be hanged or headed aswell the Chalenger as Defendant as it is said accordinge vnto the vsage of the contry but he shal not be drawne vnto yt be in case of treason.

Also yf yt be for any facte or action of armes he that is conuicte & overcome shalbe vnarmed as ys aforesaid & put forth of the listes without any execution.

And if it fortune that the Kinge will take the quarrell in hande & cawse them to agree without suffringe them any more to fight then the Conestable takeinge the one ptie & the Marshall thother ought to bring thē before the the Kinge & he shewinge them his mind the Constable and Marshall shal leade them to one of the dores of the listes in such sorte with there weapons horse & armor as the weare founde when the Kinge toke the quarrell in hande & so the shall be ledde owte of the dore equalye so that the one go not owte before thother in no wise for after that the Kinge hath taken up the quarrell yt weare dishonestie that the one partie shoulde receve more dishonor than the other for yt hath ben saide by diuers ancient wryters



wryters that he whiche goeth first owte of the listes hath the dishonor the same ys aswell in case of treason or otherwise.

Also there oughte to be false listes withoute the principall listes between the whiche the Constables & Marshalls seruantes & the kinges seruantes of armes oughte to be to kepe & defende if any man sholde make any offence or trouble contrary to the proclamation made in the cownte or any thinge that might be contrary to the Kinges roiall Maiestie or lawe of armes and those people ought to be armed in all points.

The Constable shall haue there so many men of armes as are nedefull & the Marshall shall haue also by the assignement of the Constable so many as ar requisite which people shall haue the garde as is aforesaid & the Kinges sargants of armes shall haue the keepinge of the dore of the listes & the arrests yf any be made by the comandement of the said Constable & Marshall.

Further if there be any meate or drinke mynestred to the Challenger or defendant or any other lawfull necessaryes after the counsellors frends & pages of the Challenger & defendant are taken awaye as afor is said the said administration doth belonge to the Harehaults & also the proclamation made within the cownts & listes The which Kinges Harehaults & pursuants shall haue a place appointed for them by the constable & Marshall as neare to the listes as thei may well be made so that they may see all the dede & be redy if they be caled to do any thinge.

The fees of the Kinge of armes of the pvince & the other officers of armes is all the weapons horses and armor the which they had medled withall & let fall to the ground after that they are entred into the listes aswell of the Chalenger as defendant & also all horses weapons & armor of him that is conuicte whether yt be the Challenger or defendant with the listes Scaffald & tymber vsed at the said Battell.

## THIS IS THE APPOINTMENT

of the standing Scaffoldes in the Kings Palace of Westminster  
at his Jufts.

**FIRST** next on to the Kyng on hys Ryght hand the erlys barens and Knyghts that cannott be w' the Kyng in hys ftage.

Iſm next to them on the fame ſeyde the Jugges ſargeant & honerable lernyd men as the ſaid Jugges will take to them.

Iſm next to them over the hall dore through the qwens counſeill cham-bre all the duceſſe wemen the counteſſes baroneſſes & ladyes of the courte wemen.

Iſm on the lyft hande of the qwene all the ſtrange ladyes and gentillwe-men that be nott of the courte.

Iſm next to them all the marchaunts wyffys of the citee of london whiche be of worſhippe.

Iſm next to them all other honeſte wemen as fare as on to the rounde toure.

Iſm on the northe ſeyd afore the King the maior of London and hys brethren the aldremen w' the counſeill of the citee and ſuche as he will take to him.

Iſm next him on hys Ryght hand all the gentillmen of the Innes of the courte.

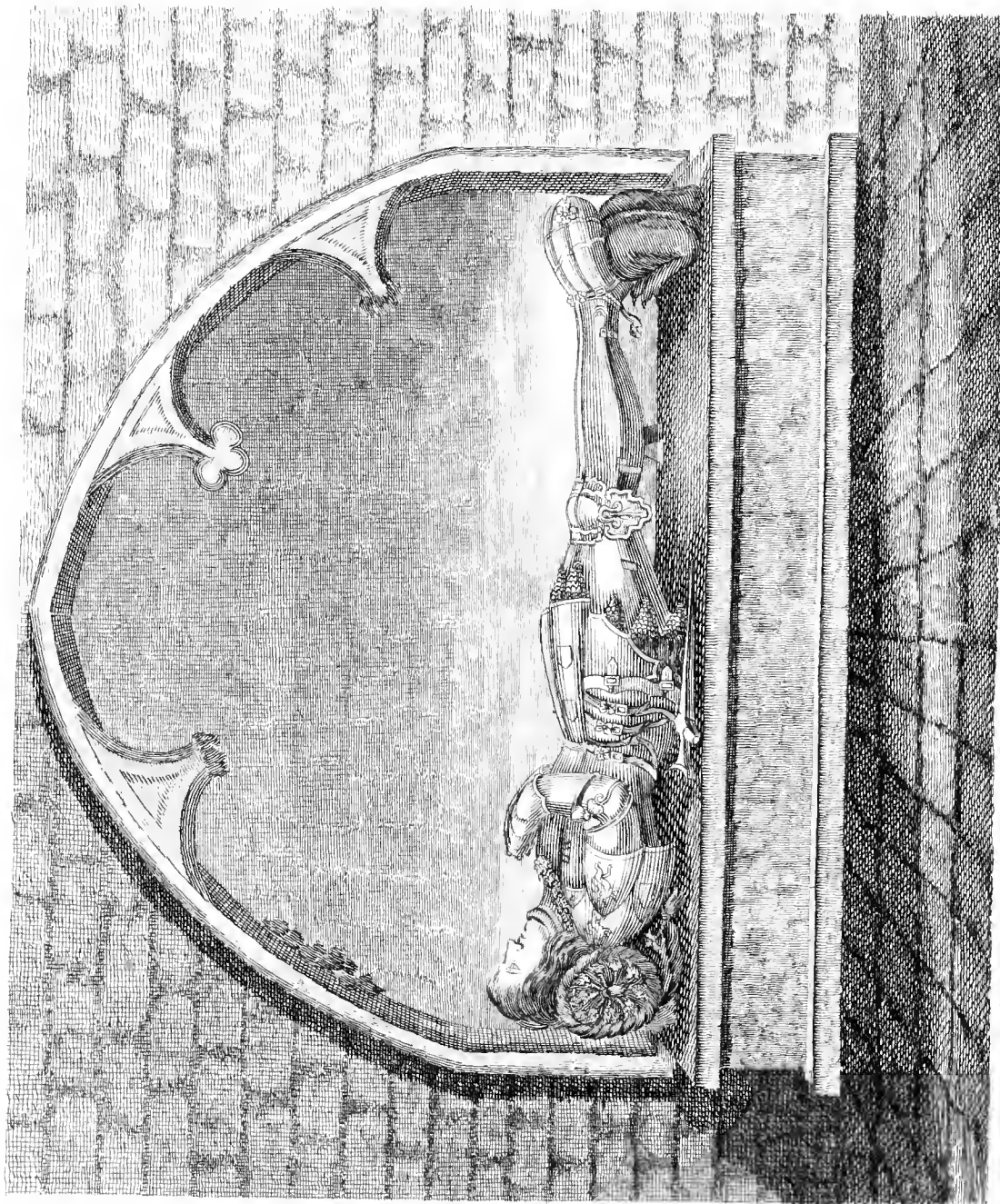
Iſm next thaym on the fame ſyde the whorſhippfull commers of the citee.

Iſm on the lefte hand of the maior the ſtelyerde w' the cōpaignie.

Iſm on the fame ſide next to them the marchants ſtraingiers lumbers and ſtrangiers.

For





Effigies of St. Daniel Owen, K<sup>t</sup> in Eustace Church, Surrey. . . . . But 4' 6" h. 2' 10" by Richard Gifford 1670 Long here





South Side





TAMWORTH CASTLE

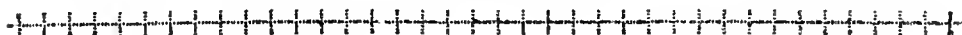


For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

MONUMENT OF SIR DAVID OWEN IN *EASTBORN* CHURCH,  
S U S S E X.

**I**N the Chancel is an ancient monument without any inscription, whereon is the figure of a man in a recumbent posture, dressed in armour with a collar of S S about the neck. The tradition is, that it was erected for Sir David Owen, a natural son of King Henry the Eighth, who married the heiress of the Bohun family, formerly lords of Midhurst. This monument stands on the north side of the church close to the communion rails. The coat of mail is semé of Lyon's rampant.

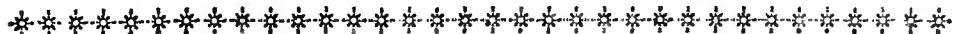
The Drawing from which the Engraving was made is in the MS Collection for Suffex of William Burrell, Esq. LL. D.



For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

*An* ANCIENT PAINTING in the WALL of ST. MARY'S  
CHAPEL in *WINCHESTER* CATHEDRAL.

**A**N account of this singular Painting will be given in our next, being too long to insert in this place. We shall only observe, that the Devils here represented, are conceived and drawn with as much spirit as any in the famous Print, by the celebrated Callot, of the temptations of St. Anthony, and therefore recommend them to the notice of any Painter who may have occasion in future to delineate any of these infernal beings.

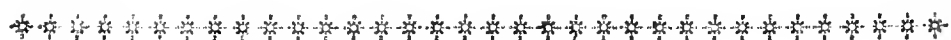


For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

TAMWORTH CASTLE.

**T**HIS View of Tamworth Castle was engraved from a Drawing in the possession of the Right Honourable the Earl of Leicester, and is a faithful representation of the place. The description communicated for the  
plate

plate being too long for insertion here, will therefore be given at a future time.



For the ANTIQUARIAN REPERTORY.

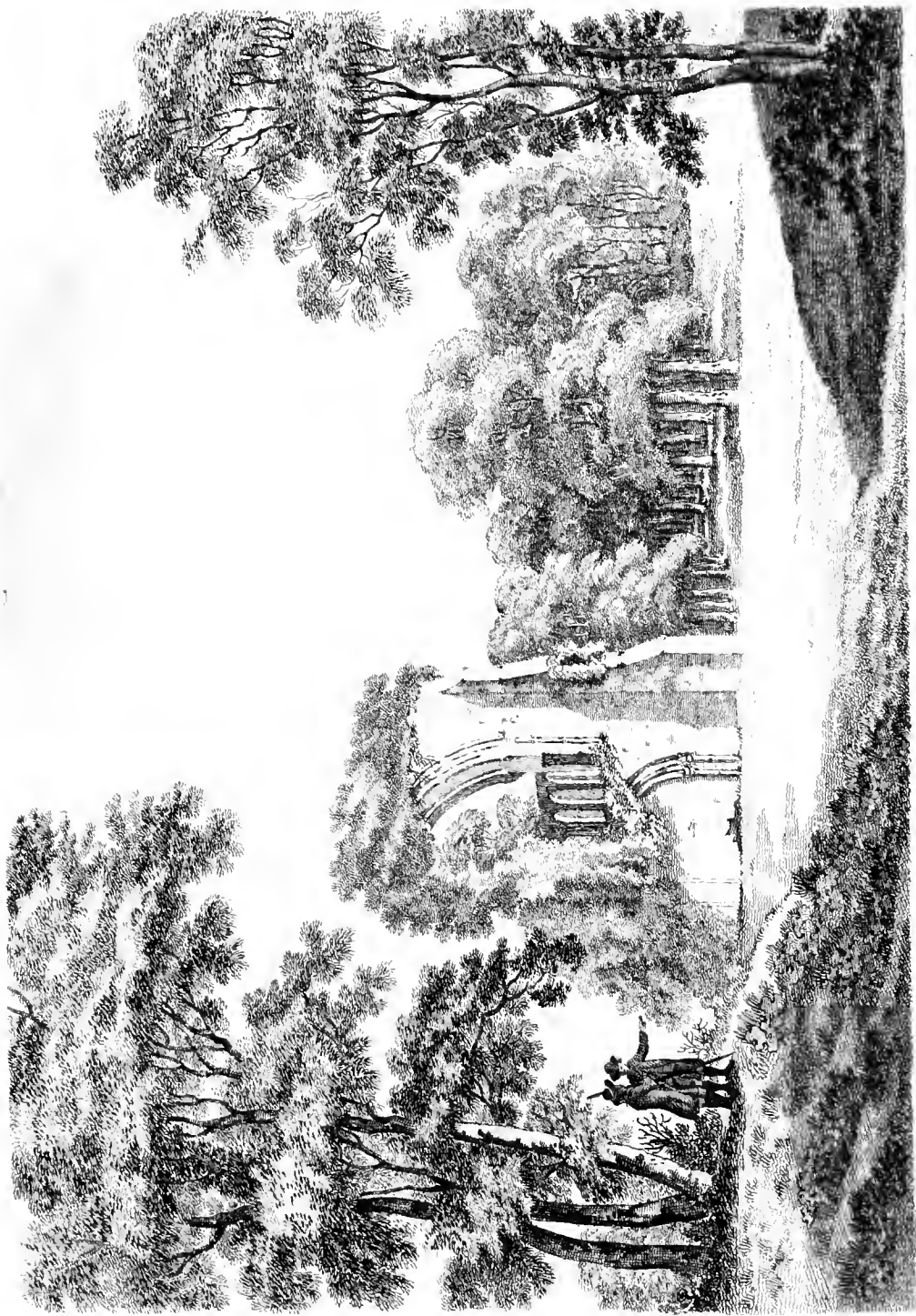
*NETLEY ABBEY, HAMPSHIRE.*

THE many Views already given of Netley Abbey, may seem to render any future one unnecessary; we yet hope this here presented will be favourably received, being engraved from a sketch of the late George Barrett, Esq. R. A. It is, indeed, a duty due to posterity, by Engravings, to preserve the Works of eminent Masters, and by a distribution of Prints, perpetuate the remembrance of their labours. The merits of Mr. Barrett as an Artist are too well known to stand in need of any eulogium; we shall only observe, that by his taste and judgment he raised himself to a distinguished rank among his contemporaries, and by his works has erected the noblest monument to his memory.

Netley is pleasantly situated on the eastern banks of Southampton river, about two miles below that town. Authors differ concerning its founder. Godwin and Leland say it was founded by Peter de Rupibus, who died anno 1238; but Dugdale and Tanner give for the founder Henry the Third, and its erection was anno 1239, for Cistercian monks from Beaulieu, and dedicated the Abbey to St. Mary and St. Edward.

The part shewn in this view is the great window of the Chapel, which was built in the form of a cross, and was once an elegant building.

Netley has always attracted the notice of every Painter and Draughtsman, who have visited this truly picturesque and venerable ruin.



NETLEY ABBEY, HAMPS.

*Printed Nov. 20 1784 by Rich<sup>d</sup> Godding N<sup>o</sup> 130 Long Ace*







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